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No. 1

German Siege Pieces from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century.

BY MORITZ WORMSER.

(This paper was read by Mr. Moritz Wormser before The American Numismatic Society on Nov. 2, 1914).

Our Chairman has already referred to the timeliness of the subject set aside for this evening's consideration, and it will be my task to cover that part of the subject which refers to the siege and necessity pieces of Germany, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century.

In those of us who have travelled abroad, and who have looked there for scenic attractions, the ruined castles, the ancient walls and moats, the towers and battlements of German cities and villages must have aroused a keen interest in these architectural monuments of the wars and struggles of older days. The traveller especially interested in history has probably then turned to the many local museums, and has found in them armor and uniforms of the knights and soldiery, and the torn and precious battle flags of many campaigns which speak of the glory of victory as well as of defeats. These are the more obvious evidences of these same struggles which have decided the fate of nations and the development of the conditions of today, and they form an illustration of the physical machinery of these wars.



THALER. DANTZIG. 1577. Besieged by Stephen Bathory. Made to pay troops. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

On the other hand, the coin collector has as evidence of these struggles nothing but small pieces of metal, mostly depreciated currency, often of alloy, tin, brass and lead, of irregular shape, of primitive and hasty execution, showing a coat of arms, or a monogram, or a few letters, which speak only of the plight and necessity of a beleaguered army, of burgers reduced to want and famine, and of the scarcity of gold and silver currency which compelled the ruler to pay his soldiers by such temporary means, so that by aid of our science of numismatics we gain an insight into the economic conditions of the times.

In many cases, the coins are of silver and gold, taken as a last resort from the jewelry and silver and gold furnishings of the populace, or the sacred vessels of the churches and monasteries, which had been turned in that the expenses of the war may be defrayed. In some cases, even, the money consisted

merely of fragments of silverware, still showing its borders and ornaments, but counterstamped with the coat of arms and insignia of the beleaguered general, as in the sieges of Julich and Landau.

Frequently also the coins bear mottoes or devices of a religious tenor or depict the state of mind of the army using them, such as the pieces of Dantzic which were struck during a siege by King Stephen Bathory of Poland in 1577, with their fervent appeal "Defend us, Oh Savior", or like the siege pieces of Frankenthal, one of which is in our exhibit here, whose device that "God is our Corner Stone" expresses the brave confidence of a just cause, or like the expressions which speak of the direst peril and despair on the siege pieces of Regensburg of 1633, inscribed "the last resource of Regensburg," or those of a Transylvanian fortress inscribed "Save us, Oh Lord, because we are perishing." All such coins were purely emergency currency issued for the purpose of being redeemed later when the necessity had been relieved.



48 BATZEN. BREISACH. 1633. Besieged by the Swedes.
Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

The sieges of to-day will never leave to posterity such picturesque little tokens, as the introduction of paper money and the general acceptance of an official and state-authorized I. O. U. which began in the eighteenth century has made it unnecessary to resort to the issue of temporary coins in base or precious metal. Still it is problematical whether the present time may not see the issue of another series or group of necessity coins, as we have not yet heard in what manner cities like Brussels and Antwerp have paid the enormous sums of tribute and ransom exacted from them by their German conquerors, although we may assume that these payments have been made in the shape of gold and silver bullion rather than in struck coins.



GULDEN. ULM. 1704. Besieged by the Imperialists.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

The theory has often been advanced before Europe embarked on the present war of the worlds that such a war should never taken place, owing to the limitations of finance and financial resources. But when we keep in mind the easy creation of temporary expedients such as siege and necessity money, and our present day emergency currency, which is the numismatic descendant of these little pieces of metal, we must admit that this makeshift money and the artificial creation of public credit can go a long ways toward the continued provision of the sinews of war.

One of the oldest siege coins was struck in 1521 by the City of Tournay in the Low Countries, which underwent as many as eight sieges in its varied

career. One of these sieges in 1745 must be of interest to us, because it was the first time that very heavy artillery was used in the reduction of a fortress. The besieging French army under the Marshal of Saxony at that time used eighteen-inch mortars, weighing 5200 pounds, which were jocularly called "Comminges," after the Count of Comminges, who was a courtier attached to the Court of Louis XV. and was distinguished by his giant stature, and when the King for the first time inspected these mortars in action he is said to have exclaimed, "Ah! ce sont des Comminges." Surely after all, the English soldiers are not absolutely original when they are calling the German 42 cm. howitzers "Jack Johnsons."



14 SOLS. JULICH. 1621. Besieged by Heinrich of Berg.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

It is not my purpose this evening either to give you a detailed description of the necessity coins struck in German lands from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century or a complete list of such coins. This would be a subject which would easily cover a book full of reading or a talk of hours, and you have here a very fair exhibit of the coins themselves, which must give you an idea of their variety and their appearance, and which may possibly incite your interest sufficiently to read up the history of each coin.

Rather will it be my endeavor to recall to your minds an outline of the historical events which have been the underlying causes for the wars during which these coins were struck, and the tendencies and political ideas and ideals of these times, thus giving you the frame and display case, as it were, into which these coins are set.



1 GULDEN. JULICH. 1610. Besieged by Maurice of Nassau.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

Let us then picture to ourselves the Germany and Europe about the year 1500. Germany—and whenever I speak of Germany, I refer to the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation as it is officially called—at that time extended over what is to-day Holland and Belgium, Lorraine and Alsace in the west, Switzerland in the south, Austria, Bohemia, Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania in the east, and the Baltic, the southern boundary of Denmark and the North Sea in the north.

What to-day we can consider Germany of the Germans, viz., Prussia, composed of East and West Prussia, at that time was not part of the German Empire, but was subject to the Kings of Poland. The German Empire was made up of numerous (to be exact, 250) small states, Electorates, Duchies, Principalities, on the one hand; on the other hand, Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and Abbeys, and, finally, the Free Cities. The head of the empire was the Emperor, who was elected by the Electors, seven in number, some temporal, some clerical princes; and owing to the large number of princes of the Church, and the theory that the Imperial Crown derived its sanction from the See of Rome, the influence of the

Church and the Pope was preponderant and all prevailing. A diet, composed of delegates of the several states, as well as another smaller body, exercised a very restricted law-making power.

Many abuses had crept in in religious matters, and interference by the Church with matters political was general, and objected to by most of the temporal rulers. The organization of the empire was very loose; warfare and civil strife between the constituent political bodies, and also between the knights and barons and cities, were frequent and deadly; central authority there was none that could make its influence felt and lasting, and foreign rulers and nations sought to aggrandize their own domains by annexing parts of Germany whenever the opportunity offered. The imperial crown was not hereditary, as before stated, and foreign rulers, specifically Francis I. of France, tried to have themselves elected as Emperors of Germany for the purpose of expanding their influence and increasing their dominions. Emperor Maximilian, however, at the Diet of Worms succeeded in establishing some order out of these chaotic conditions, and proclaimed a general pacification.

At this point two events, or rather movements, for they were slow and gradual in developing, occurred to influence the destinies and growth of the empire; one the establishment of the Hapsburg dynasty, and the other the attack upon the Church of Rome known as the Reformation.

The first movement is best characterized by a Latin verse of the time which runs somewhat like this, "Others may increase their lands by conquest, but you, Happy Austria, by marriage," for it was by marriage solely that the domain of Hapsburg under Maximilian, and later Charles V., spread from a small county in the Tirol over the crown lands of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Burgundy, Alsace, Netherlands, Spain, and parts of Italy, and all the vast Spanish domains in America.



4 LIVRES 2 SOLS. LANDAU. 1702. Besieged by the imperial forces; defended by the French. Made by the French commander, Melac, from plate. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

The other movement, that of the Reformation, started purely as a dogmatic and religious one, quickly developed into a political and social movement, for the temporal princes of the Empire found in it a ready means to free themselves of the influence of Rome and the Church and at the same time to reduce the influence and holdings of the clerical princes of the Empire, whose domains and power had been vast.

To this period also belongs the suppression of the many individual knights of the Empire and the utter subjection of the peasant class, each of whom in 1522 and 1525 respectively had risen all over the empire in order to assure for themselves, or retain, their personal liberties. They were unsuccessful, and as a consequence the German Empire was to develop along entirely different lines from those of England, for instance, where the rights of the individual grew stronger and stronger in the political system, while in Germany it was the rights of the individual constituent state, or body politic, which developed and increased, finally up to a point where they grew so

strong that all imperial unity was lost, became an empty shell, and finally perished, the imperial dignity ultimately being maintained only by virtue of the large lands and states which the Emperor himself held as hereditary ruler.

We must remember that the reformation of Luther started in 1517. His theories were eagerly welcomed and embraced by the people and princes, although they were violently opposed by the influence of Rome. Emperor Charles V. allied himself to the old order, but as his world-power ambitions for the firm establishment and expansion of the house of Hapsburg ultimately absorbed all his energies, having on his hands wars against France, Turkey, Italy, and the Barbary States, he was unable to oppose the spread of the reformation with the energy which would have been necessary to kill it, and at the same time he was liberal enough to recognize the justification and necessity of some of the reforms. His efforts to curb it were more or less temporizing, and consequently ultimately fruitless. The Diet, which should have taken up the work of the reformation if it were to have been established through official channels, by the new constitution of the empire was rendered powerless to do such work, and in consequence the Reformation—and by this we mean social as well as religious reformation—was left to the individual ruling princes, and their own official desires and sentiments. It gained an impetus in central and northern Germany, where the electors of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Hesse turned to the new faith and theories, heading a large following of smaller rulers and free cities, while generally speaking Southern Germany adhered to the old faith with Bavaria, Austria, and the Archbishops of Cologne, Mainz and Trier as principal bulwarks of the Church.



2 FLORINS EIGHT KREUZERS. LANDAU. 1713. Held by Carl Alexander of Wurttemberg against the French. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

A point of greatest contention and most difficult of adjustment was that it frequently happened that an incumbent of a clerical throne wishing to embrace the new doctrines would do so in spite and defiance of his clerical vows, and would turn over his lands to the side of the Reformation. This of course would be seriously contested by the Catholic party. The principle which began to govern the religious alignment was "Cujus Regio Ejus Religio"—that is, the inhabitants had to follow in their religion that of their ruler. While this principle worked tolerably well with the temporal rulers, the difficulty arose when applied to an ecclesiastic domain, as the chapter which had elected the incumbent of the throne would not always be willing to follow in their religious conviction the lead of the one elected by them especially as it involved the secularizing of clerical domains.

We must remember another point of importance, viz., that the officially recognized reformed movement in the empire was that of the confessors of the Lutheran doctrines, and they acquired a certain recognition and standing during the reign of Charles V. On the other hand the adherents of the Reformed Church, which had grown and spread from the teachings of Zwingli and Calvin in Switzerland, had no official standing in the empire at that time, and there was as much contrast, strife, and intolerance between the so-called Reformed Church and the Lutherans as there existed between Lutherans and Catholics.

In order to protect their interests after the protestant tenets had been crystallized in the Augsburg Confession in 1530, the Protestants in 1531

formed the league of Smalcald while Charles V. was occupied in waging war against Francis I. of France. War did not break out until the year 1542, when the defection of Duke Moritz of Saxony from the ranks of the league for the purpose of securing from the Emperor for himself and his Albertinian Line the electorate of Saxony which had hitherto belonged to the Ernestinian Line, gave Charles V. and his Catholic allies the opportunity to crush the princes of the league—only, however, after a war lasting five years. This war was productive of a series of siege coins struck by the warring rulers. Those of 1542, struck by H. H. F. K., as the legend on the coins read, Herzog Hans Frederick Kurfurst, to pay his soldiers on the side of the Protestants; and those of 1547, struck by M. H. I. S., "Moritz Herzog in Saxony," when he was besieged in Leipzig in that year, on the side of the Catholics. There were also struck the pieces of A. G. Z. M., "Albert, Graf Zu Mansfeldt," for the purpose of paying his army. These coins referred to the eastern field of battle in Saxony, while in the west of Germany were issued siege coins of Duke Wilhelm of Julich, subsidized by France when he was beleaguered in the Cities of Duren and Julich. These latter sieges were successful in 1543, and the cities fell prey to the imperial troops and were sacked and plundered.



3 GROSCHEN. GÖTTINGEN. 1567. Besieged by August of Saxony.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

An interesting phase of the tendencies of that age is recalled by the coins of the Anabaptists of Munster. This sect, which was recognized neither by the Lutherans nor by the Catholics, and consisted of religious fanatics, had seized this city and established there a domain of misrule, excesses, and terror; and it required the efforts of an army composed of both Catholics and Protestants, and a lengthy siege, to reduce the city, where the sect finally was exterminated, and its leaders, among them John von Leyden, were tortured and put to death.

The war of the Smalcaldian league resulted in the capture of the Dukes of Saxony and Hesse, and after this defeat Emperor Charles V. issued the famous Edict, known as the Interim of Augsburg, which nearly exterminated the Protestant cause and met with opposition everywhere in the Protestant parts of the empire. At that crucial moment, seeing his own independence threatened, Duke Moritz of Saxony abandoned the Emperor and the Catholic cause, and thus rendered impotent this reactionary edict.



15 BATZEN. FRANKFURT. 1623. Besieged by Gen. Verdago.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

There stands out in the annals of history the heroic defense of the city of Magdeburg in 1551, which gave open defiance to the provisions of the interim; it was excommunicated by Emperor Charles V. and besieged by a large army of the empire, resulting in a siege lasting 414 days. The city had only 3000 infantry and 300 cavalry at its command, but the besieging army under Moritz of Saxony and Duke George of Mecklenburg was unable to subdue it. The Emperor recognized the valor of the defenders and finally all its liberties were guaranteed to the city after it had opened its gates and

a compromise been reached. The pay of the defending troops is said to have amounted to 4,000,000 gulden, which can well explain the necessity of the issue of siege coins.

Another necessity coin relating to these same struggles is that struck by Albrecht Margrave of Brandenburg, 1552, for the purpose of paying his armies in his wars against Nurnberg and other cities and Bishoprics of Franconian Germany. These coins were struck from the valuables of sacked cities and churches, and the chronicles state whence the precious metal came. When a Deacon of the Wurtzburg Cathedral asked the General of the Margrave, Wilhelm Von Grumbach, why he was making war against them, he replied, "that his war lord had to have money, and could get it from nowhere else, if not from those who had it. Therefore, the Bishop had better hand out 10,000 gulden and take good care. The devil wanted it so, or else the episcopal domain would fare badly."



2 SOLS. JULICH. 1621. Besieged by Count Heinrich of Berg.
Collection of David Proskey.

A sequel to this same story is the siege of Gotha in 1567, which has produced another siege piece struck by H. H. F. G. K., "Herzog Hans Frederick Geborener Kurfurst," and seen in our exhibit. The same Wilhelm of Grumbach fled to the court at Gotha of John Frederick and John William, the sons of the former Elector, John of Saxony, who had been held captive and deprived of his electoral dignities in the Smalcaldian War, in order to incite them and conspire against the life of Augustus, Elector of Saxony. By order of the Emperor the conspirators were besieged and compelled to surrender. The Dukes were made prisoners, and Grumbach and others with him were executed.

The years from 1550 to 1600 were occupied by the continued struggling and alignment of the forces of Protestantism on the one hand and Catholicism on the other. The question of what was to happen to an ecclesiastic domain when its head embraced Protestantism was still undecided, and gave rise to further differences between the parties and to subsequent warfare. To this question we owe two siege coins—those of 1583, struck in the City of Bonn, and those of 1592, struck by John George of Brandenburg as Bishop of Strassburg.



SILVER THALER. BRAUNAU. Held by Ludwig Friedrich of Saxony; besieged by the Austrians. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

The former, aside from its historical aspects, discloses a pretty romance which is well worth the telling. Gebhard Truchsess had been elected as successor to Salentin of Isenburg as Archbishop of Cologne. At the congress in that city he saw Agnes of Mansfeld, Caroness of Girresheim, and fell so much in love with her that he married her on the spot. His action was condemned throughout Germany; he was excommunicated by the Pope and put into the ban of the Empire by the Emperor. He embraced Protestantism, and when Ernest of Bavaria was nominated as Elector in his place, Gebhardt sought Protestant aid. An army of Spanish auxiliaries under Manriquez besieged Gebhardt's army under his brother in the City of Bonn, where the residence of the Bishop of Cologne was located. And evidently the necessity

pieces struck by the partisans of Gebhardt were not sufficient to satisfy the beleaguered soldiers, for they mutinied and the city was compelled to surrender. Gebhardt's brother was put in chains and the Archbishopric of Cologne was ultimately restored to the Catholic cause.

A similar struggle ensued around the incumbency of the episcopal see of Strassburg in 1592, when John George of Brandenburg was put up by the Lutheran canons against the Cardinal of Lorraine, the candidate of the Catholic party. After some struggle a compromise was finally reached, by which the Cardinal kept the Bishopric, while John George was to receive an annual pension of 9000 florins. The coin struck in this connection was for the purpose of paying the troops of John George, and therefore is rather in the class of field than siege pieces.



THALER. JULICH. 1543. In the war against the Emperor.
Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

In the meantime the Catholic forces of reaction had continued their activities in trying to undermine the Reformation. The Emperors succeeding to Charles V.—Ferdinand I., Maximilian II., Rudolf II., and Mathias—were of the House of Hapsburg, and at the Court of Vienna Catholic influences were always strong—stronger with some Emperors than with others. They finally brought about the establishment of the Holy Catholic League in 1609, which had at its command an army and as its leader the ardent Elector, Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. Opposed to it, was the Union of Protestant Princes. The first clash occurred in the war of the Julich succession in 1610, which has furnished us with a number of siege coins, some of which are here on exhibition. There were many claimants to the domains of Julich upon the extinction of the ducal line by virtue of marriages with female descendants of the line. In order to further his own interests and save these lands for the Catholic cause the Emperor, Rudolph, declared them sequestrated, and made Archduke Leopold, who was Bishop of Strassburg, Administrator, and an imperial garrison under John of Rauschenberg was thrown into the City of Julich. An allied Protestant army under Moritz of Nassau laid siege from July until September, and finally Rauschenberg was forced to surrender. The coins he had issued were for the purpose of paying his troops and also to be given as prizes for deeds of valor. They bear the letters R., for Rauschenberg; L. for Leopold, and I. V. R., which may stand either for John Von Rauschenberg or Viva Imperator Rudolphus.

The tension between the Protestants and Catholics in the succeeding years increased until it came to the breaking point in the year 1618 and culminated in the so-called Thirty Years' War. It must be understood by us that this war really is a series of successive wars, the principals in which frequently shifted from one side to the other or at times remained neutral.

The first period of the war was more or less local, consisted in the rise of the Protestants of Bohemia and Silesia, and resulted in their defeat. This constitutes the so-called Bohemian War. Elector Frederick V. of the Palatinate, known as the Winter King, however, had been chosen by the Bohemians as their King in place of Emperor Ferdinand, and the Emperor was determined to revenge himself upon Frederick and deprived him of his hereditary lands in the Palatinate.

In this second period, the war of the Palatinate, the Emperor's armies were equally successful, but the victorious Catholic party began to go to such ex-

tremes that the Protestants in North Germany were compelled to take up arms in self-defense, so that from a purely local war the struggle began to spread through other parts of Germany. The Protestant princes of Mansfeldt and Christian of Brunswick, who struck the well-known thaler with the legend "God's Friend the Foe of Popery," were aided by King Christian the Fourth of Denmark and subsidized with money and auxiliaries by Holland and England, while the Emperor's cause was defended by his own armies under the great General Albert of Wallenstein, and the army of the league and Maximilian of Bavaria under Tilly. This period, the war of Lower Saxony and Denmark, extends from the years 1623 to 1629, and we owe to it a number of siege coins, among them those of Frankenthal and Wolfenbuttel. During the first period of the war from 1618 to 1623, we have the sieges and necessity coins of Camenz, the necessity coins of Bohemia and Frederick V., and the siege with its coins of an army under Frederick Pythan in the city of Julich by a Spanish imperial army under Spinola and Count Henry of Berg. The garrison defended this so valiantly that it was permitted to capitulate and depart with military honors.



48 BATZEN. BREISACH. 1633. Besieged by the Swedes. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

We also have the field pieces struck by the Lutheran Estates of Silesia, who had supported the cause of Frederick of the Palatinate and who had issued a very complete series of fiat money—a small silver coin, for instance, bearing the value of a tripe thaler.

As usual, the success of the Catholic side made them overbearing and led to an excessive reaction, as the result of which the Lutherans called to their assistance Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who brought about a turning point in the fortunes of the war in the Swedish-German period. The Swedes over-ran Germany and defeated the Emperor's armies in many battles, conquered many cities, and restored the hopes of the Protestant cause. The City of Magdeburg again was besieged, this time by the army of Wallenstein, and, true to its former record, again gave a good account of itself and baffled all efforts at its destruction. Wallenstein was compelled to give up the siege, which had lasted for twenty-eight weeks, although in the following year it was destined to fall, and to suffer utter destruction, conflagration, and ruin. On the occasion of this siege again coins were struck by the city. Other sieges that belong in this period, are those of Breisach and Osnabruck in 1633, and Minden in 1634, coins of which are on exhibition here. At the siege of Breisach it was an imperial army which was besieged by the Swedes under their Generals, Gustavus Horn, and Louis Otto, who had been called to the assistance of the Duke of Wurtemberg. The siege lasted for three months, but was unsuccessful, as the Swedes had to yield to a relief army of Italian troops under Duke of Feria.

Most of the combatants were now ready to conclude peace, and in fact most of the Protestant princes had concluded peace with the Emperor, and the war degenerated, in its last stage, the Swedish-French War, purely into a struggle between hired soldiers for purposes of gain and conquest. The King of France, Louis XIV., desirous of increasing his power and acquiring German lands, allied himself to the Swedish cause, and Swedish and French armies continued to invade and over-run the unfortunate domains of Germany. This period continued for ten more years, until Germany was absolutely exhausted. While the war in its beginning had been purely a religious one, its original causes were almost lost sight of in its conclusion, the Peace of Westphalia, and its end was really the beginning of the end of the Holy Roman Empire. While it continued to exist for fully a century and a half, its glory as a national empire was gone, and foreign rulers began to wield their unfortunate influences upon its destinies. They acquired parts of its domains, Sweden obtaining land in the north

of Germany, especially Pomerania, the City of Wismar, and the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, and France obtaining considerable lands in Alsace and Lorraine, and instead of strengthening imperial unity, the policy of its individual princes had to become one of aggrandizement of the larger and more powerful states at the expense and extinction of the smaller ones. Religious questions became entirely subordinated to purely political ones, but the Catholic party practically failed, as it did not succeed in rooting out Protestantism, and the latter religion became firmly established in the lands in which it had dominated previous to the war, both the Lutheran and the Reformed religion being recognized on the same basis as Catholicism.

The Peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, and we have already seen the vast influence of France upon German destiny during this last period. France was then under the rule of Louis XIV., and his able Ministers, enjoying a solidified national unity in which "The King was the State." The next sixty years of European history were marked by the struggle between France and the House of Hapsburg for supremacy as leading world powers, and during these years Louis XIV. waged a series of wars for his territorial aggrandizement. His adversaries were always Austria and some of the German Princes, but frequently he managed to attach to himself rulers of the German states, so that Germany was in a frequent state of dissension and internal civil wars. These wars produced only few German necessity coins, among them those struck at Mainz, where in 1689 a French army under the Marquis D'Uxelles was besieged by Charles of Lorraine after having seized that important and centrally located city. The garrison finally had to surrender, as their powder gave out. The coins which were struck in Mainz by this French army showed a monogram of four L's and the inscription "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."



THALER, OSNABRUCK. 1633. Besieged by the Swedes.
Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

The last one of this series of wars, that of the Spanish succession, raging through Germany, Netherlands, Spain, France, and Italy, as well as the colonies during the years 1700 and 1714, was the most important one, and as the result of this war a branch of the Bourbons of the French Dynasty, was established on the throne of Spain. In Germany, on the other hand, France acquired some further possessions, among them the fortress of Landau, so that in upper Germany the Rhine became the French frontier. This city of Landau underwent varying fortunes in this war, and they are well portrayed by two series of siege coins, which we find in our exhibit. The French General Melac with a garrison of 3000 in 1702 was besieged by the imperial troops under Louis of Baden in this city which had been strongly fortified in 1681 by the famous French Engineer Vauban. The siege lasted from June until September, when the defenders had to surrender, and it is on record that for the purpose of paying the defenders the Count of Limaye attempted to enter the city with large sums of gold, but was intercepted and caught by the besiegers. This series of coins shows the Lily of France. The same city of Landau in 1713 was again besieged, but this time it was a French army under Marshal De Bezons which besieged an imperial garrison of 7000 men under Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. The defense as well as the assault were equally vigorous and carried on with mines and countermines. The defenders resisted for two months, but finally in August the Prince of Wurtemberg with 4000 men was forced to surrender, and the entire army were taken as prisoners to the small town of

Hagenau. The numismatic reminders of this siege consist of a series of very attractive and odd shaped coins showing a coat of arms, and the legend "Pro-Caesare et Imperio"—"For Kaiser and Empire."

Other well-known siege coins owing their origin to this war are those of Ulm. As the result of the battle of Hochstatt, or, as it is better known to the English-speaking people, the Battle of Blenheim, in which the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy routed a French army, a garrison composed of Bavarians and French was besieged at Ulm in 1704, and compelled to surrender after a short and vigorous assault.

At the same time that Austria and France as principals, on western battle fields were waging this war, Charles XII. of Sweden, whose meteoric career is well known, was engaged in his struggle against Russia and Poland in the north and east of Europe. When his fortunes began to decline, the other adjoining neighbors, ambitious for territorial growth, and anxious to secure some of the remnants of the lands which Sweden had conquered in the Thirty Years' War, promptly entered the fray, and Charles found as additional adversaries the Kings of Denmark, Prussia, and Hanover. In the year 1715 the Swedish cities, or, rather, German cities in the possession of Sweden, of Wismar and Stralsund were besieged by the allied armies, and the Swedish defenders in both cities were compelled to strike siege coins. The army of Prussians, Danes, and Saxons which besieged Stralsund in July, 1715, consisted of seventy-four battalions of infantry and one hundred and seventeen squadrons of cavalry, under the command of Leopold of Anhalt Dessau. Charles XII. himself commanded the city, and the Kings of Prussia and Denmark were with the besieging army. The siege was obstinately contested, and the outlying defenses yielded only slowly. Not until December did the city surrender, after King Charles had made his escape in a small fishing smack. As a result of this war Sweden lost its influence in world politics, and its German possessions fell into the hands of the German rulers of Hannover and Prussia.



80 KREUZERS. STRASSBURG. 1572. War against Charles of Lorraine by Johann Georg of Brandenburg. Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

During the eighteenth century the development of Germany and its constituent states was, as before suggested, determined by the desire of several of the larger states to spread at the expense of the smaller ones, and to engage in keen rivalry with each other for the purpose of definitely securing the ascendancy and leadership over all others. We must remember the gradual decay of the strength of France owing to the moral excesses of its Royal Court, as the result of which, while France still remained a desirable ally, it ceased to be the disturbing influence in German politics which it had been under Louis XIV. We now find several German Princes rising, or raising themselves in rank, some by the expedient of uniting to their German possessions a foreign throne. The Duke and Elector of Hanover thus becomes the King of England; the Elector of Saxony accepts the offer of the Royal Crown of Poland, and the Elector of Brandenburg raises himself to the rank of King of Prussia owing to the fact that Prussia was outside of the Constitution of the Holy Roman Empire. Naturally this accretion of power to the smaller German Princes was looked upon with disfavor by the Emperors of the House of Hapsburg, and German history of the eighteenth century resolves itself finally into a struggle between Prussia, under Frederick the Great, and Maria Theresa and her hus-

band, Emperor Francis I. A series of wars known as that of the Austrian Succession, and the three Silesian wars, the last of which is generally known as the Seven Years' War, finally established Prussia on a firm footing of equal power with Austria in the destinies of the empire and rounded out the domains of the Prussian Kings. During the first mentioned of these wars, that of the Austrian Succession, King Frederick the Great supported the candidacy of Elector Charles of Bavaria as German Emperor, and for three years the latter was, as Charles VII., the only occupant of the throne of the Holy Roman Empire who was not of the House of Hapsburg, during the last three centuries of its existence. During this war were struck the siege coins of Braunau. A Bavarian army under Count Minuzzi had entered this town, and an Austrian army under Charles of Lorraine tried to reconquer this lost town by siege. The defense, however, was so vigorous that the Austrians were compelled to abandon the siege. Some of these coins are here on exhibit.

The later wars of Frederick the Great against Maria Theresa have also produced a number of siege coins, among them those of Leipzig and Dresden in Saxony, where Frederick the Great had expelled the Elector and established his own armies with varying fortunes; of Königsberg in Prussia which the Russians had occupied, and of Cosel, in Silesia, where a Prussian army in 1760 successfully defended itself against the Austrian General Laudon, and brass coins had been struck by the magistrates of the town.



25 SOLS. MUNSTER. 1660. Besieged by its Bishop. Collection of The American Numismatic Society.

I hope I have succeeded in showing you how intimately associated most of the German siege coins are with incidents in the national political struggles of this country. In addition we find those of two sieges at least which are somewhat outside of the national aspect of history and mark rather a social struggle. I am referring to the siege coins of Dantzic in 1577, and those of Munster in 1660, specimens of which we see in our exhibit.

The siege of Dantzic was the result of the desire of a free city and its burghers to maintain and secure guarantees of their civil liberty, Germanism and political existence from King Stephen Bathori of Poland. When King Henry III. of Poland heard of the death of his brother Charles IX. of France, he resigned from the Polish throne, and Stephen was elected as successor by all the estates of Poland. The city of Dantzic alone wanted complete guarantees of its religious and political liberties before recognizing him as King, and stoutly defended itself against the army of Stephen. The siege lasted an entire year, and the King failed to subdue the city. He finally was compelled to give the city the required guarantees, while the city swore allegiance and furnished a tribute of 200,000 florins. Coins of several values were struck during this siege, as well as a number of counterstamped coins.

The other siege just referred to, that of Munster, likewise had its cause in the desire of the magistrates of the city to maintain their civic privileges as against the usurpation of the Bishop. They maintained that they had the right to command the garrison and the keys of the city, which the Bishop, Christopher Bernhardt of Galen, contested. The Bishop in his support obtained a favorable decision from the Imperial Court at Vienna, while the city appealed to the Netherlands who supplied them with a subsidy of 10,000 thaler. The city was besieged from July, 1660, until March, 1661, during which time siege coins were

struck. Finally the city was compelled to surrender when no hope of further outside assistance remained. In this case also the contenders for civic liberty were successful, as a compromise was reached by a treaty.

In these two instances we find in our siege coins illustrations of the development of civil rights and I trust I have shown you how a great deal of history can be conveyed by even a very superficial study of these small pieces of gold and silver, brass and other metals, which we numismatists know as Necessity Coins.

Work on Italian Coins and Paper Money After the French Revolution.

A splendid volume of more than 900 pages of large size will soon be published upon the subject of Italian coins and paper money after the French Revolution. It will be compiled by the Ministry of the Treasury through the initiative of Commendatore Federico Brofferio, Director General of the Treasury. The author of the work will be Prof. Giovanni Carboneri, Secretary of the Central Monetary Commission, the well-known authority on monetary and historical studies.

The appearance of this work, which will be followed by a similar one upon the subject of the coinage of foreign countries, is looked forward to with the liveliest interest, since the author proposes to deal with the economical and practical side as well as that of numismatics and history. We are assured that it will contain information particularly useful for collectors and for numismatists and others which will be found in no other publication. Added to the description of the coins and paper money will be found the history of each kind of Italian and foreign decimal coin which is legally current in Italy and in its colonies, with the relative reproduction accurately executed in phototype. There will also be an indication of the annual quantity of coinage of all the types of decimal coins struck in the diverse Italian mints, with other data which will render the work attractive to the reader.

New Reserve Notes.

The first print proof of the new reserve notes to be sent to Secretary McAdoo by Director Joseph Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was of the denomination of \$5. and it was put on Mr. McAdoo's desk on Nov. 16. The Reserve Bank act requires that the new notes shall be in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. This currency was only authorized recently by Secretary McAdoo. The designs are regarded as the most artistic in our currency. It was decided to have the notes the same size as those now in use.

The new notes will bear on the face the portraits of Lincoln on the fives, Jackson on the tens, Cleveland on the twenties, Grant on the fifties, and Franklin on the hundreds. The reverse of the five-dollar note has a scene at the left representing the discovery of America by Columbus, and on the right the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The ten-dollar note has on the reverse scenes typical of manufacturing and agriculture, one being a view of a harvest field, and the other of a modern factory. The twenty-dollar bill depicts commerce, showing a modern railroad train, an automobile, and an aeroplane, and an ocean steamer in New York harbor, with the sky line of the city and the Statue of Liberty. The fifty-dollar bill bears a design showing America presiding over the Panama Canal. On the left is a merchant steamer and on the right a battleship. On the one-hundred-dollar note an allegorical picture covers the whole back. In the central group America is represented sitting with the figures of Peace and Plenty on each hand. At the left is a figure representing Labor bearing a plenteous harvest, and on the right Mercury is engaged in distributing the fruits of the harvest.—*New York Times*.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Editorial.

ALL AMERICAN coin collectors will surely approve of the movement recently started by the New York Numismatic Club to improve the designs of the United States coins which according to law can now be changed. Some of the designs of recent years have been highly unsatisfactory to a great majority of those who are interested in the coinage of this country, and collectors will warmly welcome any change that will place our metallic currency on an equal artistic footing with that of many of the other countries of the world. A new issue of gold coins which will once more permit the striking of that character of coin designated as "proof," ever held in the highest esteem, will not be the least of the improvements that can be made. The only adequate manner, perhaps, in which coins designs may be produced that will meet general requirements will be by the appointment of a committee composed of the Chief Engraver of the Mint, several prominent sculptors, and a number of advanced numismatists. Such a committee could fix upon a coin design that would meet all practical and artistic requirements. It is hoped that the Government authorities will give this matter serious consideration.

Letter to Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Of the several issues, or, rather, the several combinations of signatures on our one-dollar silver certificates of the series of 1899, and now in general circulation, I consider that variation signed by Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer, and J. W. Lyons, Register, as the rarest of all. Mr. Lyons' incumbency in conjunction with Mr. Treat was of a very short period prior to the appointment of W. T. Vernon as Register—in fact, so short that the numbers on the certificates issued for this period display only the alphabetical sequence letter prefix "H". Out of a number of this variation in fine condition I discovered one which proved to be an error, in that Mr. Treat's official title underneath his signature reads: "Treasurer of the United State"—the letter "s" having been inadvertently omitted by the engraver of the plate. In order to secure my conviction of its being a genuine error, I addressed Mr. Ralph, Chief of our Bureau of Engraving and Printing, detailing the plate number 2985, check letter B, and the certificate number H3301878. His reply was to the effect that they had, upon reference to the proof of this plate, found that the "s" did not appear there and that the period was intact following the letter "e". From the nature of his reply I concluded that I was first to bring the error to the attention of the Bureau. Inasmuch as these notes were issued in 1900, and the discovery came about in 1912, it is hardly conceivable that any large number have been spared from the inevitable "chopping" machine, and I conclude that mine is the only specimen extant. Also I believe I am entitled for record as the discoverer of this error. This rarity was displayed at our Springfield Convention in August last and was of such interest that I am led to bring its description to the attention of other paper money enthusiasts through the medium of your valued magazine.

C. W. HINCKLEY.

Springfield, Mass.

Meetings of Societies.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on October 21, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Mr. B. W. Russell and Mr. Thomas Sheppard were elected members, and Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. Walter Banks were appointed Auditors. The history of the English coinages of Edward VI. was described by Mr. Henry Symonds. It was shown that a considerable portion of the work at the eight mints which then existed was experimental in character, with the object of restoring, step by step, the debased condition of the currency. The constant alterations in the standards of fineness, occasionally in a retrograde direction, led to confusion and irregularities, and finally resulted in the closing of all, save one, of the provincial mints. Further complications arose from the efforts to suppress, and convert into smaller moneys, the testons of the previous reign. Mr. Symonds thought that the coinages of Edward VI. should be divided into six classes rather than four, although some of them were comparatively limited in scope. Several unpublished documents were quoted, among which was a letter containing the young king's personal wishes as to the new coins of 1551. Mr. Symonds also commented upon some of the mint-marks, the interpretation of which was affected by the new evidence.

In illustration of the above paper, the President exhibited forty-four specimens of the gold coinages of Edward VI., including those bearing the name and titles of Henry VIII.; Lieut.-Col. Morrieson a series of silver coins from the crown to the penny, of the various issues from the mint of London during the same reign; and Mr. Lawrence a base teston of Edward VI. with the mint-mark rose, date MDLI., and countermarked with a greyhound; also a groat of Mary countermarked with a portcullis. Amongst other exhibitions were two half-crowns of Charles I. issued at Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth. The obverses of both were from the same die, but one of the reverses bore the unusual legend FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. They were shown by Mr. F. A. Walters.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1914. Sixty-fourth meeting was called to order by President George J. Bauer.

Members present: Messrs. Merritt, W. H. Amberg, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. G. M. Hunter of Apollo, Pa., was elected to membership.

Mr. Borradaile exhibited samples of his coin trays for quarters and half-dollars, made up in different colors. The coin trays are very attractive, and were much admired by all present.

Several numismatic publications were received.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Dec. 11, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Boyd, Burke, Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Higgins, Kennedy, Miller, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Ryder, Sears, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser, and Mr. Robinson as guest.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read, and accepted, with some slight corrections, especially to the effect that the Lincoln medal of the New York Numismatic Club had been exhibited by Mr. Higgins, and not by Mr. Frey.

The Paper Money Committee, Store Card Committee, and Publicity Committee all reported progress.

The Treasurer submitted his annual financial report.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a very graceful letter of acceptance of his election to honorary membership by Mr. Memmo Cagiati, as well as the receipt of his photograph, and his following publications: *Il Supplemento All'Opera*, etc., 1911, 1912, 1913, and the January-March and April-June, 1914.

The Secretary further reported the receipt of two specimen medals which had been issued privately in New York upon the opening of the Panama Canal. He also reported the receipt of a letter from the New York Library in regard to the publications of the Club, and the receipt of one magazine. The Secretary also reported the following in regard to the membership of the Club: In the beginning of 1914 the club had seventy regular members, to which were elected during the year twelve regular members. We also elected four corresponding members, one honorary member, making a total of eighty-seven memberships, from which the Club lost three through resignations, one through death, one dropped, and two whose standing is doubtful at the present time, making a total membership of all grades at the present time of eighty.

Mr. Boyd in behalf of the Executive Committee submitted its report as follows: By way of a summary of the activities of the club during the year, the average attendance at the meeting was twenty-two and during the course of the year a total of eight papers had been read before the club. The reading of the following papers is planned for the next meetings:

January meeting, "A Plea for American Token Collectors," by Mr. T. L. Elder.

February meeting, "United States Fractional Paper Money Civil War Period," by Dr. D. W. Valentine.

March meeting, "War Medals of the Confederacy," by Mr. Bauman L. Belden.

April meeting, "The Greek Cities of Sicily," (illustrated), by Mr. S. H. Chapman.

The Executive Committee also called to the attention of the Club and read a letter received from Mr. Thomas L. Elder recommending that some action be taken to urge upon the government the adoption of a new and more artistic design for the silver coinage of the United States, which could by law be changed in 1917.

The withdrawal of Mr. Higgins' resolution was also announced.

The application of Mr. Herbert Niklewicz to membership was received, and referred to the Membership Committee.

The Publication Committee recommended deferring for the following year the publication of the year books, so that both 1914 and 1915 should be combined.

In behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, Mr. Swanson reported that the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans would be commemorated by the re-issue of a medal struck upon that occasion a hundred years ago, and that also a Jackson medal would be re-issued on that occasion.

Mr. De Lagerberg reported on and exhibited the following medals and coins: Commemoration Medals: Struck on the occasion of the first ocean-to-ocean steamship passage August 3 last, through Panama Canal; struck for the Sixth Convention of the Federation of Chamber of Commerce, City of Sorel, Quebec, Canada, (see October NUMISMATIST, page 518); The Dorner Memorial Medal, awarded the American Carnation Society, founded 1912, (by courtesy of Henning Ryden, sculptor), also a specimen of the two and one-half million Swedish Riksbank one crown currency, recently issued, and a "deux gourdes," 1827, Republic of Haiti, banknote.

The election of the officers for the year 1915 resulted in the following officers being elected by rising vote:

President—Elliott Smith.

Vice President—A. R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Moritz Wormser.

The following standing committees were then elected after the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot:

For Executive Committee—F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman; T. L. Elder, D. W. Valentine, and E. H. Adams.

For Membership Committee—D. R. Kennedy, Chairman; C. H. Imhoff, R. Kohler, D. Proskey, and J. W. Scott.

For Publication Committee—E. H. Adams, G. H. Blake, and D. W. Valentine.

For Medallion Art Committee—J. M. Swanson, J. De Lagerberg, A. G. Heaton, E. F. Newell, and Dr. G. F. Kunz.

All the successful candidates accepted their election with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Robinson was then greeted by the President as guest of the evening.

The Executive Committee then recommended that the President appoint a committee of eight to take up the subject of Mr. Elder's resolution, and the following were appointed: Mr. William H. Woodin, Chairman; E. H. Adams, F. C. Higgins, A. G. Heaton, J. M. Swanson, S. H. Chapman, T. L. Elder, and F. C. C. Boyd.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

By Mr. Valentine—A German two-mark bill, dated Aug. 12, 1914. One-half dime 1850, small "o", uncirculated condition.

By Mr. Frey—Very fine specimens of the 20 leva of Bulgaria, dated 1894 and 1908, showing the old and new heads of King Ferdinand I.

By Mr. S. H. Chapman—A set of photographs he had taken on various trips abroad of Greek and Roman sculptures in almost all European museums.

By Mr. H. Chapman—The only impression of hitherto unknown dies of a pattern cent of 1792 by Birch of Philadelphia, showing bust of Liberty to right, with short and curly hair, flowing locks over her right and left shoulders, and a lock coming across the bust; very sweet expression. Inscription, Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry. Rev. United States of America G. W. Pt. In the centre wreath inclosing beaded circle, in the centre floreated ornaments above and below "one cent," written in two lines across center. Pewter, extremely fine. 1795 in brilliant condition. 1863 cent with very wide margin outside of inscription, a large series of \$1 and \$2 National bank notes from various states, and a set of the first \$1 and \$2 greenbacks and the \$5 of the 1862 second issue.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1914. Sixty-fifth meeting called to order by President George J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. Bauer, Woolsey, L. G. Amberg, Borradaile, Stanley, Merritt, Yawger, Emrich, W. H. Amberg, and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Letter was read from Dr. Henderson, thanking the Association for the medal presented him, incidentally throwing a few bouquets at the Rochester Association.

A specimen of the Panama medal was presented to the R. N. A. by Mr. J. F. Newman of New York City, which will be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. Motion made and carried that the Secretary write a letter of thanks to Mr. Newman.

Mr. Borradaile exhibited to the members a new and very neat idea in a coin tray containing all the 1873 silver, copper and nickel pieces, in proof condition, consisting of the standard and trade dollar, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3 cent pieces, silver, and the 1, 2, 3, and 5c pieces, copper and nickel. It made a very attractive appearance, and was much admired by all present.

Mr. L. G. Amberg exhibited an 1856 flying eagle, 1863 bronze, 1858 Indian head, in laurel and oak, 1859 shield cents, 1864 two-cent piece, small motto, all in proof, and many others.

Several publications were received.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 131st monthly meeting was held on Dec. 4, 1914.

The annual election of officers took place, resulting in the following being elected for the year 1915:

President—J. B. Holmes.

Vice President—Mitchell Baker.

Secretary—M. P. Carey.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Librarian—E. Jonas.

Curator—G. F. Brown.

Censor—R. E. Davis.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Holmes, Carey, and E. Michael.

Under exhibits, Mr. Brand showed three large odd-shaped silver pieces, about 150 years old, from Siam and a unique territorial gold-piece.

Adjourned to meet Friday, Jan. 8, 1915.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

Medal Issues and Awards.

It was announced at the final session of the sixth annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters that the institute's gold medal for painting had been awarded to John Singer Sargent in recognition of his works as America's foremost painter. Others who have won it are Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor; James Ford Rhodes, historian; William Rutherford Mead, architect; James Whitcomb Riley, poet, and Augustus Thomas, playwright. (See NUMISMATIST, June, 1910, Page 143, and April, 1912, Page 114).

The City of Philadelphia has awarded to Arthur Kent the John Scott legacy medal and premium of the Franklin Institute for the Atwater Kent uni-sparker and ignition system. The formal ceremony of conferring the medal took place on Nov. 18, at the regular meeting of the Franklin Institute. This medal and premium was bequeathed by John Scott, chemist, of Edinburgh, made in the year 1816, creating an endowment to the city of Philadelphia, directing the interest and dividend to be distributed annually "among ingenious men who make useful inventions." In 1834 the city of Philadelphia vested the award of this medal in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. This is probably the first award of a medal of such a character that has been made in America to any manufacturer of automobile parts.

The Electrical Exposition has recently awarded medals for prize essays on electrical subjects. The University Medal was awarded to Joseph H. Lipschitz during assembly at the College of the City of New York.

J. DE L.

New Norwegian Five Ore Piece.



We are indebted to Gutttag Bros. of New York City for the opportunity to illustrate a new copper piece of the denomination of five ore which was struck in Norway during 1914.

Movement to Change United States Coin Designs.

An important movement for a better silver coinage for the United States will be started this evening at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. Thomas L. Elder, a member of its Executive Committee, has written to the club, severely criticising the present coinage, and asking that a special committee be appointed to urge the Government to adopt better and more artistic designs. It is probable that William H. Woodin of the American Car and Foundry Company, an authority on United States pattern coins, will be the Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Elder, in November, 1905, brought the subject of a more artistic coinage before The American Numismatic Society, and thus started a movement which resulted in President Roosevelt's causing the question of coin designs to be gone into pretty thoroughly. In 1907 the first of the new coins, the Saint-Gaudens double eagle and eagle, appeared, and later came the Lincoln cent, the Bela L. Pratt half and quarter eagles, and the buffalo five-cent piece.

"There is room for considerable criticism," Mr. Elder said yesterday, "concerning both the utility and appearance of the Bela L. Pratt half and quarter eagles. The chief designs of the Indian and the eagle are in themselves well done, but the lettering, stars, and figures are incuse, or sunken below the surface of the coin. The rest of the field is in itself dull, even rough. As a result, the coin presents a dull, indefinite appearance.

"As they become worn they become more crude looking. It is necessary to scan them closely in order to determine their denomination and to make certain that they have not been mutilated. The old coins, with the head of Liberty, were raw examples of the coin engraver's art, but the bank teller, who is usually more practical than artistic, will tell you that he prefers them to the new ones. But, after all the attempts of our Government to improve our coinage, the most abominable products of our mints, the half dollar, the quarter, and the dime, remain. According to law the design of the silver coins may be changed only once in twenty-five years. As the present types were adopted in 1892 the limit is almost up, and in 1917 these designs could be changed without special act of Congress. The figure of Liberty on the coins is a mere caricature. The head, as it appears at present, is an insult both to the Goddess of Liberty and to the beauty of American womanhood. As for the figure on the reverse, that non-descript effigy called an eagle, it cannot compare with the glorious eagles on the magnificent coins of such countries as France, Germany, Russia, and Austria. As we study it we wonder where in the world our artist got his ideas.

"As we look at these silver coins it is hard to realize that the United States should have authorized such an issue. For no one has ever suggested that our paper money was crude. Many small countries like Liberia, Guadelupe, Borneo, Sarawak, Nigeria, and Thibet have coins the artistic beauty of which makes ours look ridiculous."—*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 11, 1914.



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H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted Jan. 15, 1915.

1794 Chas. C. Volkmann, Torrington, Conn.

1795 R. L. Youngblood, Brandon, Texas.

1796 John S. Maxwell, Ntl. Bk. of Commerce, Pittsburg, Kansas.

1797 Harry Palmer Dickinson, 11 John St., New York City.
 1798 C. J. King, South Amherst, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 18, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Feb. 15, 1915, they will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Harry J. Piel (U. S. and Patterns) Ocean Park, Calif.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
E. A. Peters, 939 Grant St., Denver, Colo.	Geo. H. King Waldo C. Moore
Alex. M. Hanline, 23-25 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
Peter Wislander, (U. S., Swedish, Plate) Cambridge, Ill., R. #1	G. L. Tilden James Pollock
Frederic E. Hodge, (U. S. Cents) 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	Geo. H. Russel Edgar H. Adams
E. R. Hubbell, Norwich, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore O. F. Mathewson
Albert W. Vail, (Historicals and Medals) 200 ½ Garside St., Newark, N. J.	Waldo C. Moore Carl Baunwast
John E. Burton, 408 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.	D. L. Angell Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

John Hokanson, from Chicago to Box 7, Pensacola, Fla.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1914.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Publications Received.

From Fred Michael, Chicago, Ill., Fixed Price List No. 3 of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the United States.

From Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass., Part I of a fixed price catalogue of United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Encased Postage Stamps, &c. This comprises 54 pages, and embraces many desirable coins and items of United States issue.

The Bulletin for December, 1914, issued by the United States Coin Company of New York City, which contains an offering of various coins of United States issue, with fixed prices.

An All-America Five-Dollar Piece.

The forthcoming issue of *The Americas*, the journal of the National City Bank, will contain an interesting account of a proposed Pan-American coin on the dollar basis of exchange. In part, it will say:

"As a help to the popularization of the dollar in South American trade, Horace G. Knowles, former Minister of the United States to several Balkan and Latin-American countries, has suggested that a souvenir five-dollar gold piece be coined in connection with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, so designed that the republics of South America may later be prevailed upon to adopt it among their own national coins and thus establish a form of money that will ultimately pass current anywhere in the Western Hemisphere."

The face of the design for the suggested coin contains a reproduction of a male and female head, significant of North and South America. One is a forceful Inca head, representing the earliest government in this hemisphere, and the other is a refined Columbia head, representing the most modern. At the top of the design are the words "peace, brotherhood, and justice" in Latin, while at the bottom is the inscription "5—Dollars—5." The design also shows twenty-one stars, significant of the twenty-one American republics.

Mr. Knowles suggests that the reverse of the coin would probably be of special design for each of the countries adopting the piece, but that some compromise might be found even for that. The design is said to be the only one for a coin that contains the heads of both the male and female of the human race.—*N. Y. Times*.

Coming Sales.

- Jan. 11. Collection of United States Coins and Medals. United States Coin Company of New York City.
- Jan. 16. Collection of Colonial, State, and Washington coins of George J. Bascom of New York City and William F. Brown, Springfield, Ohio. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jan. 23. Collection of coins of Thomas Randall, of Amboy, Minn. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Prices Brought at Nygren Sale.

Following are given some of the higher prices brought at the sale of the collection of Arthur C. Nygren, which was held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on Nov. 30, 1914:

Lot No.		Lot No.	
1. 1794. Dollar. Strictly fine—	\$132.00	515. 1849. NO Mint. Brilliant, unc. —	\$16.25
21. 1836. Gobrecht. Name on base. Brilliant proof —	\$18.60	537. 1858. SF Mint. Extremely fine —	\$8.25
22. 1838. Gobrecht. Eagle in plain field on reverse. Reeded edge. Brilliant pf.	\$250.00	578. 1870. Uneven CC. Very fine—	\$8.25
23. 1839. Rev. eagle in plain field. Reeded edge. Proof, slightly chafed —	\$54.00	581. 1873. CC. Good —	\$8.50
35. 1851. Uncirculated —	\$75.00	592. Dime. 15 stars. 1796. Brilliant proof —	\$11.00
36. 1852. Extremely fine —	\$66.00	596. 1798. Perfect date. Practically unc. —	\$11.25
42. 1858. Brilliant proof —	\$33.50	600. 1802. Practically unc. —	\$26.00
112. 1886. Do. SF. Mint. Mint condition —	\$26.50	604. 1804. Very good —	\$11.00
113. 1887. Uncirculated —	\$12.50	716. 1858. SF Mint. Unc. —	\$21.00
114. Do. 1888. Uncirculated —	\$12.50	728. 1870. SF Mint. Unc. —	\$10.75
128. 1871. CC. Mint. Very fine—	\$32.00	751. 1873. CC. Arrow heads at date. Very good —	\$21.00
138. 1885. CC. Mint. Uncirculated.	\$21.00	759. 1792. Half Disme. Reeded edge. Very fine —	\$18.00
180. 1796. Half Dollar. 15 stars. Strictly fine —	\$70.00	764. 1797. 13 stars. Fine —	\$21.00
181. 1796. Do. 16 stars. Very fine—	\$87.00	772. 1805. Extremely fine —	\$14.00
182. 1797. Do. 15 stars. One of finest known —	\$72.00	871. Ten Dollars. 1800. Fine —	\$16.25
409. 1870. CC Mint. Very fine—	\$11.50	872. 1801. Fine —	\$15.00
411. 1872. Do. CC Mint. Practically unc. —	\$10.50	873. 1839. About fine —	\$20.00
413. 1873. Upright CC. Without arrow heads at date. Uncirculated —	\$21.00	877. 1907. St. Gaudens. Wire edge, and with periods —	\$16.10
431. Quarter Dollar. 1823 over 1822. Very good —	\$72.00	878. Five Dollars. 1795. Very good —	\$19.25
457. 1853. Do. Without arrow heads. Unc. —	\$12.60	886. 1827. Extremely fine —	\$225.00
		918. Quarter Eagle. 1845 O Mint. Good —	\$16.60
		919. Do. 1852 D Mint. Very good—	\$35.00

Bad Money in 313 A. D.

The fact that counterfeiting existed 1600 years ago was brought to light recently when the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania Museum announced that in a consignment of Egyptian specimens recently purchased three complete counterfeiting outfits were discovered, showing how adept the light-fingered gentry were in the days of the Roman Empire.

The moulds are made of brick, and the process seems to have been to take gold or silver coin, make impressions of each side in soft clay and then burn the two sides with the coin imbedded until they were hard brick. An opening was left at the top, in which molten metal was poured. The original coins used were very fine specimens, and show that the numismatic art was highly developed.

Those that can be deciphered date from the reigns of the following Roman Emperors: Maximius, 313 A. D.; Licinius, 326 A. D., and Constantius, 337 A. D.

First Provisional Money of the Venezuelan Republic.

BY H. A. GRAY.



In 1810 Venezuela arose against the Spanish yoke, and in July of the following year, 1811, the independence of the territory was proclaimed. A war ensued which lasted upwards of ten years. Of this General Bolivar, a native of Caracas, was the leading spirit. It was not until March 30, 1845, that the independence of the republic was recognized by Spain in the treaty of Madrid.

Above is an illustration of what is supposed to be the first provisional paper money of the Venezuelan Republic. Across the face of the note is inscribed (in Spanish) UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. It is dated Aug. 27, 1811, and Year 1 of the Independence. This is the month following the proclamation of independence by the republic, and therefore there can be no doubt that this is a piece of the first money produced by the republic. The design in the centre probably represents the seal of the republic, around which

reads *PENA DE MUERTE AL FALSIFICADOR*, or, penalty of death for the counterfeiter. Printed perpendicularly across the left end of the note is the inscription "*Hipotecado sobre las Rentas Nacionales de la Confederacion*," or, secured by the national income of the Confederation. The value is eight reals, or one Spanish dollar. The signatures are printed, but the numbers (80 and 260797) are written, and that of 261 is printed. What the scroll work is across the extreme left end can only be conjectured. The note is in perfect condition.

Kind Words from Italy for The Numismatist.

With much gratification we publish a free translation of a most complimentary comment upon *THE NUMISMATIST* by Sig. Memmo Cagiati, of Naples, Italy, the well-known numismatist, in the April-June issue of his valuable work entitled "*Supplemento all'opera Le Monete del Reame delle Due Sicilie da Carlo 1°. d'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele 2°.*" *THE NUMISMATIST* is very grateful for this kindly greeting and expression of good will on the part of Sig. Cagiati, which is heartily reciprocated, and it is hoped that the feeling of friendship between the numismatists of both countries will continue to be developed and strengthened:

Among the valuable numismatic reviews which come to us from abroad, received in exchange, the important and pleasing organ of the American Numismatic Association, which is published at Brooklyn, N. Y., E. H. Adams, Editor, attracts our attention especially, because it follows with live interest the progress of numismatic studies in Italy. Very elegant in its typographical dress, *THE NUMISMATIST* comes to light monthly, in issues of sixty pages, richly illustrated. It publishes principally interesting articles on American numismatics and devotes itself with equal interest to the important coins and medals from every part of the world, having in every nation authoritative correspondents and collaborators, members of the vast numismatic association. Desirous to receive from everywhere contributions of numismatic studies, accompanied by illustrations, photographs, or casts, *THE NUMISMATIST* welcomes with special favor those which come from Italy. Its annual rate of subscription (\$1.75) is very moderate with respect to its importance and the great interest which it arouses, and therefore has become a review which forms a ring of conjunction between the Italian numismatists and those beyond the seas, who, thanks to it, come to know and appreciate us. We send our greeting to *THE NUMISMATIST*, and we hope that our readers will bring it to the attention of the studios.

Panama Canal Medals.

When the Panama Railroad steamship *Cristobal* on Aug. 3 last made the first ocean-to-ocean passage through the Panama Canal she carried 50,000 medals made to commemorate the occasion by the J. F. Newman Company of New York. The medal was made after designs suggested by Miss Elizabeth Rodman of Hollywood, Cal., a cousin of Capt. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., Superintendent of Transportation in the Panama Canal Zone. The obverse represents *Columbia* uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific. *Columbia* stands on the prow of a caravel that is moving through the canal, and holds with both hands a scroll. One end of the scroll touches the Atlantic, the other the Pacific—these oceans being shown on two half globes which, together, represent the earth. Rays of light emanating from the head of the figure symbolize *Columbia* enlightening the world. Above are the words "*Prosperity to All Nations.*" On the reverse of the medal is the seal of the Canal Zone and the signature of Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

It is understood two of these medals were struck in gold, 18 carats fine, one of which was presented to President Wilson.

A Recent Lincoln Medal.



A medal commemorative of the founding of the New York Numismatic Club was recently issued by Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City. The obverse shows the portrait of Lincoln, while the reverse contains the names of the charter members of the club. The medal is 39 mm. in diameter, and was struck in silver, base metals, and aluminum. We are informed that ten were struck in silver, six or seven in base metals, and twenty-five in aluminum.

The obverse was used in conjunction with a reverse of different design from Lincoln's inaugural address of March 4, 1864. About the same number were struck in the base metals and aluminum as the former medal, but only five in silver. It is said that no more will be struck, and that the dies are now in the possession of Mr. Elliot Smith of New Rochelle.

New Publication.

We have just received a volume edited "Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship," bearing date 1914, the contents of which follow: List of Officers, 1914; "Treasurer Trove Found in Sheffield," by E. Howarth; "An Unpublished Penny Token of the Seventeenth Century," by T. Sheppard; "Irish Regal Copper Coinage," by T. Pickersgill; Numismatic Notes, by the editor, (T. Sheppard); Secretary's Report for 1913; Financial Statement, and "Coins in the York Museum," by G. Benson, (illustrated.) Under "Numismatic Notes" reference is made to the publication by THE NUMISMATIST of a paper by Mr. S. H. Hamer on "The Farthing and Halfpence of the 18th Century Token Period," which appeared in November, 1913, ending with this criticism: "It is illustrated throughout by a large number of blocks, apparently from photographs, though they are so badly reproduced that on many the details can hardly be deciphered."

We wish to explain that this by no means was the fault of either our engraver or printer, but due to the inferior photographs, which, by the way, were made on our critic's side of the "Herring Pond," and yet, poor as they are, they undoubtedly do not suffer from comparison with similar tokens illustrated on Plate VII. of the volume just received.

In another note certain errors of a typographical nature which appeared in THE NUMISMATIST are criticized, and "the writer also states, (referring to THE NUMISMATIST's mention of last year's volume) that the particular part is for 1912, but bearing the date 1913. We cannot understand what has made him say this, seeing that there is no such information on the part. Possibly he was prompted."

Yes, dear critic, the writer was prompted, and by one of the leading members of your Society, who had forwarded the volume, and had written the figures "1912" underneath the printed title. And, as proof that this was not unintentional, we find the written figures "1913" under the title of this year's volume. As a matter of fact the volume of proceedings criticised was for 1912, and the present volume for 1913, if we may believe our eyes, for on Page 83 of the volume dated 1913 may be seen the Secretary's "Report for 1912," while on Page 100 of that dated 1914 we find "Secretary's Report for 1913."

Sig. Giuseppe Grandi.



The above medal, in honor of Sig. Giuseppe Grandi, one of Italy's best-known sculptors, was produced last year by the celebrated establishment of Stefano Johnson of Milan, Italy. The medal is in bronze and has a diameter of 73mm.

Re. Private Gold Coinage.

Ex-President Farran Zerbe informs us that while in Denver, Colo., recently he examined a blank planchet of the \$10, 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co. coinage, which had been found by a local assayer in a lot of about 2000 tons of rubbish on the site of the mint of the above-named firm, which was torn down in 1907. It is said the assayer made a considerable profit from the contents of the rubbish, and found the planchet among other items. The planchet was reeded, and showed several defects, evidently having been rejected. Mr. Zerbe also states that he had pleasant visits with Father Roser and Mr. D. A. Callahan of Salt Lake City recently, both of whom are members of our Association. In Mr. Callahan's collection is ten-dollar piece of Moffat & Co., dated 1849, of which Mr. Zerbe says: "This piece reads TEN D. This may be a well-known variety, but my impression is the recorded type has TEN DOL, like the illustration in your book. The other piece is dated 1860, \$5, of Mormon issue, with a defective obverse. Mr. Callahan thinks that the planchet originally had been below weight and surface, and had been brought up to standard by the addition of a flake of sheet gold."

[The variety of Moffat & Co. \$10 piece, dated 1849, TEN D. is well-known. In the book mentioned the statement was made that three varieties of this denomination and date were known. Through error the variety with TEN D was illustrated on the first plate under No. 8, whereas it should have been 8A. No. 8, on the contrary, should have been the variety reading TEN DOL. Announcement of the error was made on Page 57 of the same work, and No. 8 was illustrated over its proper number in another section of the book, on the seventh plate of "Various Californian Private Mints." Therefore the variety mentioned by Mr. Zerbe bears the number 8A in the book in question.—Ed.]

Two Varieties of the 1000 Reis Piece of Brazil.



Curator Howland Wood of The New York Numismatic Society has drawn our attention to the fact that two varieties of the 1000 reis silver piece of Brazil were struck in 1913. The illustrations above given show the differences, which are chiefly in the die, rather than in design.

Find of \$1160 in Kellogg & Co. Double Eagles.

A mystery which rivals the stories about Captain Kidd and his treasure has just been uncovered by Secretary Paine of the Nebraska Historical Society. A little less than seven years ago two boys near Alexandria, while playing in the woods, discovered more than \$1,100 in solid gold coin in an old sack. The matter was hushed up and nothing more was ever heard of it. One boy got \$60 and the other boy got \$1,100. Eleven hundred dollars of the money is now in a bank at Geneva.

The eleven hundred dollars probably represents but a fraction of the commercial value of the coins. They were not issued by the government, but are marked with the name of "Kellogg & Company", San Francisco. It is extremely probable that coin collectors would give several times the eleven hundred dollars for them. They appear a great deal like the modern day \$20 gold piece. What is more wonderful still, is the solution of the mystery as to whom the gold really belonged. After Mr. Paine returned from Thayer county last week he looked about in the archives of the state historical society and found in an old history the story that two men when pursued by Indians hid their fortunes in a spot in Thayer county. How much more money may be hidden in the ground near Alexandria no one knows, but as the two men were wealthy ranchmen, it is believed that they had quite a large fortune. This is the account in the history: "The Indians proceeded to the ranch of Bennett and Abernathy and continued their fatal labors of death and destruction. There was then a cave in a limestone bluff on the place, which these men had rendered habitable by enlarging and building a sort of an addition in front of logs and underbrush. There was a spring in one corner of the cave. In front of the cave was a bottom covered with trees and underbrush, through which the Indians crept to make their attack. They then laid siege to the two men, who probably fought as long as their ammunition held out, or until they were smothered to death by the flames and smoke of the front part of the residence, which the Indians ignited. Their bodies were afterward found by Capt. L. P. Luce and a party of soldiers, so charred and mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable. Abernathy was known to have a large amount of gold in his possession, and grave charges have at different times been made against some of the early settlers in regard to the disposition of the property, as the cave was afterward thoroughly ransacked, and it is believed that the Indians knew nothing of the gold, which was most likely carefully secreted in some portion of the habitation." That was in 1867. The thing that seems to be the most remarkable link in the chain of evidence is the fact that the place where the money was found is only a short way from the old cave.—From Lincoln (Neb.) Newspaper.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1919:

WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD D. ADAMS
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, JR.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916:

NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Term ending January 1915:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

J. SANFORD SALTUS

OFFICERS

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WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

Treasurer:

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Domestic Corresponding Secretary:

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Foreign Corresponding Secretary:

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian:

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

New York, December 7, 1914.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the discussion and exhibition of decorations and war medals, and the following addresses were made:

Mr. Belden, on War Medals of the Confederacy, certain war medals made for the Madero Government of Mexico but never distributed, and several of the decorations awarded to soldiers in the present war.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, on decorations of Governments that might have been.

Mr. Frits V. Holm, formerly of the Danish Royal Navy, on certain decorations of Denmark and other countries.

Remarks were also made by Dr. Kunz, Messrs. Wormser, Proskey, Boyd and others.

The Secretary announced that Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., had fallen and broken his leg on December 1st, and presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Members of The American Numismatic Society desire to express to their fellow member, and Governor, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., their great regret at hearing of his accident, and their hope that he will soon be entirely recovered and able to again attend the meetings of this Society, where he is greatly missed when absent.

The exhibitions were as follows: Dr. Malcolm Storer, twenty-eight naval war medals; Mr. David Proskey, Roman medallions, foreign and American war medals and decorations; Mr. Samuel Popper, the Madero Mexican war medals in silver and copper; Mr. Elliott Smith, badges of American Societies of Veterans; Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, a large silver medal of the Mexican War; The American Numismatic Society's collection of decorations and war medals.

New York, December 19th, 1914.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of November 21st and December 7th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

It is with great regret your Council reports the death of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., which occurred on the afternoon of Thursday, December 17th. At the time of his death, Mr. Parish was one of the five Governors of this Society, which office he had held since the 17th of January, 1910, when the office of Governor was established. He was also Honorary President, and should the amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the November meeting, be adopted at this meeting, his name will be enrolled among the Benefactors of the Society, on account of his many very generous gifts.

In point of membership, Mr. Parish was our oldest member, having joined the Society on the 13th of April, 1865. Six months later he became Corresponding Secretary, which office he held until the 22nd of March, 1866, when he was made Librarian, and served for the term of two years. On the 24th of March, 1870, he was elected one of the Society's Vice Presidents, and served in that capacity until Oct. 1, 1883, when he became President and continued as such until March 16, 1896. On January 16, 1905, he was again elected Vice President, serving until the officers of President and Vice President were abolished on the 17th of January, 1910, when, as just stated, he became one of the five Governors. On January 20, 1908, he was made Honorary President for life.

The Society was incorporated the 16th of May, 1865. Mr. Parish was the last survivor of the incorporators.

The Council also has to announce the death of the following members:

Oct. 26.—J. Hull Browning, Life Member, March 21, 1898.

Dec. 2.—Temple Bowdoin, Life Member, Nov. 16, 1908.

Dec. 11.—Richard A. Canfield, Life Member, March 18, 1901.

The Rev. William H. Owens, Jr., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been elected an Associate Member.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

Since the November meeting the exhibitions on the main floor have been changed by the removal of the siege coins, loaned by Messrs. Duffield, Frey,

Imhoff, Kohler, Proskey, and Vreeland. The siege coins from the Society's collection are still on view, together with a large number of decorations and war medals, loaned by Dr. Malcolm Storer, Messrs. David Proskey, Elliott Smith and John Reilly, Jr., which supplement the Society's collection, which is displayed in the swinging cases on the four columns.

This exhibition was prepared for the special meeting of December 7th, which was called for the discussion and exhibition of decorations and war medals, and, as the same subject is to be considered to-day, the exhibition has been held over until now, and in connection with this subject special attention is called to the large number of specimens of this character that have been received from Mr. Saltus during the last three months, which fill three cases on the south side of this room.

The very large number of newspaper clippings which have been collected by the Society during the last few years have been classified and mounted in loose-leaved binders, thus making accessible much valuable information.

The number of visitors during the month of November was 852, as against 603 for the same month last year.

Accessions to the Library from Nov. 22 to Dec. 19 (both inclusive), 1914: 6 books, 15 periodicals, 1 pamphlet, 2 catalogues; non-numismatic, 1 book, 2 periodicals, from the following donors:

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.	Archer M. Huntington.
Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.	B. Max Mehl.
Emil Bahrfeidt.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Bauman L. Belden.	Royal Netherland Numismatic Society.
Cleveland Museum of Art.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Director of the United States Mint.	J. W. Scott.
C. F. Gebert.	United States Coin Company.
	Vienna Numismatic Society.
	Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The accessions to the cabinet since the November meeting have been as follows: 114 coins and tokens, 61 medals, plaques and decorations, 26 pieces of paper money, 2 ribbons, making a total of 203 pieces from the following donors:

Bauman L. Belden.	Dr. Francis C. Nichols.
F. C. C. Boyd.	William Poillon.
Mrs. George M. Brett.	Samuel Popper.
Frits V. Holm.	David Proskey.
Jennings Hood.	Max Rosenfeld.
Frank Kieffer.	J. Sanford Saltus.
A. Atlas Leve.	Howland Wood.
Edward T. Newell.	R. G. Woodside.

The following amendments to the By-Laws, which were presented at the November meeting, were then taken up for consideration, and, on motion, adopted:

Chapter IV. Membership. Add the following new section: Section 7. Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society.

Change Section 7 to Section 8, and amend to read as follows: Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society.

Mr. Drowne then requested Mr. Poillon to take the chair, and, after giving some interesting reminiscences of his long acquaintance with Mr. Parish, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Society:

Whereas, in the death of Daniel Parish, Jr., a Governor and Honorary President of The American Numismatic Society, on Dec. 17, 1914, the Society has lost a most efficient officer, a sincere friend, and one who for many years has devoted a large part of his time to the upbuilding of the Society, and who will always be remembered with gratitude for his wise counsel and advice covering a period of many years, as well as for the notable gifts he has from time to time made to the Society; therefore be it

Resolved, that the members of The American Numismatic Society hereby express their deep regret at the ending of so honorable and useful a life, and

record their respect for his memory and their profound sorrow for the loss which has befallen the Society.

Mr. Drowne then resumed the chair, and announced the subject of the meeting: Exhibition and informal discussion of decorations and war medals, and of the current coins of the nations now at war.

Mr. Howland Wood read the following paper on the coinage of Belgium:

The coinage of modern Belgium being after the dissolution of the union of the Netherlands and Belgium brought about the revolution of 1830. On June 4th, 1831, the National Congress elected Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as their king. On the 29th of December, 1831, a decree was issued to recognize the mint at Brussels. A law of June 5, 1832, fixed the monetary system by adopting the French bi-metallic decimal system, and the coinage began that year. In gold, 40 and 20 franc pieces were struck, though not put into circulation. In silver, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ francs, and in copper 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes were issued. On the gold the head of the king was turned to the right, and on the silver to the left. These had a laureated head. The copper money had the Belgium lion, seated, holding the tablets of the Constitution and on the reverse the initials of the king. All of this issue was engraved by Braemt.

A law of March 31, 1847, changed somewhat the law of 1832. It was decided to issue gold of 25 and 10 francs and the additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ franc pieces in silver. The new issue was engraved by Leopold Wiener, and showed the king's head unlaureated. In 1852 the $\frac{1}{4}$ franc pieces were replaced by 20 centime pieces.

In 1853 were issued the first commemorative coins. These were on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Brabant, later Leopold II., to Marie Henrietta of Lorraine-Austria. They were pieces of 100 francs, in gold, 5 francs in silver, and 10 centimes in copper. They bore on one side the head of the king and on the other the young couple.

In 1855, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of King Leopold, another commemorative set was issued. They have on the obverse the goddess of history writing above the bust of Leopold I. The reverse has an inscription either in French or Flemish. The gold is of 40 francs, the silver 2 francs, and copper 5 centimes.

In 1860 a nickel coinage was authorized and was begun in the following year. The 20-centime piece has the head of the king on the obverse and the Belgium lion on the reverse. The 10 and 5 centimes have the value in place of the head. A noticeable feature about these coins is the quadrille background. The pieces were engraved by Braemt.

In 1861 a law again changed the monetary system to conform with the French. 40, 20, 10 and 5 francs were planned in gold, but only the 20 was issued. In 1866, during the reign of Leopold II, Belgium became part of the Latin Monetary Union, and a new issue of coins was put out. In gold a 20 franc piece was struck with head to right. In silver, 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ francs were struck with head to left. All had the arms on the reverse and were designed by Wiener.

In 1880, on the fiftieth anniversary of their national independence, pieces of 1 and 2 francs were struck with the jugated heads of Leopold I. and II., and a five-franc piece was struck with similar obverses but with a female leaning on a lion on the reverse.

In 1866 a new departure was made by issuing some of the money with a Flemish inscription, heretofore, with the exception of the twenty-fifth anniversary pieces of 1855, the inscriptions on the coins had been in French only. This has been kept up to the present day. The nickel of the type of Leopold I. was revived in 1894.

In 1901 a new issue of coins was put out in silver by Vincotte in the modern low relief indefinite style in vogue at the present day. They have a large Rodin-like portrait of the king on one side and a lion with its paw on a tablet on the reverse. In the same year a nickel coinage was issued with a central hole. These coins in the denominations of 25, 10 and 5 centimes, and were designed by A. Michaux.

The coinage of Albert was designed by Devreese, and of the denomination of 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ francs. The nickel is the same as his predecessor.

The delineation of Albert's portrait is very indefinite, especially the hair, and it is interesting to note that after the first year of this new coinage the hair has been considerably sharpened up.

I wish to call attention to four interesting points about the Belgium coinage. Namely, the early use of nickel, 1861, the quadrille or criss-cross treatment of the background of these pieces, and, as far as I know, the first actual effort to distinguish by some physical marking nickel from silver coins by introducing a central hole; and the issue from the same mint of two series of coins—one with French inscription, the other with Flemish inscription.

The mint for Belgium is at Brussels. This mint is noted for the work it has done in minting coins for other nations. In 1868 it made bronze coins for Italy and in the next year, and in many years since then, Brussels has made bronze and nickel coins for Brazil.

Besides making the coins for the Congo, it has made nickel coins for Bulgaria; silver, nickel and gold for Roumania; at times gold and silver for Switzerland; gold and silver for Venezuela; gold, silver and copper for Zanzibar; silver in 1897 to 1899 for Russia; silver and nickel for Colombia; bronze, silver and nickel for Egypt; the bronze and nickel coins for Luxemburg; some of the Peruvian, Persian, and Portuguese nickel; silver for Salvador, and the recent nickel and bronze coinage for Siam.

Mr. Edward T. Newell made a short address on Greek coins commemorating victories, and exhibited a number of interesting specimens.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Wood and Newell for their interesting papers.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Belden, who made a few remarks concerning the United States war medals, and gave a short history of the Society's collection of decorations and war medals, speaking particularly of the fact that by far the largest portion of this collection was the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. He also stated that Mr. Saltus had expected to attend the meeting, and to make some remarks concerning the subject, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for his notable gifts of decorations and war medals, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the society.

Mr. Elliott Smith then made a few remarks, and after some general discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

Coming Sales, Dates Not Definitely Fixed.

Collection of United States and Foreign Coins. To be held some time in February by Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Collection of United States Cents formed by S. T. Millard of South Dakota. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Prices Brought at Edward Michael's 13th Public Sale.

Following are some of the higher prices realized at the sale held by Edward Michael at Chicago on Nov. 28, 1914:

Lot No.		Lot No.	
1. Cent. Crosby 9H. Nearly unc.	\$35.00	215. Do. Uncirculated	\$26.50
2. Do. Crosby 11J. Very fine	\$16.00	216. Regular issue. Unc.	\$20.50
3. Do. Chain. America. Very good	\$12.50	222. 1908 gold proof set	\$50.00
12. Do. 1790. Perfect date. Fair	\$9.60	238. 1861. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10.	
13. Do. Over '98. Very good	\$17.00	Very fine	\$16.25
18. 1803. Large 1-100. Unc.	\$14.00	255. Silver dollar. Gobrecht. 1836.	
23. 1804. Very good	\$9.00	Proof	\$23.50
24. 1804. Broken die. Very good	\$7.90	256. 1839. Do. Reeded edge. Eagle in plain field. Brill. proof	\$66.00
59. 1821. Red proof	\$30.00	258. 1851. Brilliant proof	\$69.00
82. 1834. Large letters. Red proof	\$8.00	259. 1852. Brilliant proof	\$81.00
94. 1841. Red proof	\$11.00	260. 1858. Brilliant proof	\$34.00
100a. 1846. Small date. Red proof	\$9.00	506. 24 cent encased stamp. Kirkpatrick & Gault. Very fine	\$10.00
214. 1907. \$20. St. Gaudens. Wire edge. Unc.	\$29.00		

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVIII. FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 2

Britain's War Medals.

At this time, when so much is being published concerning the medals of honor awarded soldiers of the warring armies for acts of bravery, it is interesting to consider some of the medals and other distinctions which have been awarded to the British soldiers and sailors for gallant deeds in the past. Although medals of a kind are in existence dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, these earlier specimens of medallic art were never issued in any quantity and were only awarded to distinguished officers of high rank. Some of them are of considerable artistic merit and were probably intended to be commemorative rather than worn as decorations. An interesting example of this class is the well known "Ark in Flood" medal of Queen Elizabeth, which bears her portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse an ark upon the flood, with the inscription "Per undas sevas tranquilla." Exactly for what service this was awarded is not known, but that it was intended to be worn by the recipient is indicated by the presence of a ring for suspension.

Another specimen of this period is one bearing on the obverse a crowned bust of the Queen in very high relief holding the orb and sceptre, and a bay tree upon an island on the reverse. This is generally accepted as having been struck to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It is a large oval piece over two inches in length.

A special medal was ordered by Charles I. to be presented to Robert Welch, an Irish soldier, who at the battle of Edgehill in 1642 succeeded in recapturing from the enemy the standard of the King's Own Regiment, which had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. On the morning following the battle Mr. Welch was knighted by the King. This medal bears upon the obverse effigies of the King and of Prince Charles, and on the reverse the Royal Standard. Many medals were awarded during the civil war to officers of the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, but most of these appear to have been more of the nature of party pledges than rewards for distinction in the field.

After the battle of Dunbar in 1650 orders were given by Parliament to prepare what were really the first medals to be presented to officers and men alike. The "Dunbar medal," by which name it is known, bears on the obverse a bust of Oliver Cromwell, surmounted by the words, "The Lord of Hosts." It must in fairness to Cromwell be recorded that in a letter to the committee of the army upon the subject of the medal he distinctly stated that he desired to be spared having his effigy upon it. His modesty was, however, overruled and his portrait appeared in spite of his protest. It is the work of Thomas Simon, the celebrated engraver, who designed and executed the famous "Petition" crown of Charles II. Simon executed a number of very fine plaques and medals, which for beauty and artistic merit have never been surpassed.

Until the introduction of the Waterloo medal in 1817 there is no further record of any medal being awarded to officers and men for military services. In 1692 an act was passed providing for the distribution of "Medals and other rewards" to naval officers, marines and seamen, and in the same year the La

Hogue medal, which has on the obverse busts of King William and Queen Mary, was presented to officers who had taken part in the action, while Queen Mary sent \$150,000 to be distributed among the soldiers and sailors. Various gold medals continued to be struck throughout the eighteenth century for presentation to distinguished officers in both services, and many of the gallant deeds for which they were awarded provide glorious pages of English history. During this period was introduced a custom initiated by officers of presenting to their non-commissioned officers and men what are known as "regimental medals." Some were made of gold or silver, others of pewter or copper, and they present great variety in design. Although unofficial they provide a most interesting series and are of considerable historical importance.

A well earned special medal was that presented in 1813 to Lieut. Latham of the Buffs. It was subscribed for by his brother officers to commemorate his gallant action in preventing the King's colors from falling into the hands of the enemy at the battle of Albuera. The members of the color party in charge of the standard having all been put out of action, it was seized by Lieut. Latham, who clung to it in spite of fearful wounds, and when at last he was knocked down and trampled upon he managed to conceal it beneath his body. He was found later on apparently dead with the colors still in his possession. He subsequently regained consciousness and eventually recovered from his wounds.

In 1816, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, orders were given by the Prince Regent that in commemoration of the victory of Waterloo a medal should be conferred upon every officer and soldier present upon that memorable occasion.

Thus originated the famous Waterloo medal, which bears on the obverse a bust of the Prince Regent and on the reverse a figure of Victory, the design of which is copied from the reverse of a well known coin of Elis, struck at the finest period of Greek art. When the distribution of these medals took place, great dissatisfaction was felt by veterans of similar actions in the Peninsular war that their services should be unrecognized, and it would appear that at the time some efforts were made to repair this omission. Nothing, however, was done until 1847, when Queen Victoria made amends for the shortcomings of her predecessors and ordered what is now known as the "war medal" to be conferred upon officers and men who had taken part in the wars from 1793 to 1814. Many different bars are associated with it, including such well known names as Badajos, Salamanca, &c.

In 1854 Queen Victoria commanded that a medal bearing the word Crimea should be conferred upon all those who had taken part in the campaign. Alma and Inkerman were the first names to be inscribed upon the clasps associated with this medal, and these were followed later on by Balaclava and Sebastopol. Upon a fine day several Crimean medals can still be seen walking about Chafsea, worn on the breasts of some of the old "pensioners," but their number is now rapidly decreasing. One still upright old warrior is fond of relating how when he was once taking an early morning walk in St. James's Park he was stopped by the King, who, having noticed his medal, made many inquiries as to how it had been obtained and at the same time expressed a hope that the wearer was happy and comfortable in his present quarters.

This particular veteran, who can neither read nor write, has a most astonishing memory and is full of interesting anecdotes and recollections of his campaigns. A detail which seems much to have impressed him at Inkerman was the sudden appearance of an unfortunate hare between the two firing lines. As he put it, "The poor crayture ran first this way and then that, and although I expected to be shot the next moment, I couldn't help but watch it." He got wounded in three places at Sebastopol, and this seems to have closed his military career, but did not prevent his putting in over twenty years at sea.

When asked how he managed to do this in spite of his wounds, one of which removed a considerable portion of his left hand, he only replied with a hearty laugh, "Lor' bless you, I never took no notice o' they!"

Since the days of the Crimea medals have been issued in connection with nearly every British engagement in all parts of the Empire, and a mere list of them would suffice to fill a volume. The last extensive award of medals was for the South African campaign, and many men now gone to the front were to be seen wearing the red, blue and orange ribbon which is associated with this decoration.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Rare Variety of Half Dollar.



Illustrated herewith are two varieties of half dollars of 1810, one with large, the other bearing a small date. While the regular coin catalogues have for years listed the variety with the small date, yet but very few pieces of this variety have come to notice. Both varieties, as will be noted, show the figure "8" upside down. The rare variety has thin letters, the common variety shows a date with broader figures, being issued from the same die, after the figures had been recut. The edge of the rare variety is distinguished by the edge bearing only a portion of the regular inscription—FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A, there not being room for the full spelling of the word DOLLAR. As an evidence that the same die was used, a die break connecting all four figures will be observed on both varieties, and the back of the head shows evidence of scratches in the die, showing lack of finish. Through the courtesy of Mr. David Proskey of New York we are enabled to bring this to the attention of our readers.

Coinage for December, 1914.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of December, 1914.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Double Eagles -----	47,520	\$ 950,400.00
Eagles -----	432,000	4,320,000.00
Half Eagles -----	457,075	2,285,375.00
Quarter Eagles -----	292,067	505,167.50
Total Gold -----	1,138,662	\$8,060,942.50
Half Dollars -----	150	75.00
Quarter Dollars -----	32,000	8,000.00
Dimes -----	3,750,000	375,000.00
Total Silver -----	3,782,150	\$ 383,075.00
Five Cents -----	4,345,250	217,262.50
One Cent -----	250	2.50
Total Minor -----	4,345,500	217,265.00
Total Coinage -----	9,266,312	\$8,661,282.50

Coinage executed for Philippine Islands Government:

10 Centavos -----	470,000 Pieces
20 Centavos -----	295,000 Pieces

Cuba Will Coin Its Own Money.

Cuba will have national money as soon as plans can be completed and coining done, was said recently by Dr. Leopoldo Cancio, Secretary of the Cuban Treasury. Dr. Cancio says that the law is comparatively simple and easy to put into effect, because in reality it almost exclusively concerns the question of coining, and he hopes soon to publish the proposal of the local bankers who will have charge of the details of the transaction. He explained the situation very fully as follows:

"It does not seem to me that there will be serious difficulties presented in carrying the law into practice and giving to Cuba a national currency. The work of Congress in the matter did not go into details, because, as I say, it almost entirely depends upon the coining; there is need of regulation and it cannot be perfected by the Executive until fixed details are arrived at which will insure the prompt transition of our present confused monetary system to the new order of things. One of the most delicate problems of the new system will be the exclusion from the market of foreign money now circulating and its substitution by national money. The details of that transformation require operations of exchange which only bankers can perform satisfactorily, and the banks will accordingly be offered an opportunity to make proposals at public auction, as provided by the law. It is my intention, and also my obligation, to exercise the greatest care over measures that may be adopted by the banks, in order that the economic interests of the Republic may not be sacrificed to the spirit of lucre, and that the change to the new system may be fair and easy of accomplishment.

"We will endeavor to have the Government receive part of the new coinage, both of gold and silver, before the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1915, and even before the end of the next sugar season and before the beginning of the tobacco harvest. Great care will be taken that the old currency will not disappear before a sufficient quantity of the new is ready.

"The money to be coined will have on the obverse side the head of the liberator Marti, and on the reverse the shield of the Republic. The silver money will be of the denominations with which our public is already familiar, that is, 10 centavos, 20 centavos, 40 centavos and one peso, or dollar. They will have the same value as similar coins of the United States or of the same amounts in American money.

"The new law respects the gold standard to which Cuba has held in her prosperous and adverse fortune to such an extent that the expert financier, Mr. Porter, who came to Cuba in 1898 to prepare the financial resources with which the new regime was to begin, qualified as pathetic the history of the efforts of the producing classes of Cuba to sustain that standard. The Executive proposes to adopt the necessary measures to maintain the parity of gold and silver money, as in all well organized monetary systems; for the purpose of and in conformity with the law, a reserve will be established in the Treasury formed from part of the profits of the coining of silver. Cuba will attain the object proposed by the authors of the new system by establishing its own monetary circulation, and will be free from the daily tax imposed by the Exchange on the different monies in circulation, which renders unstable the value of labor and even domestic transactions of less importance, profiting by the gains produced by fiduciary issues. In the present regime the Spanish Treasury is benefitted or has been benefitted by the profits produced by the coining of Spanish silver and copper, and the United States Treasury by the nickel and copper circulated among us. The profits of the new silver money will be more than 50 per cent. of the nominal value, and a considerable part will be turned into the Treasury for the general obligations of the State, over and above what will be reserved as a guarantee of the circulation of silver and its parity with gold. The Secretary wants to lose no time, but to immediately put the new law to a test so that by April next the new currency will be in circulation. The fears felt in financial centers of the world by reason of the European war make it advisable not to weaken the instrument which the new law places in our hands."

The Cuban Government, on November 27th, made public in the *Official Gazette* the information that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive, until 12 o'clock December 31, 1914, propositions for the contract to coin Cuba's new national currency, the contract being open to local banking institutions whether national or representing the home office in this country.

Banks applying to take part in the contract must justify that they are in a position to acquire the necessary gold and silver to make the new coin, and the one favored with the contract shall offer a bond of \$200,000 to guarantee the contract.

The Government, under the contract to be made, obliges itself to make payment within the first ten days after the delivery of the coined metal, of the value of the material employed, and within thirty days afterwards the expenses incurred in the coinage as well as the commission of one-half of one per cent. on the nominal value of the money delivered.

Under the announcement the Cuban Government offers to secure, for the bank obtaining the contract, the right to coin the money at the United States mint, the Government receiving the right to fix the amounts to be coined at a time, the time of delivery, etc.—*The Cuba Review*.

Obituary.

LEANDER H. FAHNESTOCK.

Leander H. Fahnestock, of Springfield, Ohio, one of the founders of the Clark County Historical Society, veteran of the Civil war, and one of the best known collectors of and authorities on rare coins in this section of the United States, died at his home on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1914. He was 71 years old.

For more than 30 years Mr. Fahnestock had worked in securing a valuable collection of old United States coins. The rooms of the Clark County Historical Society contain many of his collections of coins, besides Indian relics, "gem stones" and many mineralogical specimens, and war relics. One of the local banks also contains a large number of valuable coins which Mr. Fahnestock was fond of collecting. He confined his efforts entirely to the collection of United States coins and never concerned himself with the procuring of foreign relics and coins. At the time of his death he had nearly completed a catalogue of his collections in which he intended to advertise his souvenirs for sale. He was said to have been one of the best authorities on coins and their value in this section of the country. It has been said that he had in his possession practically every coin of value ever made in the United States except the 1804 dollar, which it is believed does not exist. It was a hobby of Mr. Fahnestock to spend considerable time in the indexing and cataloguing of his specimens.

Mr. Fahnestock was a member of the American Numismatic Association, (No. 1032,) which is one of the most prominent associations connected with the collection of rare coins. He was also a member of Springfield Lodge No. 33 I. O. O. F. and Mad River Encampment No. 16. Besides these affiliations, he was a past commander of the Patriarch's Militant and a member of Clark Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons. He was very fond of the county historical society, which he helped found, and delighted in giving the organization some of his rare coins and war relics. He was one of the most loyal members of this society.—*Springfield Daily News*, Dec. 23, 1914.

Carnegie Hero Medals.

At the annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Jan. 20, forty-four instances of bravery were rewarded. Silver medals were given to eleven and bronze medals to thirty-three persons.

Medals to Volturno Heroes.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, assisted by General George Uhler, Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, recently presented to Captain Paul H. Kreibohm, master of the Red Star liner *Kroonland*, a gold watch and chain purchased by act of Congress as a reward for his services in going to the relief of the burning steamer *Volturno* and heroically rescuing eighty-nine people. The officers and crew of the *Kroonland* received suitable gold, silver and bronze medals made at the Philadelphia mint.

New Medal for Panama Canal.



In the January, 1915, NUMISMATIST, on Page 24, we referred to the issue of a medal by the J. F. Newman Company of New York, to commemorate the first ocean-to-ocean passage through the Panama Canal. This month we are pleased to reproduce the medal.

New Book.

Model Insect Money of Ancient China. By H. A. Ramsden. 22 pp. Illustrated. Paper. Jun Kobayagawa Co., Japan.

This is the latest monograph by Mr. Ramsden on Far Eastern numismatics, and is written in the same able manner as his other detailed sketches on special subjects. Mr. Ramsden is in a position to treat the subject of ancient Chinese coins in the most authoritative manner, being near to his subject, conversant with the native writings, and having his own collection, which is the largest in existence, as a basis. In this treatise he takes up a subject probably unknown to most students on Chinese numismatics, and discusses in detail some queer-shaped pieces as originating from natural objects, as the cicada or locust and the caterpillar of a certain beetle, and shows how the Chinese were the first to fashion any actual money from animal forms. We know that the Assyrians made weights in the semblance of ducks. The development of this peculiar style of money is shown and compared with similar shapes in stone used by the ancient Chinese to place in the mouths of the dead and with the scarabs of ancient Egypt.

H. W.

Poor Richard Club Franklin Medal by Gobrecht.

When Jarvis Wood and C. C. Green, members of the Poor Richard Club, of Philadelphia, after a fruitless search in Paris for an authoritative bas-relief likeness of Benjamin Franklin, found in the archives of the Franklin Institute a medal of design similar to one known to have been in Paris in the '80s, they believed they had obtained a copy of the famous Gobrecht medal, the original of which was in the French capital.

According to Charles Gobrecht Darrach, grandson of Christian Gobrecht, the medal discovered by the Poor Richard Club is no doubt the original by Christian Gobrecht, made in 1825, for Franklin Institute. Mr. Darrach, in a communication to the Poor Richard Club, declares that his grandfather was never in Paris or beyond the United States. He was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 23, 1785, and no doubt was personally familiar with Franklin's appearance.

Mr. Darrach's letter makes it appear that the replicas which are to be presented to the diners at the Poor Richard's banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford on Jan. 16 are duplicates of the Gobrecht medal itself and not of a reproduction.

Two Probably Unique Massachusetts Medals.

BY MALCOLM STORER.



As Curator of the Coin Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, I have come across two pieces hitherto unpublished as far as I know, which seem to me of sufficient interest to warrant space in *THE NUMISMATIST*. They will also appear in a work upon the numismatics of Massachusetts, to be published by the Society during the coming year.

BULFINCH MEDAL.

Ob. Facade of building in high relief. Below, engraved, THIS MEDAL ENTITLES CHARLES BULFINCH, ESQr | TO A SEAT IN THE BOSTON THEATRE DURING LIFE: | BENEFIT NIGHTS EXCLUDED.

Rev. Engraved, PRESENTED BY THE PROPRIETORS | OF THE BOSTON THEATRE | TO CHARLES BULFINCH, ESQr | FOR HIS UNREMITTED AND LIBERAL ATTENTION | TO THE PLAN AND EXECUTION OF | THAT BUILDING: | THE ELEGANCE OF WHICH IS THE | BEST EVIDENCE OF HIS ' TASTE AND TALENTS

Gold. 64 mm.

In E. S. Bulfinch, *The Life and Letters of Charles Bulfinch*, Boston, 1896, p. 94, occurs the following: "In recognition of the gift of the architect of the plans of the building a gold medal of much beauty of workmanship was presented to Mr. Bulfinch by the owners which being appropriately inscribed shows us also the design of the front, having a basement and principal story with a projecting center faced with four Corinthian columns with entablature and pediment. The order is continued across the whole front, the intervals being occupied by arched windows. The basement is quite plain, with an arched entrance in the center, flanked by a single square opening on each side. The facade has simplicity and repose, not without a certain festal character expressive of the purpose of the building."

The theatre was opened February 3rd, 1794, with the play of *Gustavus Vasa* and the medal presumably presented at that time. This was the so-called "Federal Street Theatre." Mr. Bulfinch did not enjoy the benefit of the medal for very long, as the theatre was burned down in 1798.

The second piece is a medal of the Harvard Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon. I should greatly appreciate any information that may be given me concerning it. It is struck, not engraved, upon the obverse of a cent of 1830-1840, and the device consists of a diamond with a star in each angle and in center a scroll with ΔKE, with below the scroll HARVARD.

THE NUMISMATIST

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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Editorial.

OWING to lack of space we are compelled to omit from this issue two very interesting papers read by MR. THOS. L. ELDER, of New York, before, respectively, The American Numismatic Society of New York and the New York Numismatic Club, on Jan. 7 and Jan. 8, upon the subjects of "Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics" and "A Plea for American Token Collecting." However, each of these papers will be published in full in THE NUMISMATIST in the near future, and we wish to direct the attention of our readers to them, as being of unusual importance.

For New Military Medal.

Maurice Barrés, the French academician, proposes in an editorial in the *Echo de Paris* the creation of the new military medal, preferably bronze, which shall be given for an exceptional achievement, like the Prussian Iron Cross. He points out that the existing *Medaille Militaire*, (which is generally regarded as a reward for courage,) is almost invariably assigned to officers of high rank on their retirement, while "every one knows that the Legion of Honor is debased until it has become a recompense for leading manufacturers at big exhibitions."

Letters to Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Will you kindly inform me relative to what year the national or departmental mint at Chihuahua, Mexico, discontinued the coinage of gold and silver?

From Mr. Letcher, American Consul in that city, I learn that at present, or, rather, under the late Constitutional Government, 5-centavos pieces in copper were minted there for a time, which coinage has been discontinued.

I will be greatly thankful to you if you can find out for me in what years of the republic coinage was carried on there, and in what year coinage of gold and silver ceased at that mint.

DON MAGUIRE.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 15th, 1915.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Would call your attention to the fact that the Brazilian coins illustrated on Page 27 of January number came also in 2000 reis in both types in same year, 1913. So far I have seen but one coin of the 2000 reis of one type, indicating that the other is scarce, though I have seen a number of the 1000 reis of both types.

RUDOLPH KOHLER.

N. Y. City, Jan. 18, 1915.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Kindly inform me when the first proof coin was made; also how do you distinguish a restrike.

Has there been any half dollars issued this year, 1914?

GEO. L. HAYES, No. 1783.

Washington, Pa., Dec. 26, 1914.

[As we are unable to reply definitely to the above question, we publish Mr. Hayes's letter, with the hope that some of our readers will reply.—ED.]

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Referring to Mr. H. A. Gray's interesting article on the first Provisional Money of the Venezuelan Republic, in which he mentions the scrollwork across the left end of the note and says, what it is "can only be conjectured," would say that the scrollwork referred to is part of a design, the other part of it being found on its stub, similar to a check-stub. You will notice the note is cut, not perforated, thus the design acts as an immediate counterfeit detector on its presentation to the government, as the notes, not being cut in the same place each time, some with more or less margin, some straight, others uneven, the note on redemption has to fit the stub exactly. If it does not, it is sure to be a counterfeit, unless it has been mutilated either willfully or by wear.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1915.

RUDOLPH KOHLER.

Meetings of Societies.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 132nd monthly meeting held Friday, Jan. 8, 1915, with President Kelly in the chair. The officers elected for 1915 were installed in office except the censor, who was absent from the meeting.

The annual report of the secretary shows a membership list of 135.

Magazines received since last meeting: THE NUMISMATIST for January and *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for January.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed a cob doubloon of Peru, dated 1738: a Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860, ten-dollar goldpiece, with view of peak, and a gold medal commemorating the centennial of the Independence of Chile, 1810-1910.

Mr. Baker showed fractional currency—Second issue, 25 cents, and four 50 cent pieces with inverted bronze figures on reverse, and a 50 cent Spinner, third issue.

Adjourned to meet Friday, Feb. 5, 1915.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1914. Sixty-sixth meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Koeb, Wild, Hill, Borradaile, and L. M. Clark.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following named gentlemen have been invited to attend our annual dinner, to be held at the Hotel Rochester on January 19, with a request that they favor us with an informal talk on some subject of their own choosing: Mr. Farran Zerbe, Past President of the American Numismatic Association; Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of the Faculty of the Syracuse University, and Mr. Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., whose speech at our banquet last year was so much enjoyed by all that we are in hope he will allow us to impose on his good nature again this time. The committee appointed to confer with the Rochester Philatelic Society reported that it was decided to hold our annual dinner jointly with that Association, and a motion was made and carried that the dinner be made a joint affair. Motion carried that a committee be appointed to act with a committee from the Rochester Philatelic Society to make arrangements for the dinner, and arrange to have photograph taken of the diners. The President appointed Messrs. Merritt, L. G. Amberg, and King.

The President also appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wild, Stanley, and Dr. French, to act with the Rochester Philatelic Society Committee to select some token or gift to present to Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Hotel Rochester, at the annual dinner, as a mark of appreciation of his many courtesies extended to the two associations during the past year.

The Treasurer's report for the year ending December 31, 1914, was read and approved by Board of Trustees.

The following officers were elected for 1915:

President—L. G. Amberg.

Vice President—F. B. King.

Secretary—H. H. Yawger.

Treasurer—F. E. Merritt.

Trustees for 1915—Messrs. Harold, Hill, Handler, Ballard, and Stanley.

President Bauer thanked the members for the support given him during his term of office, wishing the newly elected President success in booming the Association, and prophesied that owing to improved conditions the Association would be able to secure many new members.

Dr. French made a motion, which was carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers for their good work during the past year.

Mr. Merritt moved that a list of the coins donated by the Association to the Rochester Municipal Museum be printed, and each member be given a copy. Motion carried.

A motion was also carried that Mr. Merritt be extended a vote of thanks for his donation of a 1799 cent to our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

One publication was received.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1915. Sixty-seventh meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Koeb, Wild, Kingston, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Our new President, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked the members of this Association for their selection of him as President for 1915.

Mr. Koeb, of the Medal Committee, reported that the work was progressing satisfactorily, and that he would have with him at our next meeting a proof of the medal showing Mr. Bauer's portrait.

Several publications were received.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Belden, Blake, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Higgins, Kennedy, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Wood, and Wormser, and as guests, Messrs. David Shottick and Mabbott.

The Executive Committee recommended a change in the order of business, in consequence of which the paper of the evening was first read. Mr. T. L. Elder delivered a very interesting address on "A Plea for American Token Collecting."

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Elder.

After the calling of the roll, the reading of the last minutes was dispensed with.

The Membership Committee reported favorably upon the application of Mr. Herbert Niklewicz, and he was elected a member of the Club.

The Paper Money Committee reported that the subject of the next meeting would be an address by Dr. D. W. Valentine on "United States Fractional Paper Money, Civil War Period," which would practically constitute the report of the Committee.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine, and also the receipt of several messages of good wishes from out-of-town members.

The Executive Committee reported the expenditure for a Christmas present for the "Assistant Secretary," and announced the above subject for the next meeting.

Mr. Swanson in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee recommended that a medal with the portrait of President Smith be struck in the near future.

Mr. De Lagerberg, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, submitted a report as follows: At the first International Exposition of Inventions at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, a gold medal, the grand prize for the most meritorious invention, was bestowed by the jury of the American Institute on the Wappler Electrical Development Company for the kymogenerator, a device for medical use. The second prize, a silver medal, was awarded to the Welte-Mignon piano. Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon the American Minister to the Netherlands, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Red Cross Medal of Merit for services in connection with the American Red Cross Mission to the Dual Empire. The Walker's Club of America, has awarded its gold medal to J. H. Hocking, M. R. Schwartz, and G. C. Trefry, Jr., and bronze medals to Fred Lackemacher, G. C. Trefry, Sr., and Frank Heath. At the last annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York City, the John Fritz Medal was awarded to Prof. John E. Sweet, honorary member and past-President of the Society, "for his achievements in machine design and for his pioneer work on applying sound engineering principles to the construction of the high-speed steam engine." This medal is awarded by the four National Engineering Societies. At the Annual Members Exhibit, Jan. 6, the National Arts Club announced these awards by its jury: Gold medal to Douglas Volk; silver medal to Emil Carlsen, and bronze medal to Hobart Nichols. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels distributed on Jan. 6 fourteen bronze medals of honor to each of the jack tars of the Superdreadnought Florida "for extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession during the seizure of Vera Cruz, Mexico on April 21, 1914." The quoted words are engraved on the reverse of each star-shaped medal; also the name of the recipient and U. S. S. Florida. It is interesting to note that on the Panama Canal medals, issued by J. F. Newman, the figure of Columbia holds in her hands a scroll, which bears an inscription in Latin, written especially by the late Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr. of Columbia University, for this purpose, reading: "Oceani inter se a Columbia coniunguntur" (Columbia unites the Oceans)". On connection with his report Mr. De Lagerberg exhibited a Chinese Temple Medal representing the crest of Baron Asano, Chief Priest of the Temple of Mifema. In this connection Mr. De Lagerberg mentioned that at the meeting of Australian Numismatic Societies held at Sydney, on March 26th, the Secretary, Mr. S. H. Mort, exhibited a tray of ancient Chinese Temple Coins brought from Peking by the Australian Naval Contingent in 1900, and he also showed some pictures of Chinese and Japanese temples.

The following appointments of Committees were made by the President for the year 1915:

New York Store Card Committee—F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman; Howland Wood, David Proskey, Bauman L. Belden, and Thomas L. Elder.

Paper Money Committee—Dr. D. W. Valentine, Chairman; David Proskey, George H. Blake, and F. C. C. Boyd.

Publicity Committee—A. R. Frey, Chairman; Wayte Raymond, and Thomas L. Elder.

Curator—Frank C. Higgins.

The President then extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Shottick, and thereupon withdrew from the meeting in favor of the Vice-President, Mr. A. R. Frey, who occupied the chair for the remainder of the evening.

The subject of the President Smith medals was then discussed, and it was decided that written proposals should be received from die-sinkers not later than the next meeting for medals showing the portrait of Mr. Smith on the obverse and the inscription "New York Numismatic Club" on the reverse. The Executive Committee will entertain any proposals submitted, and anyone interested in submitting figures may obtain full information by communicating with Mr. F. C. C. Boyd at 584 Academy St., New York City. The remainder of the evening was then taken up with a discussion of Mr. Elder's resolution and the work of the committee in regard to the proposed change in the designs of the coinage of the United States.

Mr. Proskey gave some very interesting information in regard to the St. Gaudens designs, and Messrs. Heaton, Smith, Swanson, Adams, and Elder took part in the subsequent discussions.

The exhibits of the evening in connection with Mr. Elder's address were the following:

By President Smith—Thirty-seven rare tokens in copper, brass, white metal, and glass in connection with the campaigns of Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren.

By Mr. Boyd—The following series of tokens, numbers corresponding to New York Store Card list: Nos. 1, 5, 6, 12, 39, 40, 52, 80, 119, 141, 144, 146, 180, 212, 214, 216, 221, 224, 247, 248, 295, 305, 306, 307, 316, 318, 324, 328, 336, 337, 340, 341, 343, 348, 365, 366, and 367.

The above illustrated the tokens mentioned in Mr. Elder's paper this evening.
MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the Anniversary Meeting held on November 30th, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Major Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Lieut. Col. R. Leslie Birkin, Miss E. M. Manton, and Mr. W. E. Gray were elected members.

The Secretary announced that the President had been appointed Major of the 14th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for the Expeditionary Forces, and a resolution that the good wishes of the Society would accompany him was passed with acclamation.

The following were elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. Morrieson; Vice-Presidents, Miss M. Farquhar, Major W. J. Freer, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Mr. B. Roth, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox; Director, Major Carlyon-Britton; Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hutchins; Librarian, Mr. R. C. Carlyon-Britton; Secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew; Council, Dr. Stanley Bousfield, Mr. William Dale, General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, the Rev. C. K. Henderson, Mr. Mellor Lumb, Dr. Philip Nelson, Mr. W. S. Ogden, Col. J. W. R. Parker, C. B., Mr. H. A. Parsons, Mr. Edward Shepherd, Mr. S. M. Spink, Mr. Henry Symonds, Mr. F. A. Walters, and Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, Ulster King-of-Arms.

The ballot for the Saltus Gold Medal (which is awarded triennially by the votes of members, present or by post, for the best treatise upon numismatics) resulted, almost unanimously, in favor of Mr. W. J. Andrew for his "Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen."

Resolutions of honor to those members who had fallen, and also to those who were on active service in the British forces at the war, were passed.

To a large and varied exhibition of the side-lights of numismatics many members had contributed objects of interest, amongst which were noticeable the following: gold ring money and a beautiful gold torque of the Early Iron Age, found together; large silver penannular ring; a die for the obverse of Henry II.'s first coinage; and original proclamations suppressing tradesmen's tokens in 1672 and 1674, by Mr. W. C. Wells—bronze ring money; Roman bronze urn

found near Ripon, containing money; and poor-boxes and money caskets from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth, by Mr. W. J. Andrew—a similar urn found with the last; and a bronze casket, in the form of a building of the seventeenth century, found in the excavations for London Bridge, by Mr. W. S. Ogden—coins bearing early Christian symbols, by Mr. F. A. Walters—inscribed tally-sticks, temp. Edward III.; miniature casket engraved with figures, temp. Elizabeth; and money scales in cases, temp. James I., by Mr. L. A. Lawrence—a curious Rockingham money-box, by Mrs. Shriley-Fox—money scales; Indian chuckram boards; set of card notes for the crown, half-crown, and shilling, Isle of Man, 1815-16; obsidional pieces; and hundreds of curious issues and substitutes for money from all parts of the world, such as the Swedish dalers, Mexican axe money, Siamese ingots, split ingots, canoe, bullet, and willow-leaf money, Chinese annulets and ingots, Cufic glass money, South American wood money, Vancouver shell money, Persian hook money, and a Venetian 10-zecchini gold piece of the last Doge, by Mr. S. M. Spink—a hoard of 45 circular clippings from silver money current temp. Charles II., and found in 1898 in Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane), Whitechapel, by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; ring money from Benin; Chinese bronze money; and a medal of Sir Isaac Newton in original case, by Lieut. Col. Morrieson—and model three-cornered hats, temp. George III., and other curiosities made of British coins; and a collection of old coin-weights, by Mr. William Charlton.

A Very Interesting Private Banknote.



The note above illustrated is of unusual interest due to the fact that it was issued in the State of North Carolina, apparently about the same time that the Bechtlers were coining the private gold pieces which bear their stamp. So far as known this is the first time such a note has been brought to the attention of our readers, and we are indebted to Curator Wood of The American Numismatic Society of New York for the opportunity to reproduce it.

Gold Medal to Prof. R. H. Richards.

The gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America is to be awarded this year to Robert H. Richards, Professor Emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his development of redressing processes. The presentation will be made at the meeting of the society at Boston in March.

Mehl's Monthly for January, 1915.

The contents of this month's magazine consist chiefly of an article entitled "Denford Numismatic Club; Common Coins that Are Scarce;" "Pictorial History of the Roman Mint," dealing with Galba, 68—69 A. D., by Sigmund Krausz; "Medal Issues and Awards," by J. De Lagerberg, and other interesting numismatic reading.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
 Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
 \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
 burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Feb. 15, 1915.

1799 Harry J. Piel, Ocean Park, Calif.
 1800 E. A. Peters, 939 Grant St., Denver, Colo.

- 1801 Peter Wislander, R. R. No. 1, Cambridge, Ill.
 1802 Frederic E. Hodge, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1803 E. R. Hubbell, Norwich, N. Y.
 1804 Albert W. Vail, 200 ½ Garside St., Newark, N. J.
 1805 John E. Burton, 408 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Jan. 18, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 15, 1915, they will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue:

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
George E. Franklin (U. S. & Colonials)	M. Marcuson
95 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.	R. W. Arnurius
Basil Brandon, (General, no Greek or Roman)	Farran Zerbe
70 Diamond St., San Francisco, Calif.	Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

Harry A. Gray, to 41 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass.
 William Murray, from Youngstown, O., to 1602 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Chas. Haycroft, from Duart, to R. R. No. 3, Muirkirk, Ontario, Canada.
 E. W. Leonard, to 3920 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Springfield Coin Club, to Chas. N. Hinckley, Box 1214, Springfield, Mass.
 Samuel Thyberg, from 39 Massachusetts Ave., to 94 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass.
 W. P. Pierce, from St. Paul, to 1813 Vine Place, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jacob Weigel, to 1461 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1915.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

The Hispanic Society Medal Awarded to Ruben Dario.

The silver medal of the Hispanic Society of America, given only for distinction in arts and letters, has been awarded to Ruben Dario, Spanish novelist and poet, who is in this city. Archer M. Huntington, No. 1,083 Fifth Avenue, is President of the Hispanic Society.—Exchange.

Belgian Twenty-Franc Goldpiece for 1914.



We are indebted to Gutttag Bros. of New York City for the loan of a specimen of the twenty-franc piece of Belgium for 1914. This coin shows a bust of the King on the obverse, facing to the left. Around the border reads the inscription ALBERT I. ROI DES BELGES. In front of the bust, near the edge, are the tiny initials G. O. V. The reverse shows the Belgian coat of arms. To the left the figures 20; to the right F. Below is the date, 1914. Underneath the figures 20 is the name of the designer of the coin, G. DEVREESE. In the edge reads DIEU * PROTEGE * LA * BELGIQUE ***** This is the first specimen of the Belgian gold coinage of recent issue to come to our attention.

Notes on Coinage Law of Mexico.

BY FARRAN ZERBE.

Recent references in *THE NUMISMATIST* to the new series of Mexican gold coins and some questions as to their status in comparison with previous issues prompts the following reference to the last monetary legislation of Mexico, enacted previous to the series of revolutions still in progress. Whatever may be the character of government in Mexico when next in peace, it is quite probable that when a stable government is established and specie payments are resumed the monetary system of the new regime will be based on the currency laws, which, after long study and careful preparation, were promulgated by President Diaz in 1904 to become operative May 1, 1905, placing Mexico, the greatest silver country of the world, on a gold basis. The new law defines the unit of value in the following words:

"The theoretic unit of the monetary system of the United Mexican States is represented by seventy-five centigrams of pure gold, and is called 'peso.' The silver 'peso' heretofore coined, containing twenty-four grams and four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight tenths milligrams (24.4388) of pure silver, will have, under conditions laid down by this law, a legal value equivalent to the seventy-five centigrams of pure gold."

The law authorizes coins of 5 and 10 pesos in gold; 1 peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos in silver; 5 centavos in nickel; and 1 and 2 centavos in bronze.

The gold coins under this act are in legal value exact multiples of the silver peso, or dollar, and are not, as were the gold coins of the old standard, of an approximate double value in comparison with the silver unit—peso or dollar. It was promulgated that gold coins of the old system would cease to have legal circulation after July 1, 1906. Their exchange value, or equivalent, in the new coinage was fixed at 1 peso and 97 centavos new for 1 peso of old. Thus the old gold 20-peso piece is given the value of 39 pesos and 48 centavos in the new coinage. Gold coins of the approximate United States coin value of 1, 10 and 20 dollars are discontinued, the new series providing coins of approximate United States value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 dollars.

The silver peso is continued of the same standard and weight as of the old system, and, as are the gold coins, is of unlimited legal tender; the other silver coins are a legal tender for \$20; coins in baser metal are given a legal limit of \$1. The word dollar with its mark (\$) is given common use in the new law to express the native term "peso."

The composition of the coins is defined: Gold, .900 fine, one-tenth copper alloy; silver, .9025 parts pure silver and .0975 parts copper; the five-centavo piece to be of nickel commercially pure, and the bronze coins to be 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc.

The national escutcheon and the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS shall be stamped on all coins. Other devices and inscriptions are left to the order of the executive. The free coinage of silver is discontinued, and the executive, who is given full authority to govern the coinage, is empowered to coin for exportation dollars of design *antedating* the present one (1904) and also to prohibit or tax the importation of Mexican silver dollars.

The law prohibits the use of counters, chips, tallies, or other objects of whatever material, as conventional tokens in substitution for lawful money. These provisions are not applicable to the use of bank notes or other instruments of credit, the emission or circulation of which have been authorized by law or by special grants. The paper money of Mexico is classed as from "banks of issue."

Since the operation of the new law the silver 5-centavo and copper 1-centavo have been demonetized and withdrawn from circulation.

The adoption of the new standard, while anticipated, does not appear to have influenced the coinage during the months immediately preceding it. The gold coinage during 1903 and 1904 was considerable, and in 1905 there was a coinage under both old and new standards.

With the introduction of the new system Mexican mints were not able to meet the demand for the new coins. United States consular reports for 1906-7 says:

"The mint of Mexico having had to coin an immense amount of silver coin and as it was impossible within the limited time which the necessities of

the circulation demanded, desiring also to provide for the demand for gold coin, decided to have coined at Philadelphia gold pieces of 5 and 10 pesos. For similar reasons they had coined at the mint at Birmingham, England, pieces of nickel and bronze, and pieces of silver at the mints of San Francisco, New Orleans, and Denver."

A large coinage in all metals is recorded for 1906 and 1907, indicating that none of the types under the new system should be scarce when that which very probably has been hoarded in treasure chest, or exported, has been restored to circulation.

The eagle with snake and cactus perch, the typical device on Mexican coins, is the national escutcheon particularly prescribed to be placed on the coins under the new law. It is a legend or prophesy, traced to the pre-Aztecs period, that the war god's temple should be built where a prickly pear was found growing on a rock and perched on it an eagle devouring a snake. One of the Aztec chiefs at the time of the founding of their city was called Tenoch, meaning "stone cactus." It is likely that from him, says the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, was derived the name Tenochtitlan, or "stone cactus place" founded 1325-27, the first name of what later was to be known as the city of Mexico.

One of the early Aztec great chiefs was Monteuczoma, which word is notable in its Spanish form "Montezuma," and from which is quite probably derived a word of which many of us have some present day thoughts—Mazuma.

It is claimed that the word Mexico is derived from or related to the national war god Mexitl. It is also traced to the tribe calling themselves Mexica, or Azteca.

German Comment on Mr. Frey's Book.

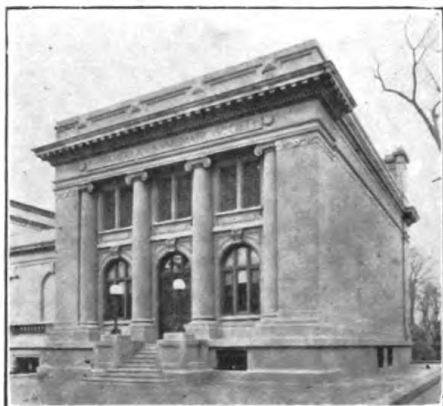
From *Blatter fur Munzfreunde* (monthly), Dresden, Organ of the Dresden Numismatic Club and the Bavarian Numismatic Society; August-September, 1914, column 5666. Under the rubric *Literature*, signed by P. Weinmeister is the subrubric *Amerikanische Literatur*, in which No. 2 is the following: [Translated] "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501, by Albert R. Frey, New York, 1914. 92 pp. 4°. A painstaking, valuable piece of work by an author who had already made for himself an excellent reputation by his previous publications. [Here follows a statement of the contents.] We congratulate the author sincerely on the result of his critical diligence." A. S.

New Book.

The American Numismatic Society has just published a monograph by Miss Agnes Baldwin, entitled "The Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos," of twenty-four pages, containing two photogravure plates. This study is a survey of all of the known varieties of the electrum staters of Lampsakos contained in the principal European, public and private collections, as well as in those of New York and Boston. A number of extremely rare, or unique, staters are here figured for the first time. The regular electrum issues of Lampsakos are arranged in chronological sequence, and those staters whose attribution to Lampsakos is viewed as uncertain in the British Museum Catalogues, Mysia and Ionia, are here discussed in the light of Gardner's theory regarding the Coinage of the Ionian Revolt.

Hacienda Scrip.

Many interesting things for the collector of coins, currency and stamps have recently come from Mexico. Probably the latest of these is the "Hacienda Scrip," which is now being circulated by the large ranch owners. These notes are usually better printed than the hastily prepared Constitutional currency, and are of a neat appearance. There usually appears on one side of the note a picture of the hacienda, while the reverse is decorated with a likeness of the owner. They are of various denominations, and are redeemable in merchandise at the ranch store or in silver bullion in the owner's treasury.—L. A. C., in *Philatelic West*.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1920:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Term ending January 1919:

WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD D. ADAMS
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, JR.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916:

NEWELL MARTIN

EDWARD T. NEWELL

ELLIOTT SMITH

OFFICERS

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EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
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CHARLES PRYER

Treasurer:

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian:

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

New York, January 7, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman called attention to the plaque of the Order of St. Ferdinand, of Spain, which had just been received as a gift from Mr. William Poillon, and also mentioned a number of decorations and medals presented within the last few days by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and which were also on exhibition.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Thomas L. Elder, who read a long and interesting paper upon the subject of "Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics." (This paper will be reproduced in full in a later issue of THE NUMISMATIST.)

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Elder for his most interesting and instructive paper.

On motion adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 16th, 1915, at half past three o'clock, Mr. Charles Pryer, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of December 19th, 1914, and the special meeting of January 7th, 1915, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Your Council would report that since the December meeting Mr. Charles Pryer has been elected a Governor to succeed Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., deceased. Mr. Elliott Smith has been elected a member of the Council for the unexpired term of the late Charles G. Dodd. Messrs. Jennings Hood, of Philadelphia, and Herbert Scoville, of New York, have been elected associate members.

At the December meeting of the Society an amendment to the By-Laws was adopted, providing that "Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society."

Under this new By-Law, the following have been enrolled as Benefactors of the Society:

Mr. Archer M. Huntington, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the building fund in 1906.

Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the building fund in 1906.

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., for the gift of the Parish Collection in 1908.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, for the gift of five thousand dollars to the endowment fund in 1909.

An amendment was also adopted changing the provision regarding Patrons of the Society to read as follows: "Any person contributing five hundred dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society," and in accordance with this changed By-Law, Mr. Charles Gregory has been enrolled as Patron of the Society for the gift of the Gregory Oriental collection and cabinet in 1906.

The Society has lost by death during the year, the following members:

February 16th, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, Member, April 24, 1902.
 March 13, George Westinghouse, Life Member, April 24, 1902.
 March 13, John L. Cadwalader, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
 May 24, Stephen D. Peet, Corresponding Member, January 20, 1885.
 June 3, Alexander E. Orr, Life Member, February 16, 1881.
 June 13, Barclay V. Head, Honorary Member, December 21, 1880.
 July 21, Christian G. Moritz, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
 August 10, William Nelson, Life Member, May 18, 1886.
 August 18, Sylvester Sage Crosby, Honorary Member, March 21, 1876.
 August 26, Charles G. Dodd, Life Member, November 2, 1892. Member of the Council, January 21, 1911.
 September 28, Joseph E. Gay, Member, March 18, 1907.
 October 26, J. Hull Browning, Life Member, March 21, 1898.
 December 17, Daniel Parish, Jr., Life Member, April 13, 1865. Member of Council, Governor, Honorary President.
 December 25, Thomas Whittaker, Life Member, May 17, 1897.

The Society's roll now consists of 18 honorary members, 52 corresponding members, 182 members, 119 associate members, a total of 371.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

During the past year the work of the Society has gone along without interruption.

What was undoubtedly the greatest exhibition of coins of this country that has ever been held, filled the cases, on both floors, for the first month. This has been followed by various smaller exhibitions, some entirely from the Society's collection, and others supplemented by loans from our good friends and members. The exhibition cases have all been kept filled during the year with sufficient changes to keep up the interest.

The permanent exhibition of contemporary medallic art has been, to a considerable extent, re-arranged, and many additions have been made to it. In the entire exhibition are but three specimens that do not belong to the Society, two of these are life size models of two of Sawyer's Indian portrait medallions. These are loaned by Mr. Sawyer, and it would be a good thing if arrangements could be made to keep them here permanently.

The number of visitors during the year was 8684.

The Samuel P. Avery Fund for the purchase of coins and medals now amounts to \$8,406.98. The interest received from this fund during the year has enabled the Curator to fill many gaps in the collection. This fund was named for its originator, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, who started it early in 1913, with a contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars. It was Mr. Avery's wish that it should be increased by other contributions to ten thousand dollars, but it is still considerably short of that. We will hope that it may grow during the coming year, as it is of great practical good to the Society.

The work done in the coin room has, for the most part, been on the coins and paper money. These have been arranged and labelled so that any given series can be exhibited at short notice. As far as possible, with the comparatively small amount of money available for the purpose, certain gaps in the collection have been filled up. New issues and coins needed for the various exhibits during the year have been bought whenever the chance has presented itself.

The accessions since the last meeting have been: 35 coins and tokens, 43 medals and decorations, 10 ribbons, 2 pieces of paper money, from the following donors: E. T. Newell, Daniel Parish, Jr., Moritz Wormser, T. L. Elder, Howland Wood, J. Sanford Saltus, Jennings Hood, William Poillon, Charles L. Moreau, and David Proskey.

Some of the notable donations of the year have been the collection of 4421 pieces of paper money, the gift of Mr. Archer M. Huntington; the 8-daler Swedish copper plate piece, the gift of Mr. Emerson McMillin; 93 decorations, medals, etc.; 29 coins, and 5 pieces of paper money from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The accessions during the Society's year have been as follows: 1808 coins and tokens, 738 medals, plaques and insignia, 4898 pieces of paper money, 3 en-

cased stamps, 2 dies and a collar for same, and 47 miscellaneous items, making a total of 7,497 pieces added to the cabinet since the last annual meeting.

Accessions to the library during the year January 18, 1914, to January 16, 1915, inclusive: Books, 79 volumes; periodicals, 276 pieces; pamphlets, 59; sale catalogues, 252. Of the 276 periodical issues mentioned above, 9 pieces are of periodicals published as whole volumes; the remaining 267 pieces are of periodicals issued as parts of volumes. The library received 47 periodicals. Of these, 37 are exclusively numismatic, 4 are such in part, 5 are bulletins of art museums (1 German, 4 American), and 1 a periodical of Scandinavian antiquities. Three photographs of medals were received. Besides the above true increase of the library, the following duplicates of works already owned may be recorded: Books, 1 volume; periodicals, 18 pieces; pamphlets, 3; sale catalogues, 86. Of non-numismatic publications: Books, 12 volumes; periodicals, 42 pieces; pamphlets, 4.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT COINS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Ancient Coins has had under consideration the following points: the growth of the Society's collection of Greek and Roman coins; the increase of that section of the library bearing on ancient (classical) numismatics, and a plan to provide the Society with a card-index of coin-types, which will be outlined below. As to the number of Greek and Roman coins in the Society's collection, there are about 4000 coins in all, about equally divided between the two groups, Greek, and Roman and Byzantine. About half of this total of 4000 coins consists of bronze and copper; there are about 120 gold and electrum coins, and the rest are silver. When one considers that the basis of the Society's collection of ancient coins was formed by the accession of the Bruce and Parish collections, donated in 1908, containing together less than 400 pieces (all of them, however, fine coins), it will be seen that the growth during the past six years has been ten-fold. The collection is of course still very small and incomplete. It is inadequate even for the purposes of study of the development of style, since the archaic series is so weak. Regarding the needs of the library, two crying wants are complete sets of works of those early scholars, Mionnet and Sestini. The corpus of Mionnet is indispensable, and constantly in demand by visitors and students. Many gaps in the nineteenth-century literature could be mentioned, Imhoff-Blumer's *Griechische Munzen* and *Kleinasiatische Munzen*, Haeberlin's *Aes Grave*, Beulé's *Monnaies d'Athènes*, Dattari's *Numi Augustorum Alexandrini*, Holm's *Geschichte des sicilischen Munzwesens*; among periodicals, *Nomisma* and the *Annuaire de la société française de numismatique*, 1866-1896. Our catalogues are numerous, but not complete. The committee would respectfully suggest that, if an appropriation of funds be made for this purpose, a practical plan would be to see to it that the library should first contain all of the indispensable works included in Head's bibliography of classical numismatics in the *Historia Numorum* 2. Further, a number of articles published in non-numismatic journals could be obtained at once by exchange of our own publications. It is merely a question of organization to carry out this plan.

The card-index proposed is to be a set of library cards on which will be pasted illustrations of Greek and Roman coins cut from the plates of sale-catalogues, and proof plates of articles published here and abroad. The index will serve many ends. By it the immediate identification of a coin will be possible, even in the case of the rarer or unusual types, and the index thus will be valuable to the members and staff alike. Also the rarity of a coin, its value, and exact chronological limits, the important bibliography, etc., may be added to the cards and thus the usefulness of the index may be increased. The number of illustrations of coins contained in the index will be far greater than that furnished by any publication of the ancient series as a whole.

The committee begs also to report that there have been several publications of papers on ancient coins by members of this Society during the year. The Society brought out two articles and one monograph on Greek and Roman coins in the *Journal* of 1913, and separately. In the forthcoming number of the *Journal* there will appear two papers on Greek coins.

The most important book of the year in this field is the British Museum Catalogue, Palestine, by Mr. G. F. Hill. This catalogue contains the Jewish

series, a department of great interest to many collectors. A point of especial importance is the dating of the earliest Jewish issues. According to the usual classification of the series, the so-called "thick shekels" begin in the issues. These coins used to be placed in the time of Simon Maccabaeus, to whom the Syrian king, Antiochus VII., granted the right of coinage in 139-8 B. C. Reinach, in 1887, decided against this date, and gave these coins to the period of the First Revolt against Rome, 66-70 A. D. This assignment was later recanted by Reinach, who went back again to the generally accepted date. Mr. Hill now is in favor of the later date proposed once by Reinach, and bases his attribution largely on the epigraphy of the coins. Mr. Forrer, however, in his review of the catalogue, does not seem prepared to accept the epigraphical arguments as convincing, and many scholars will probably feel that the matter cannot be regarded as settled.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES BALDWIN, Chairman,
S. HUDSON CHAPMAN,
EDWARD T. NEWELL,
E. P. ROBINSON,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The new issues for the year 1914 are recorded alphabetically as follows:

ANHALT. The new five and three mark pieces are commemorative of the silver wedding of Frederick II. and Marie, (born Princess of Baden,) the Duke and Duchess of their principality. A limited number were struck as proofs. The total amount issued was to the value of 75,000 marks.

BAVARIA. At the beginning of March 140,000 of the five-mark coins with the portrait of King Ludwig III. were issued. They are from designs by Professor Bleeker of Monaco and engraved by Al. Borsch. Somewhat later the two and three-mark pieces of the same type were issued.

BRUNSWICK. In June one and one-half million of five and three-mark pieces were struck to commemorate the accession of Ernst August. These coins bear the portrait of the Duke and Duchess in relief, and they are the work of the Brunswick sculptor Kramer.

FRANCE. On February 18th the judges rendered a decision concerning the proposed new nickel coins. The first prize of 20,000 francs was awarded to Emile Lindauer, and his designs were adopted. The denominations will be 25, 10 and 5 centimes, but it is calculated that it will take some time to replace all the bronze coins now in circulation. The face of the new coins shows the letters R F (Republique Francaise) with a Phrygian cap on the top, a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding them. The other side gives the Republic's motto, "Liberty, equality and fraternity," the value of the coin and the date of issue.

Collectors of rare coins now scrutinize closely every new silver franc and two-franc piece which passes through their hands. They are looking for the war coins struck by the mint at its temporary home at Castelsarassin. To the ordinary person these coins do not appear unusual, but the expert eye is quick to detect a tiny "C" engraved under the date 1914. The mint now has returned to its home on the Quai de Conti, in the old Latin quarter, bringing with it a stock of these coins, its sole output during its exile in the south. For the numismatist they are the only war relics of any value.

ITALY. The Royal Mint at Rome has issued coins of the values of two liras and one centesimo. The former piece is the work of the new Chief Engraver of the Italian Mint, Prof. Attilio Motti, who succeeded Signor Georgio, who died in 1913. This piece is undoubtedly one of the handsomest specimens of die cutting that has been issued in recent years, bearing on the obverse a fine portrait of His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel, and on the reverse the celebrated Victory in a quadriga.

MEXICO. The earliest types of the Constitutionalist coinage were made at the El Rosario mines, in the State of Sinaloa, by Gen. Rafael Buelna, in June and July, 1913, to the extent of 25,000 dollars. Because of the large percentage of gold and the great weight of silver, and the low value of paper money, these

coins immediately disappeared, as it was found profitable to melt them down and ship the bullion.

Because of the disappearance of these, Gen. Carasca made a new coinage at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, in November of 1913. These dollars were better molded than the first, but even they were very coarse productions. The weight of these was about the same as the regular struck dollars, though averaging a few grains heavier. A slight amount of gold, due to the bullion being unrefined, was in these, also a considerable amount of copper. The assay of one of these pieces resulted as follows: Silver, .895; gold, .007; copper, .098. The later pieces were known as Carasca dollars. They shared the same fate as the first ones, as it was found profitable to melt them down on account of the low value of paper money. Pesos and 50 centavos were issued by the Constitutional Provisional Government at Parral, Chihuahua. Two-centavo pieces are reported to have been coined from the copper trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway. It was necessary to suspend operations on this line. In 1914 a five-centavo piece was coined at Chihuahua of an entirely different type, but of the size of the two-centavo piece of the preceding year. In 1914 also appeared a peso and five-centavo piece at Durango. The former coin bears on the obverse the usual Mexican design. The reverse shows the familiar bird with snake in beak, the inscription around the upper half of the border being EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA (Constitutional Army), at the bottom being the two words MUERA HUERTA (Death to Huerta.) There are varieties. The second coin, of copper, is of the denomination of five centavos, and on the obverse bears the inscription E. DE DURANGO (State of Durango,) with the date, 1914, in the centre of the field, surrounded partially by a wreath. The reverse bears the simple inscription 5 CENTAVOS.

NETHERLANDS. Although first issued in 1913, the new 5-cent nickel piece has received but little attention. It was struck at the Royal Mint at Utrecht from designs by I. C. Wienecke. The central ornament represents a branch of an orange tree with an orange.

NICARAGUA. The 10, 5, and 2½ cordobas have not yet been issued. These gold coins will not be struck until the people become accustomed to the new silver coins and paper money.

NORWAY. Upon the occasion of the exhibition held in Christiania to commemorate the centenary of the so-called "Independence of Norway" which dates from the promulgation of the Constitution of Norway, May 17th, 1814, the Government issued a 2 kroner coin, struck by the mint at Kongsberg. The obverse shows a woman in the national costume, symbolic of the nation, standing on a mountain looking into space. No inscription. The reverse shows the Norwegian coat-of-arms between sprays of pine and spruce. Above "1814 2 Kroner 1914", below "Norge." The design of this coin was made by the sculptor, Mr. Utsond, and is the one finally approved by a cabinet meeting. A competition for designs had originally been held, in which large prizes had been offered for the successful design, and forty designs were submitted. The first prize was divided between Dagfin Werenskjold and Englbrikt Viks, a brother artist, who had not entered the competition, being judge. For a time the intention of the Government had been to adopt both successful designs and strike coins of each, but finally it disregarded the competition entirely and adopted the above design of Utsond.

SAN SALVADOR. The full set of the silver coinage struck in accordance with a decree of November 7, 1913, has now appeared and consists of the peso, 25, 10 and 5 centavos.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Following a proclamation of the Governor of British North Borneo, dated January 2, 1914, the Straits silver dollar of a fineness of 900-1000, and the issues of the British North Borneo Company, consisting of the nickel 5, 2½ and 1 cent pieces, as well as the copper issues of 1 cent and one-half cent, shall all be accepted as legal tender in the liquidation of accounts.

SWITZERLAND. A million pieces of 10 rappen and a similar quantity of 2 rappen coins could not be finished during the year 1913. They were struck in 1914, but the date of the preceding year was retained. For the material of the copper coins the mint utilized Bulgarian coins withdrawn from circulation, which were originally made in England.

Owing to the European war the usual number of foreign auction sales, which is almost synonymous with "auction sales of foreign coins," has been considerably restricted. There have been quite a few, however, in the first half of the

year which deserve mention, in addition to several sales of collections of foreign coins in the domestic market. It is not our intention or scope to enumerate all the sales held in this field, but rather to refer to those sales only, in which the contents sold formed a fairly uniform whole and presented at least one or several collection units, or else well-known and worth-while collections. This report is to cover only foreign coins, and of course does not take account of sales of United States, antique coins, or medals or any other objects of collection. Among the principal auction sales of foreign coins, held during the year are the following, arrayed in alphabetical order of the territories covered.

COLONIAL COINS.

On Feb. 23 J. Schulman of Amsterdam sold the collection of Mr. H. T. Grogan of London, which contained a very rich series of 2280 numbers of the coins of the colonies of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Spain. It had taken the owner thirty years to gather this collection, and the most important auction sales in this field had furnished their quota to form this collection. It was especially rich in coins of Ceylon, the Dutch and Portuguese Indies, and the Danish Colonies.

COUNTERSTAMPED COINS.

The collection of almost 500 counterstamped coins, belonging to Privy Councillor Dr. Friederich of Dresden, was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. of Frankfurt on Main, on April 1, 1914. This is a field very rarely collected, and Dr. Friederich had formed a very unique collection of such coins, and made a very thorough study of this somewhat unexplored subject.

ENGLAND.

A very interesting and rich collection of English silver and gold coins, covering the British coinage from 150 B. C. to Edward VII., consisting of almost 500 numbers, and the property of Mr. Frank Clemes Smith, of Chase City, Va., was sold by Mr. B. Max Mehl, Ft. Worth, Texas, on Jan. 21, 1914.

On Jan. 23rd, 1914, the Cumberland Clark collection of old English coins was sold at Sotheby's, London. This collection contained some great English rarities, among them a Tower Crown of 1632; an Oxford treble sovereign of 1644; a silver pound piece of Oxford, 1643, and a Tower half crown.

Another collection of England sold at Sotheby's on June 15th and 16th was that of George Jonathan Bascom of New York City. This collection contained some very rare coins, descended from famous collections, and which obtained record prices. Among the rarest may be mentioned silver pennies of Beornwulf, King of Mercia; Wiglaf of Mercia; King Egbert of Kent; a Canterbury penny of Baldred of Kent; a penny of St. Martin of Lincoln; a London farthing of King Henry IV.; a Queen Mary 1 half groat.

GERMANY—BRUNSWICK.

The collection of Mr. Oscar Engeler of Brunswick coins, containing about 1700 numbers, was sold by H. S. Rosenberg, Hanover, Germany, on May 25, 1914.

CITIES.

A number of fine and rare city thalers and coins were contained in an auction sale, sold by Sally Rosenberg, Frankfurt on Main, March 9, 1914.

MINING COINS.

A collection covering the very unusual field of mining coins, belonging to Mr. Dagobert Schmula-Krappitz, containing nearly 900 lots, was sold by A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, Germany, on May 7, 1914.

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

A collection especially rich in Polish and Prussian coins, belonging to Mr. Karl Rudolph of Königsberg, was sold by Adolph Hess, Nachf. on May 11, 1914.

STOLBERG.

The very splendid collection of the princely house of Stolberg, consisting of nearly 1300 numbers and the property of Privy Councillor Dr. Karl Friederich

of Dresden, was sold at auction by Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfurt on Main, on March 30 and 31, 1914. Considering the smallness of this country, the size of this collection is remarkable, and it embodies the lifework of the collector, who during his lifetime had been an authority on the coins of this country and had written a special book on this subject.

WURTEMBERG.

The collection of Wurtemberg coins of Mr. Bruckmann of Heilbronn was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. on April 1, 1914.

GOLD COINS.

A special collection of gold coins, containing especially large-sized coins, of the last century, was sold by Mr. Thomas L. Elder at New York, on Oct. 3, 1914.

HOLLAND.

J. Schulman on March 23 and 24, 1914, at Amsterdam, sold the collection of coins of Holland and the Netherlands which had been the property of Mr. J. Ph. L. Becker of Amsterdam.

SWITZERLAND.

A splendid collection, containing many great rarities, of Swiss coins, was sold by Leo Hamburger, at Frankfurt on Main on April 28, 29, 1914. It contained especially fine series of Chur, Haldenstein, Sitten, and Lucerne.

SWEDEN.

The first part of the wonderful collection of Swedish coins, formed by Mr. L. E. Bruun of Copenhagen, covering the time from the middle ages to Gustavus Adolphus, was sold by Adolph Hess Nachf. on May 19, 1914. This collection was very rich in rarities as well as in representative series of all types, and the catalogue and the plates illustrating it deserve special mention for their permanent value as standard works on the subject.

All of which is submitted.

A. R. FREY,
MORITZ WORMSER,
CHARLES H. IMHOFF,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The countries classed as "Oriental" appear to have struck no distinctly new coin types during the past year.

China has issued a wonderfully artistic set of government notes, printed by the American Bank Note Company.

There have been no notable discoveries, nor has any sale of importance been reported.

The famous Glover collection of Far Eastern Coins is again on view in the National Museum in Washington.

Quite a number of articles on oriental coins were published last year, but none worth special mention here. The writings of our fellow-member, H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, continue to be the best on sino-numismatics.

Our library lacks hundreds of books and pamphlets on Orientals, which we really need, if efficient work is to be done here.

The Society's cabinet contains some of the finest and rarest pieces from the Orient, but it also has wide gaps in many series, too numerous for space here. Many coins could be supplied at small cost.

The idea has been expressed several times that our Society should pay special attention to its Far Eastern collection, because of this country's historic and present interest, diplomatically and commercially, in the great nations on the other side of the Pacific. As their principal coinage is copper, in numerous

interesting and curious varieties, many of great age and low cost, beginners and specialists should be encouraged in this rich field.

During the past year there have been on exhibition in this building a number of oriental coins, medals, decorations, paper money, tokens, and other objects, relating to oriental numismatics. At present, there are seven cases full of interesting and instructive material from the Orient, arranged in an attractive manner. In one case are excellent examples of the odd shaped, early coins of China, showing the development of these strange pieces. Two cases contain fragments of clay molds, complete castings, and finished strings of "cash," showing method of manufacture and use of these obsolete coins. Another case shows how the oriental collector catalogues, displays and stores his collection, by books illustrated with inked rubbings and fancy lacquered and ivory boxes and brocaded bags for pet coins.

A case is filled with Mohammedan and colonial coin types from Asia; another with the principal types of China, Japan, Annam and Cambodia. The seventh case shows Annamese and Siamese coins and a good lot of the curious porcelain tokens of the latter country. The cowries and stone monies are on view among the primitive exhibit. The current coins of Japan and Kiao Chao are also on exhibition. We showed this year the various forms of the dollar used in the Orient, also a great many varieties of paper money from Japan and China.

Most of Asia manufactures its own money, but recently Paris has struck silver and Brussels copper and nickel for Siam.

General interest in oriental numismatics is, undoubtedly, increasing. 1914 has been a very encouraging year for your Oriental Coin Committee, and we expect to, at least, double our activities in 1915.

Very respectfully,

JOHN REILLY, JR., Chairman.

HOWLAND WOOD,

CHARLES GREGORY,

JAMES B. NIES,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS.

Mr. Chairman and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on United States Coins desires to submit the following report for the year 1914: An important matter relating to the coinage of the United States is the movement recently inaugurated by the New York Numismatic Club to induce the Government to change the designs of certain coins, particularly those of the denominations of half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime.

The present designs, which have been used since 1892, are not satisfactory to those who are interested in our coinage, and, as the law permits a change of design every twenty-five years, a change in the above-mentioned pieces could be made without special legislation.

Your committee feels that action should be taken by this Society to co-operate with the Committee of the New York Numismatic Club, and do everything possible to bring about the desired change.

Therefore, we would like to recommend that a committee be appointed to represent The American Numismatic Society in this matter.

It is felt that if committees from the various numismatic societies in this country will take up the project of changing the coin designs, and if proper representation be made to the Government authorities, there will not be much doubt of a successful result.

A most noteworthy discovery during the present year has been made by Mr. Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., and one which raises many interesting questions regarding the early coinage of the United States. Mr. Newcomer recently obtained a number of early Spanish and other foreign gold coins from a lady, who informed him that they had been accumulated many years ago. Among these coins was what purported to be a golden ounce or eight-escudo piece of Spanish issue, dated 1742. On the obverse of the piece, around the border reads what seems to be PHILIP V. D. G. H. REX. ANO 17 (00, 03 or 80). In the centre of the field, which is surrounded by a large circle of pearls, are two columns, representing the pillars of Hercules, each of which is surmounted by

a fleur de lis. Above is a flowered ornament. In three lines, running across the columns, is the inscription L. 8. V | P V. A. | 7. 4. 2. Below the columns are four lines representing waves of the sea, and below these is the word BRASHER. Still further below, between D. G. and H. of inscription, are the letters N. Y. The reverse shows a cross of Jerusalem, quartered with castles and lions. In the centre of the field is counterstamped E B. Around the border is inscribed HISPANIARUM ET IND REX. The piece weighs $409\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

From a careful examination, it is certain that the whole coin design was entirely fabricated outside of any authorized Spanish mint, and the stamp of BRASHER N Y must have appeared in the original die, although the counterstamp E B was added after the piece had been struck, and seems to be exactly like the stamps of this assayer which have been examined on the various Brasher doubloons and other gold coins, usually of Spanish or Portuguese origin, which have appeared from time to time.

One of the first questions raised by the discovery of this coin is, did Ephraim Brasher, the famous coiner of the New York doubloon, operate a private mint in New York, at which he struck golden doubloons from dies made at his establishment?

We are all very well acquainted with the famous New York doubloon, which is of entirely original design, and which relates only to New York. In the past it has been thought by some that the weight of this latter piece, which ranges from $406\frac{1}{2}$ to 411 and a fraction grains, was reason enough to entitle it to be called a doubloon. Others have thought, as it was well known that Brasher had petitioned the New York Legislature in 1787 for the privilege of coining New York cents, the design of the so-called doubloon had really been intended for this proposed cent, and that the striking of these pieces in gold had no special significance, although the same design has never been discovered in copper or other base metal.

Now, the discovery of this piece above described would seem to bear out the argument of those who have called the New York piece a doubloon, and that the weight was not a coincidence, but rather was created by design.

So far no information has come to our attention that Brasher ever manufactured doubloons of any kind on his own account, or that he had a private mint, but the existence of the piece just come to light would point to that conclusion.

It is an undoubted fact that private persons, during the latter part of the nineteenth century DID OPERATE PRIVATE MINTS IN BALTIMORE and elsewhere. We have as authority for this statement the following extract from a letter written by Henry William De Saussure, Director of the United States Mint, dated Oct. 27, 1795: "I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage is made criminal. In this country mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national mint is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character." It may be stated that this letter was taken from *The American Journal of Numismatics*, 1892, July, Page 13.

We are also indebted to the same publication for another interesting reference to this subject, which is found in 1892, July, Page 20, which states: "Brasher is said to have been a gold and silversmith, and probably a resident of New York; his name appears in the New York City Directory for 1787 as a silversmith at No. 1 Cherry Street. He may perhaps have been a relative of Abraham Brasher, a Colonel in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary War, and somewhat known by his songs and popular ballads. As to this, however, we are not certainly informed. He was employed by the authorities of the United States Mint in 1792 to make assays for the mint, 'on sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury (Alexander Hamilton.)' What those coins were it cannot now be definitely ascertained, but possibly he may have assisted David Ott, whose assay, in November, 1792, is on record. This was an examination of 'French Guineas and Double Guineas', so-called, and of English Guineas, Spanish Pistoles, and Half

Johannes of Portugal, of various dates, in gold, and of English and French Crowns, English Shillings, and Spanish Dollars, in silver; for work of this kind Brasher seems to have been well adapted. He appears, however, to have been unsuccessful in business, and to have made an assignment to one John Shield."

It is not unlikely that the gold coins now known which show the counterstamp of E B, were some of the coins which Brasher assayed and stamped at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is somewhat supported by the fact that at the Zabriskie sale was catalogued a half Joe of Portugal, Joseph I., 1766, in the centre of which was a plug bearing the counterstamp of E B, the same as used on the New York doubloon. Evidently the insertion of this plug of gold was required to bring it up to its proper value. Then again, Mr. New-comer has a piece in his collection, of the same denomination, but dated 1754, also bearing the E B counterstamp on an inserted plug of gold.

Another discovery which must be of extraordinary interest to everyone devoted to the coinage of the United States is one that has been made by Mr. Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, in the collection of the late Mr. George J. Bascom of New York City. This is a new variety of the pattern cent coinage of 1792, a design which, up to the discovery of Mr. Chapman, had never been mentioned in numismatic print. The obverse and reverse of the newly discovered cent are very similar to the celebrated large Birch cent, of which there are three varieties, differing chiefly on the reverse, which shows a circle of pearls around the words ONE CENT, and at the bottom, between the ends of the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is found G. W. Pt. instead of 1-100, as on the other varieties of the piece.

The engraver of the newly discovered piece was undoubtedly Thomas Birch, who is said to have designed several of the early coins for the United States. The striking resemblance between the heads on the cents designed by this engraver and the so-called Martha Washington half disme lead to the conclusion that the latter piece also is a sample of his workmanship. The head on the half disme, however, is turned to the left, while that on the new variety, as well as the other varieties of the piece, are turned to the right.

The new piece is struck in pewter, while the other three varieties of the Birch cent were struck only in copper, or, at least, are known only in that metal.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WOODIN, Chairman.
WAYTE RAYMOND.
E. H. ADAMS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Foreign Medals desires to report that during the year it has been in correspondence with the following foreign countries, viz.: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Republic of Columbia, Ecuador, England, Finland, France, Germany, German East Africa, (Dar-es-Salaam), Holland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Salvador, Switzerland, Venezuela, New Zealand, (Auckland Dominion) and Java, (Semarang Batavia, Sourabaya)—all of which have courteously responded.

We have promise of support in this line in future from all of said countries.

The committee further reports that a number of foreign medals have been struck during the year by the Hotel des Monnaies in Paris and by the Hauptmunzamt in Vienna, as well as by the principal die-sinkers of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy, those of the former country having issued innumerable medals and tokens to commemorate incidents of the war. Owing to the disturbed conditions, however, there have been practically no European sales since July and but few catalogues with fixed prices have been received even from neutral countries.

The Committee regrets to be obliged to report that although an intelligent effort was made to convince the government of the desirability of removing the duty on foreign medals, this effort was not successful and the fact that these medals can be produced in quantity from a single die militated against their being classified as work of art. The Committee does not, however, despair of ultimately demonstrating to the government that foreign medals are improperly classed under "Manufactures of Metal." This refers to individual collectors; so far as the Society itself goes, the Treasury Department has issued a

set of regulations covering the free entry of articles for institutions, and provided that the proper affidavits are furnished, the Society should be in a position to bring in foreign medals duty free.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle here the demise of a fellow-member of this committee, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., on December 17, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, Chairman,
J. DE LAGERBERG,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, INSIGNIA AND WAR MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Decorations, Insignia, and War Medals would report that many additions have been made to the Society's collection during the past year, largely through the efforts of members of this Committee.

The American part of the collection, in Cases 101-112, consists of war medals of the United States Government of which it contains two Army Medals of Honor and one Navy Medal of Honor, and lacks the latest design of the Army Medal of Honor.

The remaining army medals consist of service medals for the Civil War, Indian campaigns, Spanish war, Philippine campaigns, China campaign, Army of Cuban pacification, the Certificate of Merit Medal and the Philippine Congressional Medal. These the collection lacks at present, but your Committee expects to have the full set in the near future.

Of the naval medals, the collection contains both varieties of the Good Conduct Medal, the Dewey Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay, the Sampson Medals for Guantanamo, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba and the Service Medals for the Civil War, West Indies campaign, Philippine campaign and China Relief Expedition, lacking the medals for the Cuban Pacification and Nicaragua campaigns and a number of Sampson medals.

Of medals for military service given by different states and cities, and medals given for life saving, the collection also is strong, but by far the largest part is composed of the insignia of military and hereditary societies.

Of such insignia the collection contains two hundred and twenty-seven specimens, including six varieties of the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati, specimens of two sizes of the very rare badges of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was adopted in 1866 and discontinued in 1868; badges of all but two or three of the military societies of which your Committee has knowledge, though there are probably many local and regimental organizations which have not come under its notice.

Of the hereditary societies (not military) the collection lacks the Holland Society of New York, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and a few others.

An interesting part of the collection is twenty-one medals and badges of the Confederacy.

Cases 113 to 124 contain the British decorations and war medals, twenty decorations and two hundred and ninety-seven medals, including a number of great rarities, but weak in the army general service medals, (usually known as the Peninsular medals), of which there are but two specimens, with two bars each, and the naval general service medals (1793-1840) of which there are but three—one with one bar and two with two bars each.

Of other countries there are three hundred and sixty-one decorations and three hundred and sixteen medals, contained in cases 125 to 148.

The collection of foreign decorations is very large, but it contains only a small proportion of what it might have. While a large proportion of the existing orders are represented, it must be borne in mind that an order is usually divided into from three to five classes, and the decorations for the different classes vary in size, and occasionally in other ways, a few orders are of one class only, and there are some consisting of as many as eight classes.

During 1914 a new order has been established by the Maharaja of Kapurthala in India. The Society has the decorations of the three classes.

Accounts in recent newspapers convey the information that the Iron Cross of Prussia has been revived, and is again being awarded for bravery to officers and soldiers in the present war. Your committee has so far been unable to

ascertain just what change, if any, has been made in the design. Crosses of 1813 and of 1870 are in the Society's collection, and the probabilities are that the cross of 1914 is of the same design but bearing a new date.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have established a Red Cross Medal of Merit on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Red Cross Society, which was originally established in 1864, and an article in a recent New York paper stated that late in December the King of England had established a Military Cross of silver bearing the imperial crown on each arm and in the centre the letters G. R. I., which is awarded for gallantry in action, and ranks next to the Victoria Cross.

An organization has also been mentioned, called the Purple Cross, which relates to the succor of wounded and disabled heroes. Whether a badge has been adopted your Committee has not as yet ascertained.

The war will, no doubt, result in the establishment of many new decorations and war medals. It will be a considerable time, however, before much information, that is definite and reliable, can be obtained.

There is a collection of war medals intended for the Society, and, what is more important, a bundle of papers and notes relating to them, somewhere in Paris. Efforts are now being made to hunt them up and have them sent here. It is to be hoped that they will be found and received by the Society in due time, but, of course, with the conditions existing in France at the present time, the possibility of loss is considerable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,
S. H. P. PELL,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The past year has been a notable one in the paper money branch of numismatics.

Following the great exhibition of United States coinage last Winter, a large exhibit of United States paper money was installed in the cases of this Society about the end of February. This exhibition attracted much attention and received many press notices in this city and throughout the country. Because of the interest aroused by it the Society has received many gifts of paper money, the largest and most valuable being a collection, numbering 4431 specimens from Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

This collection is mainly Confederate, although it is well represented in Colonial and broken bank bills. Other gifts of paper money bring the total up to about 4900 specimens for the year 1914. It is interesting to note that the accessions of paper money for 1913 were only 17 pieces!

The acquisition of so large a collection of Confederate paper money enabled the Society to display during the Summer a very comprehensive exhibit of all types and the most important varieties of this kind of money. Following the exhibition of Confederate paper money that of broken bank notes of the Seaboard States was next installed and is still on view in our cases.

It will thus be seen that the Society has given much attention to the paper issues of our country in the various stages of its history during the past year, for some kind of paper money has been continuously made a feature of its exhibits, and one special meeting has been held for its discussion.

In the opinion of your committee, the interest which has been created by these exhibitions is likely to be a permanent one. The subject is far from exhaustion, and with occasional judicious exhibitions of paper money that branch of numismatics will be immensely benefitted.

The miscellaneous collection of paper money belonging to the Society before the acquisition of the Huntington collection has been carefully gone over, classified, put in condition and mounted in the same manner as the above-mentioned collection, so that any desired note can be readily found and made use of.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Chairman,
HIRAM E. DEATS,
F. C. C. BOYD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on the Publication of the *Journal* would report the rapid and encouraging progress on Volume XLVIII for the year 1914, which we feel assured will meet with the approval of the Society.

Valuable and interesting articles have been received dealing with nearly every branch of numismatics. The volume will contain, among other things, two articles on ancient coins, one of which, dealing with the coinage of the Island of Chios, is of exceptional value and importance. There will be articles of no less importance in the American series on West Indian coins, on the Sou Marquée, Latin-American gold and the Wellington Tokens. The European series will be represented by an article on the coins of Transylvania; the Oriental series by an article on the coinage of the German Asiatic Company. The study of medals will be represented by articles on the Davis Guard Medal, on recent American medals, and perhaps others if the space at our disposal warrants their insertion in the present number of the *Journal*.

The standard as set by the *Journal* of last year will be maintained in every way; in at least one important particular will even be surpassed. There will be at least eighteen plates, possibly more, and innumerable cuts.

Some of the afore-mentioned articles are now being set up, while fully one half of the plates and cuts are actually finished. In view of the rapid progress we trust the *Journal* itself will be finished and appear in about two months.

In closing, your committee would like to state that throughout it has been one of our chief endeavors to base the articles contained in this number on material actually in the Society's collection, or in private collections in and around New York, thus placing on record some of the fine numismatic material available in this part of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD T. NEWELL, Chairman,
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
HOWLAND WOOD,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Publication of Medals begs leave to report that no issue was made during the year 1914.

The previous issue, the Morgan Memorial Plaque, was highly appreciated. An impression in gold was delivered to the family of the late Mr. Morgan.

The entire series of silver and bronze impressions were promptly subscribed for, and several requests for copies in excess of the number that had been determined upon could not be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Chairman, and Members, of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Membership desires to submit the following report for the year 1914:

There are 18 honorary members of the Society and 52 corresponding members. These two classes of members do not pay any dues to the Society.

There are 182 active members in the Society. The number of active members is limited to 150, consequently no efforts are being made to add any more active members.

There are 119 associate members in the Society. The dues of associate members are \$5.00 per year, or \$50.00 for life membership. There is no by-law prescribing any limit to the number of associate members that may be added to the Society, and your committee has been endeavoring to start a campaign to increase this class of membership. We are going to ask every

active member of this Society to secure at least two associate members within as short a time as possible. There is no reason why the associate membership should not be raised to 500, and your committee respectfully asks for the earnest co-operation of all the members in this movement.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Chairman,
THOMAS L. ELDER,
ELLIOTT SMITH,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND EXHIBITIONS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your committee would report that, in addition to the Society's regular exhibitions, there have been special exhibitions, of greater or less importance, continuously during the past year.

The exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins opened on the 17th of January last, and lasted until the 18th of February. This exhibition comprised selections from the Society's collection and from twenty-eight other collections. A catalogue of one hundred and thirty-three pages and forty plates was issued. The attendance was twenty-four hundred and eight.

This was immediately followed by an exhibition of paper money, consisting of United States and national bank notes and fractional currency, also broken bank bills and fractional scrip issued in New York state. This exhibition was composed of selections from the Society's collection and loans from ten exhibitors. Since that time an exhibition of paper money from the Society's collection has been kept up, in the wall cases in the gallery, changes being made in it from time to time.

Various special exhibitions of coins, medals and decorations have been held in the main exhibition room. These have been selected largely with a view to illustrating subjects of particular interest at the time. When the Mexican trouble broke out, an exhibition relating to Mexico was put out, and continued until the breaking out of the war in Europe, when it was removed and an exhibition of the current coins and military decorations of the countries involved in the war was installed, and a little later the specimens of the emergency paper money issued by the various European countries was added to it. This exhibition, which fills about half of the cases that are devoted to that purpose, has been kept up until the present time.

In the other cases have been exhibitions relating to the subjects of the various meetings that have been held.

Beginning in the fall a special programme has been arranged for each of the evening meetings which heretofore had been simply informal gatherings.

On the evening of November 2nd the subject was Siege Coins of Europe, and papers were read by Messrs. Wood, Wormser, Nicklewicz, and Belden.

On December 7th, the subject was Decorations and War Medals, and addresses were made by Messrs. Saltus and Belden, and Dr. Frits V. Holm.

At the meeting on January 7th, a paper was read by Mr. Thomas L. Elder on Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics accompanied by an exhibition of political medals, religious and temperance medals, medals of Odd Fellows, Civil War tokens, and Baltimore store cards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The various exhibitions held in the Society during the past year have been given as much publicity in the papers as possible, but it has been a bad year, so to speak, to get very much space in the leading dailies, on account of so much room being taken up by the Mexican troubles and the present European war. Consequently the Curator and Secretary, who have looked after that part of the work, have tried to have the exhibits and the press notices as nearly topical as possible.

The work of the committee really began with the exhibition of paper money that followed the United States coin exhibit. Full accounts of this and subsequent exhibitions were sent to twenty-one different papers, fourteen of which were New York City publications. These notices were copied in papers throughout the country so that the Society received a widespread publicity. Our means of checking up these notices are not very thorough, as we rely chiefly on a clipping bureau for our information.

We have records that extended write-ups of our papers money display appeared in four New York and nine out of town papers, one account appearing as far west as Seattle. The exhibit of the coins of Mexico and the Constitutionals had a fair amount of publicity, while the large Swedish plate coin, though appearing in but four or five New York papers, was copied broadcast throughout the country, and we are getting clippings even to-day concerning this. Our papers show that over twenty-three papers throughout the West and South have copied this account, besides having illustrated stories of it in such publications as the Popular Mechanics' Magazine.

Accounts from a column to a few inches appeared in eight Metropolitan and a few out-of-town dailies concerning our exhibition of the coins and decorations of the countries at war, while the information given out in this notice was used by several papers in write-ups of their own on some of the medals and decorations now being awarded. The siege coin exhibition appeared in nine New York dailies. Also notices of meetings and miscellaneous accounts have appeared now and then in the papers.

During the year several pages have been devoted each month in *THE NUMISMATIST* and other numismatic publications concerning the work of the Society; notices of which and reviews of the last annual *Journal* have appeared in foreign periodicals.

We have also furnished a number of publishers with information, photographs, and casts of coins and medals for which we have or will be given credit in books, encyclopaedias, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. KUNZ,
F. C. C. BOYD,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL ADDRESS, BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

Officers and Fellow-Members of The American Numismatic Society:

I am afraid that my brief address to-night will be somewhat of an old story, but as I have always tried to be a worker rather than a talker, you will have to bear with me. It seems as if the years roll by faster than they used to, and here we are gathered again to celebrate the birthday of the Society.

When I look around and see what we have in this fine home of ours I am frank to say that I believe the progress made by this Society must have greatly exceeded the fondest hopes of its founders.

We have a record to be proud of, the only numismatic society in the world that has a building of its own—containing a magnificent collection of coins, medals, and decorations in which all the principal nations of the world, past and present, are well represented, and in addition thereto the largest numismatic library in the country. This should be the Mecca of all coin collectors, and we want them to feel that the Society is here for a purpose, and that they are all welcome to come here for study, research, and all the friendly assistance that it is in our power to give.

It is our desire to promote the interest in the science of numismatics in every way possible, and we want our members to take a just pride in the Society and try and make its influence more widely felt. Try and bring all that are in any way interested to see what we have—ask for extra tickets and invite them to our meetings—and assure them that they will be welcome. Show them the advantages offered by the Society, and give them an opportunity to gain information in what they are interested. The student can hardly call for anything in the line of numismatics but what we can show

him something, and with our library as an adjunct he can increase his store of knowledge materially.

As I have said before, I was quite a young man when I first became a member, my opportunities to collect coins had been few and my facilities for acquiring information had been limited to the historical instruction I had received at school. Many coins were "all Greek" to me. I came here—I mean to the little room the Society then occupied in the New York University Building—I met such men as Balmanno, Doughty, Walter, Frossard, Wright, and others, and they showed me how to read coins, acquainted me with the ear marks of attribution, and gradually put me in touch with the whole situation. I found I learned something every time I came, and it opened up a new field in collecting before me, and added vigor to the interest of a young collector. The facilities we had to offer them were a minimum as compared to what we have now. I well remember a drawer full of ancient coins loaned us by Mr. Henry Booth of Poughkeepsie when he went abroad—they were a revelation to me, and I studied them carefully. As years have rolled by I have seen the Society grow and prosper and important collection after collection added to our cabinets through the generosity of our members until to-day we have many magnificent specimens in all historical lines. There is twenty times as much information and instruction available here to-day as when I came in, and I desire to appeal to you fellow-collectors to reach out and bring to the Society those who may be benefitted by the opportunity it now offers.

There are plenty of collectors, so make the Society known to them and broaden its scope and influence. While I appreciate the fact that a majority of the American collectors are mainly concerned in coins of the United States, yet I am sure you will hardly find one but what will be interested in other lines as well. As our friend Mr. Elder stated here only the other evening, the American Colonials should receive more attention, and from them we lead back to the mother countries and dig into their history, and it leads us on and on, awaking greater interest as we go backwards, even to the mediaeval times. Another step and we reach the beautiful coins of ancient Greece and Rome, full of historical interest, showing types of art that astonish the uninitiated and make us wonder how the science of numismatics started off on so high a plane of artistic merit. The field presented is simply wonderful and it does not require an enthusiast to marvel at all it unfolds to the seeker.

And now, fellow-members, I want you to realize that this Society is here to stay, that its continuance is assured, and that we are here to carry on the work and when we pass away, as in the recent case of our old friend and benefactor, Daniel Parish, Jr., that there will be others to "take up the mantle".

We don't want to be self-satisfied and narrow-minded, the world is large and they tell us there is always more room at the top, so I hope each man will try and add his mite to the success of this enterprise, and if all will co-operate and devote a little time to further the best interests of the Society, we in our turn, will some day be surprised at the results, as the founders would be, if they looked in on us to-day.

While we want to be conservative and build safely as we go, don't be afraid to make suggestions and reach out for available new material to make the world realize that we are here for a purpose and propose to progress and advance.

Gentlemen, my story has been told. I only hope that I may stir up a little enthusiasm, we have one member here who says he is more impressed every time he comes to a meeting as to the great opportunities presented, and all that can be accomplished, and I trust this sentiment will spread and that we can have your hearty co-operation and show results. Personally, I have worked for this organization for a good many years, and I hope to keep it up for a good many more—for, I believe, like the scene aptly illustrated on the Salsburg klippe thaler of 1593, that we have built our house upon a rock—

"RESISTIT IMMOTA"

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, on behalf of the Society, presented to Mr. Charles Pryer, the retiring Treasurer, a gold medal inscribed on the reverse as follows:

TO
 CHARLES PRYER
 HISTORIGRAPHER
 1886—1889
 TREASURER
 1889—1915
 GOVERNOR
 1915
 IN RECOGNITION OF
 LONG AND
 FAITHFUL SERVICE
 JANUARY 16, 1915

Mr. William B. Osgood Field, on behalf of the Society, presented to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus a similar gold medal inscribed as follows:

TO
 J. SANFORD SALTUS
 IN RECOGNITION OF
 ZEAL FOR AND
 DEVOTION TO THIS
 SOCIETY
 AND THE SCIENCE
 OF NUMISMATICS
 JANUARY 16, 1915

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted:

Add to ARTICLE V, Section 2: At least one of whom shall be ineligible for re-election to the Council for the period of one year.

Change ARTICLE V, Section 3, to read as follows: 3. The officers of the Society shall be five Governors, and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the Council, from among its members, within three weeks after the annual meeting of the Society, and shall serve for the term of one year or until their successors are elected, and a Secretary, who shall be a salaried official appointed by the Governors, having his office on the premises.

The following amendment to the By-Laws was read, and notice given that it would be brought up for action at the February meeting:

CHAPTER I. Strike out Section 3. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Change Sections 4 and 5 to 3 and 4 respectively.

The election of three members of the Council to succeed Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus, and the late Daniel Parish, Jr. was next in order, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, J. Sanford Saltus and William H. Woodin, for the full term of five years.

On motion adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

United States Mint Coinage for 1914.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. J. Jansen (A. N. A. 1510) of Atlanta, Ga., we can show our readers the total coinage at the mints of Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco for the year 1914:

	<i>Philadelphia</i>	<i>Denver</i>	<i>San Francisco</i>
Double Eagles -----	95,320	453,000	1,498,000
Eagles -----	151,050	343,500	208,000
Half Eagles -----	247,125	247,000	263,000
Quarter Eagles -----	240,117	448,000	None
Halves -----	124,610	None	992,000
Quarters -----	6,244,610	3,046,000	264,000
Dimes -----	17,360,655	11,908,000	2,100,000
Nickels -----	20,665,738	3,912,000	3,470,000
Cents -----	75,238,432	1,193,000	4,137,000

Coming Sales.

Feb. 5 and 6. Rare Coins, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money, Indian Relics, Weapons, Rare China, Curios, &c. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.

Feb. 10. Collection of Canadian, United States, Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins. United States Coin Co., New York, N. Y.

March 6. Sale of Encased Postage Stamps, United States and Private Gold Coins: also Foreign Coins. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Coming Sales, Dates Not Definitely Fixed.

Collection of United States and Foreign Coins. To be held some time in February by Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Collection of United States Cents formed by S. T. Millard of Topeka, Kan., the latter part of February. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Publications Received.

Catalogue, with fixed prices, from J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland, which embraces all sorts of coins, siege pieces, and medals relating to the countries in the present European war. Among these are over thirty medals, dated 1914, commemorating many of the various important events in the present war.

Antiquated Paper Money Price List No. 26, from Luther B. Tuthill, of South Creek, N. C. This list embraces 588 lots of Confederate, Colonial, fractional currency, and other paper notes, with fixed prices.

Catalogue of Confederate Currency, Southern States, and other notes, at fixed prices, by Rudolph Kohler, New York City. This list also includes a number of notes of Central and South America, together with a list of leading numismatic works.

Von Hindenburg Medal.

The German newspapers announce that a medallion has been struck in honor of Gen. von Hindenburg, "The conqueror of the Russians," and the "Liberator of East Prussia." On one side of the medallion is shown the grim face of the General and on the reverse side is shown the doughty knight in armor, striking furiously with a huge sword.

French Exile Coins.

According to a correspondent in Paris, collectors of rare coins now scrutinize closely every new silver franc and two-franc piece which passes through their hands. They are looking for the war coins struck by the mint at its temporary home at Castelsarassin. To the ordinary person these coins do not appear unusual, but the expert eye is quick to detect a tiny "C" engraved under the date 1914.

The mint now has returned to its home on the Quai de Conti in the old Latin quarter, bringing with it a stock of these coins, its sole output during its exile in the south. For the numismatist they are the only war relics of any value.

Paper money of small values, 50-centime and one-franc notes, have been issued in such large quantities by the principal cities of France that they are not, and never will be, of a rarity that can be appreciated in terms of cash. Assignats, or paper money, issued by the revolutionary government in 1793, even now can be bought at second-hand book shops in Paris for a cent apiece.

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Some Phases and Needs of American Numismatics.

BY THOMAS L. ELDER.

(This paper was read before a special meeting of The American Numismatic Society of New York on the evening of Jan. 7, 1915.)

Numismatics, which is the science of coins and medals, with reference to their artistic and historical meanings, has been gone over pretty thoroughly by many writers and speakers, so that it would seem rather useless for me to repeat facts which are so familiar to all of us. Yet there may be several here this evening to whom the science is somewhat vague. The great value of ancient coins in preserving to us often in perfect condition prized examples, and often the only examples, of historical portraits of some of the most noted men of antiquity, can hardly be overestimated. One begins to realize what coins have done for sculpture, art, history and archaeology, after he has made a careful study of the exhibits in this building. It is only by examining collections of such scope and variety that a definite idea is had of the meaning of coins. The customs, rise, and fall, culture, or barbarity of nations are shown with striking fidelity by these little discs. Take the early portraits of Nero on the numerous denarii and aurei. These show him a handsome young man. Follow on down to the later period and look at his coins and you will see a face with sunken eyes and with wrinkled, vicious brow—the countenance of perhaps the greatest human beast in history. The occupations, the work, the pastimes, the mythology, and militancy, the art of the Greeks and Romans are all shown on coins. The earliest types showed only a chief device, the same being sunken or incuse on the reverse side; or else bore the type and rude punch-marks. Later the style improved, until a few centuries later came the finest period of Greek art, nowhere more eloquently heralded than on coins. We see on these early coins the work of great sculptors and portrait makers; we see also the traces of many obscure and local schools of art, known from coins alone.

It is not known definitely when the first coin collector lived, but there are records showing that a few of the ancients had coin collections. We have positive information that during the middle ages and Italian Renaissance period there were ardent coin lovers. Petrarch had a coin collection. Leonardo da Vinci modeled coins for the early Italian rulers. Coming down a few centuries later, Napoleon Bonaparte kept a medal collection, and, as you are aware, he was one of the most be-medaled men himself in the world's history. Many kings, admirals, generals, scientists, financiers, and scholars collect coins and belong to the numismatic societies. Coin merchants also have flourished ever since coin collecting has been in vogue. Some of these coin dealers have contributed prized works on coins. I might mention such men as Feuardent and Hoffman of France. Coin dealers are always real lovers of coins, and I have yet to meet one who did not somewhere have a collection either large or small of some class or classes which he absolutely refused to part with for money. He is found in the councils of the greatest numismatic societies of the world, and his influence has always been valuable to the science.

The American public has the crudest ideas in regard to coins and coin collecting, but since they have never seen a Kimon decadrachm nor a Gothic crown who will blame them for somehow getting the idea that a coin collector is a sort of nondescript "crank" who is constantly scouring high and low to find coins which are rare and which he can sell for a high price, and just there his knowledge of the value of the hobby ends. I recall now an editorial which I read several years ago in the *New York Press*. A correspondent had written the editor and asked him if certain coins had premiums, and how much. Here is what the editor printed in reply: "One of our correspondents writes and asks if a Columbian half dollar, or if a United States dime with the letters S O U T H on the reverse has a premium." Said the editor in reply, "I would suggest that all of these rare coins be melted up into bullets to shoot fools with." Evidently the public is sadly in need of information in regard to the science of coins and medals.

Coins date from about the seventh century before Christ, although the Chinese lay claim to a much older coinage. Among the oldest coins in the world are those of the Island of Aegina, the chief type being a turtle. The Greek coins were the most beautiful. The early Roman consular and imperial coins showed the influence of the later Greek art, and many of these were made by Greek artists. These, while fine, did not compare with the best Greek art. After the third century A. D. coin art further depreciated, until after the fall of the Roman Empire we see the debased work of the Byzantines and the early Anglo-Gallic peoples. All through the dark ages, Europe and Asia issued a large, if somewhat crude, coinage of copper, silver, and gold. Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Richard the Lion-hearted—all had their thin silver coins of either penny or denier denominations. Coins were not dated according to our chronology until several hundred years after these monarchs.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century the workmanship on coins began to improve, and in about 1558 the beautiful milled coinage of Queen Elizabeth appeared, marking a great improvement in the art of making coins. From that time until the present the European countries vied with each other in making their coins both interesting and beautiful, and now coin making has become a fine art, even with some of the smallest countries in the world.

Here let me comment somewhat on American coin collecting and coin collectors. There are perhaps several thousand coin collectors in America. Only a few of these are numismatists or well-posted students of coins who have given the subject serious study, or have really important collections. Of this latter group there are surely not over five hundred. But there are many who take some kind of an interest in coins and in the collecting of them. There are in America perhaps twenty-five persons who advertise themselves as coin dealers. Of those who deal in coins and medals there are perhaps not over half a dozen who deal exclusively in coins. There are several millionaire coin concerns in Europe, but all of these combine coins and medals with either jewelry, gems, antiques or art objects.

There are at present several collections in America worth several hundred thousand dollars each. These include the Brand, Bement and Granberg collections. Mr. Brand's is likely the most important of all and includes possibly 300,000 coins, worth well towards a million dollars. Within the walls of this building rest many thousands of coins, medals, and tokens, and a large library of books relating to them.

In considering the American issues of coins and medals and tokens with a view to deciding what of them to collect, the first question to be asked is, What is there of Americana to collect?

Undoubtedly the most interesting series of all is the Colonial and Continental. These coins cover a range from 1535, in Mexico City, to the end of the Revolution, or in fact until about 1792. All collectors are familiar with the different issues of Colonial and Continental coins, from the Sommer Island "hog" coins to the "Liberty and Security" pieces of 1795. If we were to exclude the issues of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey our field of Colonial and Continental pieces would be rather limited, but with hundreds of varieties of these three states alone the American issues prior to 1796 become of first rank importance. The work by Mr. S. S. Crosby, "The Early Coins of America," is rated as the standard work on these issues, but we must not forget the work on "Coins of New Jersey" by Dr. Edward Maris. An outlying fact at present is that we have far too few collectors of Colonial and Continental coins. Of the

early historical American coins there is a fair demand for the commoner types, valued up to say \$5 each, but for such as the rare *Immunis Columbias*, the Maryland shillings and sixpences, the Carolina Elephant halfpence, the Washington New York cent of 1786, and the like there is a regrettable lack of takers. This speaks eloquently of the lack of American taste for historical subjects.

For this very reason there are comparatively few collectors of another most interesting series, the medals relating to the Colonial and Continental period of America's history. Messrs. Betts and Low have written an excellent book on this subject. This fine work, while it does not include nearly all the medals which chiefly relate to the early settlement, the inter-colonial wars, the Spanish-Mexican settlement and conquests, and the revolutionary peace treaties, contains record of 621 different medals. It is to be regretted that collectors should so lightly regard this very important subject, for there is no excuse for slighting it.

I shall not go far into the subject of American tokens this evening as I am to read a paper on this subject tomorrow evening at the New York Numismatic Club. Tokens and merchants' cards of about the size of the large United States cent were issued in large variety between the years 1789 and 1860. Their issue was country wide, and some of them passed current for small change. When the large United States cent was discontinued, a falling off in these issues was noted. The civil war tokens, of the size of our small bronze cent, came out in 1862 to supply the need of small change, and thousands of varieties were issued by merchants and private individuals. The tokens are important and should, in my opinion, take the preference over the regular dated series of the United States coins.

In the early '60s and '70s I think more emphasis was put on medals and tokens than is done to-day, although I see a sign of awakened interest in them. In the old days the Colonial and Continental medals were more popular than to-day. Medals like the Revolutionary War treaty medals, issued in Holland, were popular and sold for very high prices. These medals are not a whit less interesting or less rare to-day than they formerly were, but the present prices show an almost complete lack of demand.

The American medallic field is very large, but not over patronized. This part of American numismatics should be given far more consideration. In the past we have had a few good medallists, but many were of indifferent attainments. The government has issued medals of only ordinary quality, not to be compared with the best European workmanship of the same period.

Many collectors here in the United States will tell you that our Government issues are the most interesting coins in the world, and that they furnish the largest field of all to the seeker after numismatic varieties, such as error dies, mulings, error dates, broken and perfect dies, large and small dates, lettering, etc., on down to the minutest die-cracks. But any person who argues that coins are most interesting either because they are rare or because they furnish a wide field of minor varieties speaks not with sound reasoning and opens himself to ridicule on the part of the non-collecting public. It is the getting away from date-collecting which the best collectors advocate.

I very much fear that American numismatic taste is guided a good deal by commercial reasons. In other words, most American collectors are not real amateurs. We have some few collectors with us to whom money-getting in a material sense is not the whole or main object. But do not blame the coin collector too much until you look around and see what has happened in other lines of collecting. In the realm of rare autograph, print and book collecting the same holds equally true. Collectors, I sometimes think, are guided too much by demand and are faddists. They are sheep-like in their inclination to follow the multitude. Washington prints, once eagerly sought by many, I learn from high authority are dead and unpopular. Manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and portraits relating to the drama I understand are also unsought for as they once were. Yet these things are just as interesting as they ever were, and there is no logical reason for such a condition. Why then, no demand? Simply because former collectors of them saw a gradual falling off in their prices, and did not consider them good property for investment, so they stopped collecting them. This indicates without question that the average American collector of nearly all classes of material is a speculator rather than an amateur. And this whimsical taste is confined to no walk of society; it is just as true of Fifth Avenue as it is of Fourteenth Street.

Now this very commercialism in a way helps our collecting. The prospect of an advance in the price of certain coins or medals impels many to collect, and to study new classes. The average minor collector is often a trader. Some of our best posted middle-grade collectors are really small dealers. Then there is the collector who will show unbounded enthusiasm and perseverance in gathering a collection which when completed he will sell and then go and start another collection of a different class of coins or medals. I know personally a collector who has formed at least a dozen such collections, all of them different, and who has sold every one of them, and is now making still another collection. We have to look facts in the face and see how we can make this commercial spirit serve our ends in the way of increasing the interest and in broadening the American numismatic field. If many of the American collectors have commercial instincts, still no one can say that they will not study the subjects or classes in which they are interested. So they do study these coins which they collect, and they study the books which have been published on them. I have to admit that there is a small percentage of collectors, some of them considered prominent, who will collect rare editions, rare prints, etc., who simply enjoy the possession of them, and seldom if ever make a careful study of them. I once met a man who had accumulated a fine collection of rare editions of books and pamphlets. Looking over his library I inquired whether he ever attempted to read or study them, as I noticed many of them had uncut pages. "Oh, no," said he, "I simply like to have them."

As soon as coins began to be collected throughout Europe, books on coins and medals began to appear. Some of the most famous of the early printers, such as the Aldus Press, issued coin books early in the sixteenth century. I myself had one of the Aldus books relating to medals. The variety, size, and scope of these works, issued during the last four centuries, is almost beyond imagination. You must remember that coins have been in use for 2700 years, and that the accumulation of them during all those long centuries has been stupendous. Noah's ark surely would not have held them, and they have been associated with humanity early and late. So that it is not difficult to believe that one might study coins for a hundred years without knowing all there is to find out about them; and it is certain that to become a good numismatist requires a good deal more research and training than to become a good lawyer. In cataloguing the numismatic books and pamphlets of the late William Sumner Appleton, of Boston, I found something like sixteen hundred volumes, all different. The library of The American Numismatic Society, within this building, is much larger by several thousand, and is one of the greatest in the world. It is interesting to note that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Europe was constantly racked by war and pillage, that these numismatic authors and editors kept up unremitting work, compiling numismatic volumes, some of them so heavy and large that it taxes one to lift them. One could readily picture these indefatigable students hard at work at their desks and in their libraries, apparently undisturbed by the sounds of rumbling cannon and noise of battle. For, no difference what countries were at war with each other, these coin books continued to be issued regularly in those countries.

In my humble opinion, and I have given this topic careful and thoughtful study, nothing can do more to awaken a greater interest in coin and medal collecting than publication.

American numismatic and medallic books and publications are limited. We have hardly a dozen standard works on coins, medals and tokens. The subject of publication is so important that I have taken it upon myself to make some suggestions in regard to it. I find that when medals and tokens are not published, or illustrated, the American collectors do not, for several reasons, regard them of special interest or value—hence, partly true to his commercial instinct—he does not collect them. Mr. Lyman H. Low's book on the *Hard Times* or *Jackson Tokens* of the 1834-41 period brought those issues immediately to the fore. At present there is a wide interest and demand for them, yet a few years before his work came out, and this was not so very long ago, some of the rarest tokens went begging for buyers. To show the value of publication, take the instance of the Loomis card of Cleveland, Ohio. It seems that while this firm issued several about the same time, I think in 1843, that one issue was omitted from the book. The ones published will bring in fine condition, probably \$50 each, while within two months I bought from a coin dealer a fine specimen of the one not published for only a dollar. This difference in value is of course an absurdity, showing the whim of the American collector. Simply be-

cause the token had not been published it had no commercial or market value. We have only to turn to Mr. Breton's work on Canadian coins, medals and tokens to find a large number of illustrations of cards, some of them simply reading "1 Pint", or "1 Quart", etc. The Nicklaus token of Berlin, Ontario, a mere business brass check, reading "Good for five cents," is illustrated in this book, I once sold one for ten dollars. It would probably bring much more now. These instances show the value of publication, not simply because it makes a piece more valuable, but because it brings the collector in touch with new pieces, and interests him in them and their history.

I am going to recommend publication of books or pamphlets on a number of subjects which I believe should be treated in separate volumes. Mr. Wood, the Curator of this Society, has exhibited here this evening selections from these medals and tokens. He informs me that he has not shown all the different metals in which they were struck, but simply has put out one for each distinct type. Those who examine the exhibits should remember that there are many other medals and tokens in existence on each subject referred to, and that a book would list far more of each than are shown here tonight. In support of this statement I would refer you to my own exhibit of temperance medals, which is much larger than that of this Society. It may be that one or two here have even still larger collections of these medals and tokens than I have. So that the importance of the subjects may not be judged by the exhibits which you see tonight. Also, I do not say that each of the subjects which I mention for publication is the most important subject which could be imagined, but so long as each of the ones I have selected has been commemorated with a considerable medallion or token issue, I therefore deem it worthy of numismatic publication.

I will now read a list of the subjects which I have in mind, and which have not yet been treated very seriously or generally in any published work:

- The Medals and Tokens of Benjamin Franklin.
- The Medals and Tokens of the Marquis de Lafayette.
- The Medals and Tokens of William H. Harrison.
- The Medals and Tokens of Andrew Jackson.
- The Medals and Tokens of Martin Van Buren.
- The Medals and Tokens of Henry Clay.
- The Medals and Tokens of the Mexican War.
- The Merchants Cards from 1789 to 1860.
- The Civil War Tokens and Merchants Cards of the same size and period.
- The Temperance Medals.
- The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Medals.
- A new work on the Coins of Connecticut.
- A Supplementary List of United States Mint-Marks.
- The Medals and Tokens of General U. S. Grant.
- The Medals and Tokens of General Geo. B. McClellan.

There are other subjects which are represented by a flood of unrecorded medallion and token material, but which for several reasons are nearly impracticable for publication.

Publication is neither inexpensive nor simple. Few really are fitted for, or care to attempt, this work. It requires considerable outlay, although some of the subjects could be covered without great expense. The more illustrations, the more medals and tokens to a subject, the greater the expense, naturally.

I can suggest several gentlemen who would be fitted for the work, provided they have sufficient time and money to attend it. They include Mr. Wood, E. Gilbert, Edward T. Newell, E. H. Adams, and S. H. Chapman.

The subject of medals to George Washington is a very large one. You are aware of course that no works of importance on these medals were ever printed except those by Messrs. Snowden and Baker. The Baker work, published in 1885, is by far the most important and detailed, listing 651 distinct varieties or mulings of coins, medals and tokens to the Father of His Country. This means of course that the mass of these medals issued after the year 1885 has never been added or listed. Doubtless almost as many have been issued since 1885 as before that year, but unfortunately a great deal of trash has appeared, such as metal badges, plaques, etc., some of which are mere caricatures or have only a vague reference to Washington, often his name only being mentioned. So that in making additions to Baker's work it is really hard to know where

the pieces which properly belong to the work should end, and where the trash begins. I would suggest that a treatise which takes up Washington medals not in Mr. Baker's work, and which refers only to medals, and not badges, might be attempted by some patient collector who has plenty of spare time and considerable means. He would have a hard work ahead of him.

The Centennial Medals of 1876 form another subject about which some questions may be asked, because, as in the case of many of the productions to Washington, much of the badge order has appeared. Multitudes of medalets or cards of Philadelphia and New York merchants were issued and muled bearing some reference to the Centennial. The workmanship of most of these was rather inferior. I should not think the collecting of Centennial medals would ever become a furore.

The World's Fair at Chicago furnishes a similar condition, and mingling of the fine with the grotesque and shoddy in medallion issues. A few really handsome medals of the World's Fair were issued, some of the best having been made in Europe. I remember during my visit to the World's Fair, I accumulated a variety of these pieces, which were offered in almost every curio and souvenir shop in the city of Chicago. There is a good deal of monotony about exposition medals in general. The larger the exposition, the more repetition of the same features, such as buildings, ferris wheels, statuary, fountains, etc. I am not enthusiastic about a work on the issues of the World's Fair.

The medals of the civil war is another subject which is hardly practicable for a book. A great many were of poor workmanship and dubious origin, or else referred in only a vague and indirect way to the conflict. Many also are muled with dies treating of entirely foreign subjects, the result being absurdity. In this case also it is hard to know where the subjects of medals and tokens may be separated.

Another very practical way to awaken interest in coin collecting in America I believe would be by the compilation of a pamphlet, setting forth the aims, objects, value and pleasures of coin collecting, with considerable reference to its relation to history, art, archaeology, portraiture and heraldry. This pamphlet should have a generous free distribution. It should first be sent out to those who are already collectors, but collectors of other things than coins and medals. This category includes collectors of postage stamps, paper money, manuscripts, autographs, books, weapons, antiques, china, curiosities in general, etc. Then if a favorable response was had, it could be sent out to a large body of art collectors, including collectors of paintings. It might be advisable to send it to even bank tellers and cashiers, it certainly would be well to have many copies of it printed in such form that it would be acceptable to public libraries. Of public libraries there are in the United States many thousands. If this pamphlet were gotten up with a cover, even of boards, any library to which it were presented surely would list it and place it on the shelves where it would be available to an innumerable number of people. Another way by which it could be circulated would be by advertising it in a few of the best juvenile publications, offering to send it free to any young person who asked for it. This pamphlet should go to faculties of schools and colleges and to college libraries, and it would help to interest teachers and students.

As to its compilation I would suggest that two editions be gotten out, the one worded in simple language to suit the minds of the younger members of society, and the other while still being simply worded, so that he who runs may read, would go deeper into the meanings and values of the science. For this work I would recommend that three men should assist in its composition. A man like Mr. Newell, or Mr. Drowne, or Rev. J. Zimmerman, could capably treat it from the standpoints of history, art, and archaeology; possibly another could treat it from its commercial or financial side, setting forth the fact that the judicious coin collection is an investment which should one day pay dividends, while one may at the same time enjoy the pleasure of the pursuit. I strongly recommend some definite action on this pamphlet by The American Numismatic Society.

Another way in which numismatics can be benefitted is by a closer relationship between numismatic and historical societies. I do not mean that one should swallow up the other, as the whale swallowed Jonah, but that the relationship should be closer. Numismatics, and especially that which has reference to colonial coins and to all historical medals, should interest both of these societies alike. If a closer relation were had, naturally more medals of the classes to which I shall later make special mention would be issued, and all his-

torical medals would have far more character and significance. A close relationship between numismatic societies is helpful also. Several societies in a large city always help numismatics. One society usually goes to sleep. This is no original opinion of mint, but is one shared by Mr. Britton, the president of the British Numismatic Society, one of the strongest and most distinguished societies in the world, wrote me some while since. Nobody need worry over the formation of a branch or second society. All societies are different and have their special uses, and all help to improve the science. That it is advisable occasionally to do something to arouse some of the members of numismatic societies from inactivity, cannot be doubted. The passive membership of prominent men counts for some influence, it is true, but when such men never attend meetings, and never collect coins or study them, one begins to wonder whether they are of very much value to a Society. It would be a splendid idea to get these men to our meetings. The active working interest of say a dozen great men of finance would do wonders for coin collecting in this country and quicken the interest of the other collectors also. Where a large percentage of membership is inactive the others are apt to become discouraged. A better and closer fraternal relation would help this. There should be some effort made to bring out these absent members. In England they serve luncheons and tea at all important meetings. I am not saying this should be done at every one of our meetings, but I do say that I believe that as in the case of the hereditary societies the luncheon or collation feature is a very potent attraction. Mr. Drowne, who belongs to some of these, with myself, will bear out this idea, I think.

In all societies no good work can be done without enthusiasm. Where the enthusiasm is greatest, there the real vital work is done, and enthusiasm and fraternalism cannot be separated; they are twin brothers. Also the invitation to our meetings should be more general, and each notice of meeting should bear the announcement that the friends of members or the one to whom the notice is sent, would be welcomed. Personal contact between the collectors is of the highest importance. Let each see what the other is doing. It would be a good idea, I think, for this Society to follow the plan of the British Numismatic Society in presenting a gold medal to the author of a paper in the Year Book of the society which in the opinion of the members, to be decided by vote, is the best in the interests of numismatics. The award to be decided by the votes of all of the members. Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, of this society, has founded a gold medal, known as the John Sanford Saltus Medal, which is every third year awarded for similar work by the British Numismatic Society.

This English society has issued a prospectus recently which makes clear some of the objects of our science, and also has a reference to the United States coins and medals. It reads: "The objects of this Society are the encouragement and promotion of numismatic science, and particularly the historical consideration of the coins, naval and military medals, and tokens of Great Britain and Greater Britain, of the United States of America, and of the English-speaking races throughout the world; for the history of its coinage is the history of a nation and the gauge of its commerce."

Another movement which would benefit coin collecting would be the issue by the United States Government of souvenir coins, either for the States or for great events and expositions, which would pass current for face value, and for which no premium would be charged. The European governments have followed this custom for centuries and with the greatest success. I can conceive of no better way to cultivate national taste for art. A new and more beautiful series of United States silver coins would add greatly to the prestige of our art standards, and give constant pleasure to the millions who are forced—but usually not unwillingly forced—to handle American coins.

I would strongly recommend also that all the numismatic societies interest themselves in a movement to improve the present United States silver coinage of the regular issues. These include the half dollar, quarter and dime, a type adopted in 1892. The designs may be changed without act of Congress in 1917, when the twenty-five years of issue shall have elapsed. These coins are almost unparalleled in modern issues for ugliness, and they are in nowise indicative of the power and progress of the United States, in fact they should be considered unacceptable to the smallest islands of the seas. In this movement art alliances and sculptor societies should lend their aid and influence.

Collectors must not overlook also the fact that very interesting series of coins, including the ancient, Greek and Roman, the mediaeval and modern foreign coins, are not sufficiently collected and noticed by the average American

collectors. These coins all have a great educational value, far greater than possessed by American coins, of the regular series of the United States Mint. It is to be regretted that the American lack of artistic and historic taste is seen so clearly in the avoidance by collectors of the foreign pieces. It seems to me no numismatist's education is nearly complete who has never enjoyed the collecting and possession of a representative cabinet of foreign coins.

The present great European war has had a very depressing effect on coin collecting, especially in Europe. Early in May and June of last year I received handsome and bulky catalogues of great collections about to be sold in London and Brussels. These were the last sales, and all of the sales have been discontinued, since there is very limited communication between the countries, and a strict censorship preventing any numismatic interchange. I can imagine our old friends, like Dr. Hirsch, Egger, and Dupriez, may now be on the firing line. What disposition, if any, the dealers have made of their coins I have not heard. We have read several times of the coin collections in such cities as Brussels, but whether any of these have been confiscated there is no definite information. An up-to-date European dealer has just sent catalogues of pieces at fixed prices to America, advertising little medalets on numerous recent German "victories," such as for Tannenburg, Lyck, Milhausen, Altkirch, Liege, Namur, Maubeuge, Aerschot, Malines, and Louvain.

So the American collectors who have been in the habit of importing coins from Europe are virtually shut off from all countries except England—at least there has been little coin business done with France. This means that people who wish ancient, mediaeval or modern foreign coins, are usually forced to buy them here. The war has in some respects had an unfavorable influence on American commerce and business, and it has temporarily hurt the demand for coins, but since the European dealers have for a season lost our trade, the collectors will doubtless do more buying in the United States and Canada. Thus in a way, even war has its compensations, and numismatically, and in all other respects, we are better off than any of the large powers.

You will be interested to know that I have received a letter from Mr. Carlyon-Britton, for many years ex-president of the British Numismatic Society, and a man of great ability as a lawyer and writer, informing me that he had just volunteered for service, having passed the physical examination. He is fifty years of age and leaves with rank of major in one of the English regiments for the firing line in France. The loss of such a man would be sorely felt. Another Englishman who has attracted world-wide attention is Prince Louis of Battenberg. He collects medals relating to life-saving, polar research, and naval matters.

If the issue of medals in America is rather limited, as compared with Europe, it is interesting to consider what we were doing medallically 100 or 150 years ago. Going over the books on the medals of the period we find that the earliest medals referring to America and to events in America were usually made in Europe. Medals were not struck in the colony of Pennsylvania until the year 1756, when the Kittanning medal to Col. John Armstrong was issued. The obverse showed the burning of the Indian town of Captains Shingiss and Jacobs, the well-known Indian chiefs. The next issue was the George II. Indian peace medal, showing an Indian and white man seated. In 1775 the well-known William Penn medal appeared, the reverse showing the Quaker and Indian clasping hands in friendship. These three medals are important as being among the earliest ever made by Pennsylvania artists. They were the work of Edward Duffield, a watch-maker of Philadelphia. The dies now rest in the Philadelphia Mint. It is interesting to learn that the first medal of which we have record which made a reference to America was one of Philip II. of Spain, the obverse bearing his bust, and the legend, "King of the New World, or *Novi Orbis*." This was issued in 1556.

Medals in Europe have for the last four hundred years been more or less common, while America waited until about the opening of the Revolution in 1775 before doing serious work. Of the interesting series, treated ably by Messrs. Low, Betts, and Leroux, practically all those relating to the King George Wars, the Anne War, the French and Indian and Inter-Colonial Wars, and Revolutionary War, were struck in Europe. Even some of the 1812 medals were by European artists.

At this part of my paper I mean to speak of events and persons which I believe have been somewhat neglected medallically. It is true some of the events,

such as the battles of Louisburg and Quebec have received some notice from medallists, but the medals were unimportant and not indicative of the importance of these men, and their conquests. Before making these suggestions I must state to those who do not know it that The American Numismatic Society has issued fine historical and personal medals periodically for many years, and that it is only fair to the Society to state that it has issued some of the most beautiful medals, designed by some of the world's greatest artists. My plea is made with the hope that we may have more of them in the future than we have in the past.

John and Sebastian Cabot, the great navigators, who were among the very first to tread our shores, surely deserve a fine medal. Magellan also should be honored. I have yet to see a medal to Ferdinand De Soto, the great Spanish explorer who in May, 1542, discovered the Mississippi River. Would not any artist's imagination be stimulated by the picture of his end, and by his burial in its mighty waters? Jacques Cartier was a French explorer who deserves to be commemorated, for it was he who first entered and named the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He landed and took possession of the country and called it New France, a name which that region was to bear for over two centuries. He also named Montreal. But the greatest of the French explorers was Robert de La Salle. It was in 1669 that he discovered the Ohio and Illinois rivers. During the years following he covered a great deal of territory. It was this intrepid explorer and navigator who launched the first vessel on the Great Lakes. In 1680 he journeyed through 1,000 miles of wilderness to Montreal and returned later to the Illinois country. In 1682 he floated his canoes down the Mississippi river to its mouth and there took possession of the country and named it Louisiana after his sovereign, Louis XIV. Parkman has devoted much space to him, and he must be regarded as one of the greatest men who ever came to this country.

Count Frontenac, whom Parkman says was the most remarkable man who ever represented the crown of France in the New World, was a man of vigorous mind, cultivated, penetrating. He had traveled extensively, was a soldier of ability and had come of noble lineage. He was born in 1620, and died in 1698, as governor and Lieutenant General for the king of New France. I wonder how many medals have been struck to him? They have certainly been few or unimportant.

Jean LaMothe Cadillac was another noted Frenchman who with his companions on the 24th of July, 1701, founded what was later to be the city of Detroit. Father Marquette is another picturesque subject for a medal. Then there was Vaudreuil, the French Governor of Canada, who succeeded Frontenac, and whose term of office covered a very interesting period in America's history.

The subject of the Marquis Montcalm is somewhat rare medallically. The battle of Ticonderoga in 1758 was important, for there Montcalm triumphed over vastly superior numbers of the English and Colonial troops. Probably 10,000 men were engaged in this battle, yet who has seen medals which refer to the French victory? We are at a loss, after reading of this brilliant victory, to understand why Montcalm made such a poor fight at Quebec when Wolfe's army engaged him and won the noted battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

As to the Indians, we may see in this building splendidly modeled casts of the most picturesque of the different tribes. There is a lack of medals to the older chiefs, such as Pontiac, Massasoit, Joseph Brant, Red Jacket, Little Turtle, The Half King, Washington's scout, and one of the five or six Indians who remained with the English at Braddock's defeat, Tecumseh and Black Hawk. A medal to the Indian nation would be a good thing.

We should not overlook the great Pontiac, the greatest of all of the American Indian chiefs, a man of much force of mind, eloquence, address, courage and resolution, with a craftiness which matched the best of his race. During the great siege of Detroit in 1763, he even built earthworks, and during the siege kept a private secretary. His scheme was colossal when it is considered that he was an Indian. It was a concerted attack on all of the English forts and block-houses which extended from Mackinac eastward to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, covering over a thousand miles. This plan almost succeeded. All of the forts fell except Forts Pitt and Detroit. Fort Pitt was only saved by a miracle through the relief force of Col. Henry Boquet. To accomplish this Boquet had to fight a fierce battle with a large body of Indians at Bushy Run, near Pittsburgh. The landing of the French at the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers and the building of Fort Duquesne, in 1754, has never, so

far as I can learn, been honored with a medal, yet this was a most important historical event, and was the signal for much war and bloodshed. A clash between the English and French was imminent over land boundaries. Both sides were preparing. The French claimed the territory through La Salle's discoveries. The French had marched from their new fort to attack any English whom they should meet. Col. George Washington commanded the English in the vicinity, and went to meet the enemy. The little party from the French fort were surprised, a short fight ensued, when Coulon de Jumonville, an ensign, in command was killed, with nine others; twenty-two were captured, and none escaped but a Canadian who had fled at the beginning of the fray; so that here in the foot-hills of the Allegheny mountains was fired the first shot in the French and Indian War, a war which was to last nine years. Who has ever heard of a medal for Braddock's battle of the Monongahela? This battle was the most awful slaughter yet suffered by the English at the hands of French and Indians. And it speaks of the wonderful leadership of the French Captains, Beaujeau, Dumas and Ligneris—the latter two being the ones who helped to capture Grandpre. Contrecoeur commanded at the fort, while the others with a small body of less than 150 French regulars and 150 Canadians, together with several hundred Indians under Charles Landglade, a Canadian halfbreed. Here in this battle of Braddock's field fought the future Revolutionary notables—George Washington, Generals Gage and Gates, Major Gladwin, afterwards the hero of Detroit, and others only a little less prominent. This battle had a remarkable setting. Braddock himself was commander-in-chief of the entire English forces in America, and regarded the "Finest Drill-master" of Europe. For this battle the three French leaders just mentioned received the Cross of the Order of St. Louis from the King of France.

The French fleets under DeGrasse and Rochambeau have not been given due medallie credit for their invaluable services to the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War. I have only seen one or two little medals relating to them. Some years ago I obtained some English newspapers printed during the year 1781. I found they contained some references to hard-fought engagements between these French fleets and the English all along our eastern coasts, in which the English ships were badly battered. This was admitted in the newspapers, but I do not find much mention of these battles in American histories, the chief credit being given them for their part in the battle at Yorktown. These fleets contained a fine body of Frenchmen, with many officers of distinction. The fact remains that without the aid of these Frenchmen American independence would not have been accomplished when it was. Portraits of these gallant officers may still be seen in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, each officer wearing the insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The invasion of Canada by Major General Richard Montgomery should be commemorated. This was a futile and daring onslaught against the strong walls of Quebec. I myself have looked up the steep walls which Montgomery and Arnold tried to ascend, and have had pointed out to me the spot where Montgomery fell. This young officer lies buried in this city in St. Paul's churchyard.

The Saratoga, Stony Point and Paul Jones victories during the Revolution have not often been remembered by medals. I know a few have been struck. I find some of the most noted of our early artists, writers, and poets have been neglected. Medals of such men as Trumbull, Stuart, Rembrandt Peale, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Henry W. Longfellow are very rare indeed. I myself have not seen medals to either Walt Whitman or Ralph Waldo Emerson. Who has ever seen a medal to William Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist and anti-slavery editor?

The opening of the Isthmian Canal should be marked by a splendid medal. It has been the usual custom to issue a medal to celebrate only victories, when military or naval actions are concerned. It is entirely proper that the more important events of this kind, especially those which occurred during our colonial period should be, not celebrated, but memorialized, whether concerning victories or defeats.

America, with its wealth of picturesque landscapes, with its romantic Indian and quaint Colonial history, with its many wars, inter-colonial and civil, and with its marvellous progress and growth presents an almost untouched and unlimited field for the exercise of the artist's imagination and for the best expression of the medallie art.

An American Banknote Printed in German.



The above interesting note is the first example of a private banknote of United States issue printed in German that has come to the attention of Mr. H. A. Gray, the well-known paper money collector, of Roxbury, Mass., and he has kindly loaned it for illustration in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Any information regarding this note will be welcomed. The size has been considerably reduced to conform with our columns.

Splendid Statue Found.

Libya, the new Italian possession in Africa, according to a dispatch from Rome, Italy, dated Feb. 9, has again given an ancient piece of sculpture to the world. At Cyrene, once the principal city of ancient Cyrenaica, a colossal statue of Alexander the Great, lacking only a part of the right forearm, has been excavated. It is a magnificent marble copy of the celebrated bronze of Alexander by Lysippus, which is known only by the copies of it on coins, the original having been destroyed. The statue was probably made some fifty or sixty years after the original in the third or fourth century before Christ. It is larger than life size, and represents Alexander entirely nude, standing, looking upward, and with his right arms outstretched and his left holding a spear, on which he is leaning.

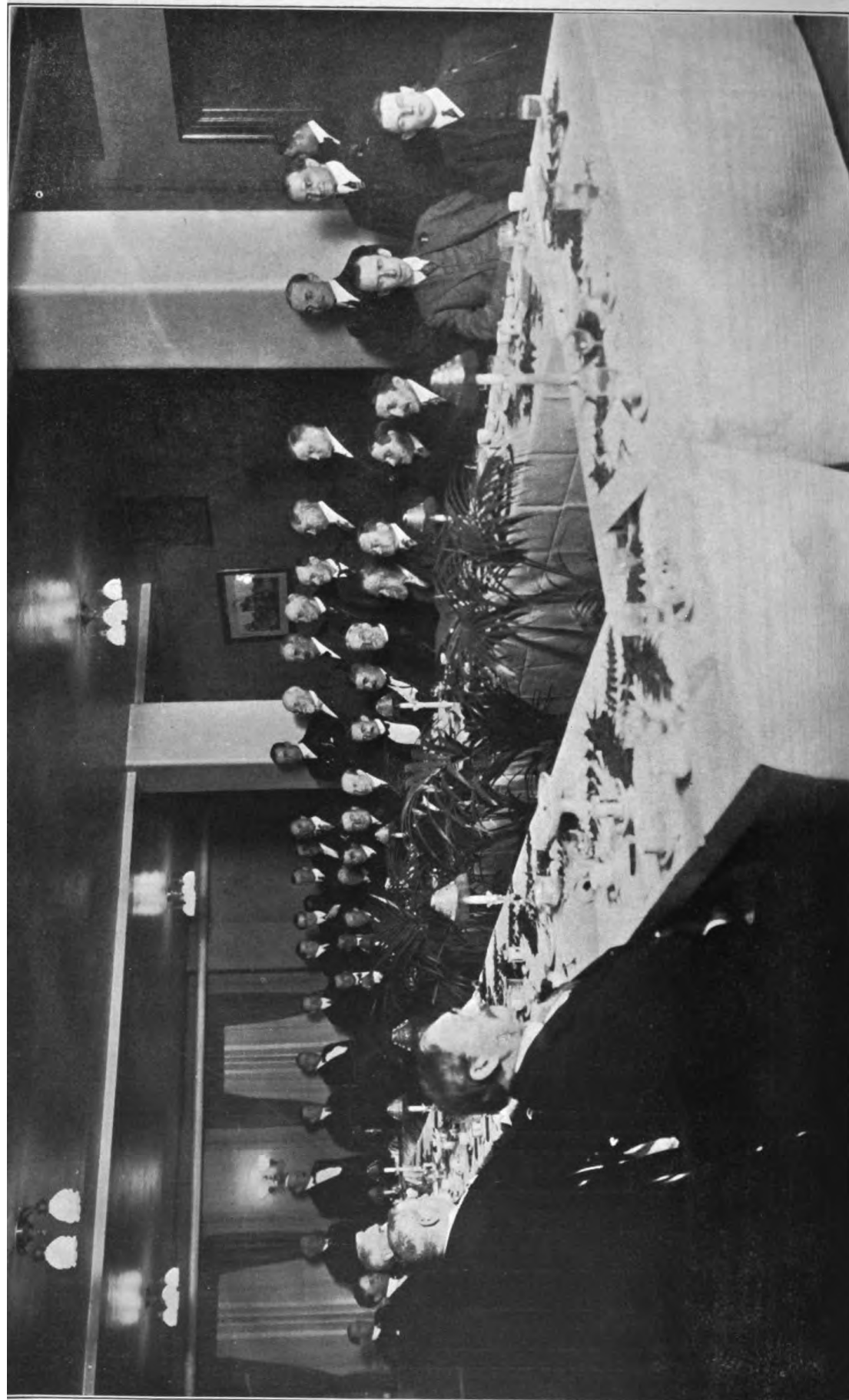
Coinage for January 1915.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1915.

Coniage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of January, 1915.

Denomination.	Pieces	Value
Half Eagles -----	164,000	\$ 820,000.00
Total Gold -----	164,000	820,000.00
Quarter Dollars -----	156,000	39,000.00
Dimes -----	180,000	18,000.00
Total Silver -----	336,000	57,000.00
Five Cents -----	6,085,297	304,264.85
One Cent -----	5,700,000	57,000.00
Total Minor -----	11,785,297	316,264.85
Total Coinage -----	12,285,297	1,283,264.85
Coniage for Philippine Islands' Govt.:		
20 Centavos -----	140,000	Pieces
10 Centavos -----	240,000	Pieces



Third Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

The third annual dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held jointly with the Rochester Philatelic Association at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, 1915. There was a round table in the center of the reception room, on which was a very attractive and appropriate center piece—a design of the head shown on our present quarter and half-dollar, over the head the motto "In God we Trust" and on the bottom the date, 1915; the milling on the edge was represented by about 100 empty glasses. This was all laid out with fresh green fern leaves on a white cloth.

Mr. Joseph Hooper, oldest living member, (he is nearly 82 years old) and one of the founders of the A. N. A., said grace, after which "America" was sung and the guests seated themselves to enjoy the menu, which was furnished in the usual excellent Hotel Rochester style and quality. All during the dinner Mr. Ottley, song and cheer leader, kept the guests singing the songs and parodies of popular airs which were printed on the menus.

During the evening Mr. Koeb submitted a finished proof of our Third Anniversary Medal, with Mr. Bauer's portrait. All agreed that this is the finest piece of work Mr. Koeb has yet produced for us, and he was the recipient of compliments on all sides. The reverse of the medal is to be the same as last year, viz., the seal of Rochester.

Mr. L. G. Amberg, President of the R. N. A., after the dinner was over, made a little speech of welcome, then introduced Mr. Andrew Ludolph, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association, as toastmaster. Mr. Ludolph at once took advantage of his position and told us all our bad points, forgetting to mention any of our good ones, so later on his title was changed to "Roastmaster." But it all added to the fun of the occasion and Mr. Ludolph was voted a great success.

The toastmaster introduced Dr. French, who was scheduled to make the presentation. The Doctor, in his own inimitable style, in behalf of the members of both Associations presented Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Hotel Rochester with a beautiful Egyptian scarab, mounted as a scarfpin. Dr. French pleasantly explained to Mr. Horstman that he knew his reason for wanting us to use the hotel for our meeting place was so that he might get a "bid" and an annual present at these affairs, and that the reason we asked him to attend was—we were following a precedent established long ago by royalty, and having the person present who prepared the meal and first taste of each dish to insure its fitness to be eaten.

Mr. Horstman responded very graciously, thanking both Associations, and assured us of his pleasure in having us meet at the hotel in the future as in the past.

Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y., was next introduced, and his talk on "The Hobby Best Worth While" even surpassed his masterly effort of last year, and it is needless to say that every moment of his talk was filled with pleasure for his hearers.

Mr. H. F. Ottley of the Rochester Philatelic Association was the next speaker, his subject being "Mints and Mince, Stamped"—and his talk was enjoyed as much by the coin collectors as the stamp collectors, for it was excellently well done.

Last of the speakers, but not least, was Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of the Syracuse University, who delighted his hearers and carried them with him on his "Excursions in Numismatics" and, like all good things, his talk was all too short, and left his hearers wishing for more.

A rising vote was taken that an invitation be extended to Dr. Zimmerman and to Mr. Montgomery to be present at our next annual dinner and favor us

Sitting Left to Right. 1—A. M. Schneider. 2—Dr. S. Handler. 3—A. H. Plumb. 4—H. J. Haddleton. 5—C. T. Borradaile. 6—H. F. Ottley. 7—J. B. Bernstein. 8—F. T. Tierney. 9—J. W. Gifford. 10—J. Guy Middick. 11—Dr. French. 12—W. H. Horstman. 13—H. E. Montgomery. 14—A. Ludolph. 15—Dr. Zimmerman. 16—Jos. Hooper. 17—L. G. Amberg. 18—L. S. Richardson. 19—Chas. Spaeth. 20—J. H. Welch. 21—L. L. Allbright.

Standing Left to Right. 1—Chas. C. Barnea. 2—F. B. King. 3—A. D. Hill. 4—F. E. Merritt. 5—Paul C. Wild. 6—W. G. Fauth. 7—C. A. Harold. 8—G. W. Benjamin. 9—A. J. Kaufman. 10—A. A. Inderlind. 11—Geo. J. Bauer. 12—L. J. Woolsey. 13—E. L. Stanley. 14—A. S. Bostwick. 15—J. A. Koeb. 16—W. J. Ballard. 17—Dr. D. J. Tillatson. 18—H. H. Yawger. 19—W. H. Amberg.

once more with a talk on any subject they may select, for either one of these gentlemen could make any subject interesting.

Letters of regret were read from Mr. E. H. Adams, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. Howard Newcomb, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. Wm. Hesslein, Mr. E. H. Hawkins, Mr. C. F. Clarke, Mr. Lee M. Clark, Mr. G. M. Hunter, and Mr. Geo. G. Emrich.

Much of the success of the occasion was due to the efforts of Mr. F. E. Merritt, the Treasurer of the R. N. A., who worked like a beaver and was on the job every minute, not only at the dinner but before that in making arrangements, having been ably assisted by Mr. F. B. King, Dr. French, and Messrs. L. L. Albright, H. J. Haddleton, W. J. Ballard, and E. L. Stanley, who all deserve their share of credit for getting up the programme, writing the words of the songs, etc.

Following is the complete address made by Mr. Montgomery:

A hobby is to happiness what fresh air is to health; an indispensable element. Without fresh air a man for a time may enjoy a certain degree of health, and without a hobby a man for a time may enjoy a measure of happiness; but for the possession of permanent good health fresh air is a prerequisite, and for the living of a full and happy life a hobby must be ridden continually.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and "Show me how a man employs his leisure and I will tell you the kind of a man he is," are sayings so old and true as to have become commonplace. It is the hours of leisure that constitute the crucial periods of one's life. If, when the day's work is done, there is no occupation with which to fill a man's leisure time, the demons of unrest and discontent will have a clear field in which to sow the seeds of unhappiness. If, on the other hand, when the day's tasks have been performed, he can jump onto a hobby and, with enthusiasm stirring his blood, ride until the next day's work begins, what chance has discontent and unhappiness to find an abiding place in his life?

A "hobbyless" life is engaged in a constant warfare with all the forces which create unhappiness; while with a hobby a man is too busy to be unhappy and has no time for ennui and the blues.

While hobby-riding, a man does not stop when the hair whitens, the sight becomes dim, or the voice breaks into a childish treble, but, up to the last, keeps to the saddle like the old-time fox-hunting Squire, and comes in at the death, mounted and equipped, and with a "Tally ho!" on his lips, falls into the awaiting grave.

Sir Martin Conway says that he "once knew an aged collector who was suffering all the ills that nature accumulates in the last years of some nonagenarians. His sight was feeble; he was deaf; he was often racked with pain. It seemed evident that his end was at hand. His days and nights had to be spent in an armchair, and each gasping breath seemed likely to be his last. To him entered a dealer of his acquaintance with a splendid K'ang Hsi Famille verte vase, which the old man had long wished to possess. The sight of it revived his forces; his breathing cleared; he sat erect in his chair, and presently, in the excitement of bargaining was upon his feet striding about the room; the struggle and the victory revived him, and he lived on for several years before death finally won him."

Have you ever watched the man with a hobby fondle and caress his treasures as a mother fondles and caresses her children? If you have, you will have observed the love and tenderness with which the collector regards his prizes and the happiness and gentleness which suffuses him.

The joy experienced by the rider of a hobby in the contemplation of his collection and through the glamour which envelops possession, is an indisputable proof of the usefulness and the blessedness of a hobby.

There are many kinds of hobbies being ridden to-day and each is capable of bringing happiness to its riders; among those ridden by men of average means are the collecting of postage stamps, of portraits, of autographs, of pottery, of books and of coins and medals.

Those of you who have adopted any of these hobbies are to be heartily congratulated, and you who have chosen no hobby but are contemplating the adoption of one, I would ask you to consider the relative values of these hobbies with a view to determining which one is best worth while.

A collection of postage stamps is of large value and of considerable interest in that it furnishes much information regarding the progress made by various civilized countries during the last three-quarters of a century, and presents the

portraits of the rulers and tells the story of the changes of monarchies and of governments as well as records the chief events of each country's history. While their collecting widens one's knowledge of the history of the world in an easy and delightful manner, yet as they are records covering barely a hundred years, how much less of value are they than coins and medals which record all the facts and present all the portraits to be found on stamps besides giving an epitome of the history of the world for nearly twenty-five hundred years before stamps were devised.

The collecting of portraits not only enables one to become familiar with the features of the great men and women of history, but also stimulates the study of biographies, thereby enlarging one's knowledge of life and of the history of the world. It should be borne in mind, however, that with few exceptions, portraits painted or photographed from life date only from the latter part of the middle ages and that most of the ancient wood-cuts, engravings and etchings are but copies made from portraits carved in stone or engraved on metal. While such a collection is of very great value, it is inferior to a collection of coins and medals which bear the portraits of all the men and women whose photographed, etched or engraved likenesses are worthy of collecting as well as the original portraits of hundreds of famous figures of past days which are to be found in no other place. Were it not for the coins which exhibit the portraits of Alexander the Great, and of his immediate successors Ptolemy, Selucius, Lysimachus, and Demetrius, as well as of the rulers of many ancient cities otherwise unknown to history, we would have no means of ascertaining the appearance of these monarchs.

If the collecting of photographs, wood-cuts and engraved portraits awakens one's interest in the men and women whose features adorn the collection, how much more must the collecting of coins and medals presenting portraits increase one's interest in the notables of the world on account of the greater number of men and women with whom one could thus become acquainted.

The gathering of autographs is a delightful pursuit, as it brings one into close and intimate touch with the lives of many of the great men of the past and enables one to penetrate beneath the outward dress-parade attitude of and through the masks worn by some of the chief actors on the stage of history. But do you realize that from the coins and medals issued by many of the rulers of the world much may be learned of the inner workings of their minds, their changing views on the questions of the day, their hopes and ambitions, and, in some cases of their mental and moral decay?

Have you ever examined the coins of Cleopatra, the fair charmer who fascinated Julius Cæsar and caused the ruin of Marc Anthony? If you have, you undoubtedly have noticed how the beautiful young girl gradually lost the sweet, innocent expression and the soft, gentle lines on her face, until in the final portrait this Egyptian Queen appears masculine in type, with the lines hard, the lips voluptuous, and the expression, cold, cynical and repulsive. On the coins of Nero are clearly depicted the development of his abnormal tendencies and the gradual weakening of his mind, thereby disclosing in a clear and unmistakable manner the reason for his inhuman conduct and ferocious acts.

A collection of autographs seldom contain letters or documents which reveal the tastes, ambitions or character of their writers, and such a collection would include only the writings of those who have lived during the last four centuries, while a collection of coins and medals may contain pieces which will furnish a clear insight into the lives of many distinguished characters of the last two thousand years.

To pottery we are indebted for much of our knowledge of bygone days, as these fragile materials illustrate to a remarkable degree the development of the artistic tendencies and the mechanical skill of all races from their infancy through the course of ages down to the present time as well as reveal to a considerable extent the history, customs, mode of living, superstitions, and religious beliefs of the various peoples.

Though a collection of pottery is an invaluable aid to the study of the lives, usages, beliefs and habits of men, yet on account of the large number and variety of specimens and the high prices of so many of them, a man of moderate means is precluded from obtaining enough examples of any one series to be of any considerable value in tracing the evolutionary development of the human race.

On the other hand, by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars a man may obtain coins and medals issued during the past 2600 years which show the

development of the mechanical skill of the various civilized races and reveal many of the prevailing customs, laws, religious beliefs and habits of the people, as well as record the movements of armies, the rewards of conquest, and the suffering of the vanquished, and even such incidents as the marriage of monarchs, the birth of royal children, and the illness of Emperors. He also may secure numismatic specimens noting the occurrence of epidemics, the sacred festivals and the games of the people, and portraying royal palaces, temples, altars, amphitheatres, forums, hippodromes, mausolea, sepulchres, aqueducts, fountains, bridges, triumphal arches, obelisks, pyramids and other mighty and magnificent works which have long since fallen into ruin.

Not only may he obtain imperishable records of these interesting and important historical matters, but in addition, pieces illustrating the development of art from its archaic state in the seventh century B. C. until its full splendor was reached in the dekadrachms of Syracuse, and thence to its gradual but steady decline until at the time of the invasion of Rome by the Northern barbarians it became almost extinct; thereafter to be revised in a totally new feeling, and to rise and fall with the changing conditions of life of the various people in all parts of the world, constituting the most complete series of original unaltered monuments giving the history and characteristics of the great schools of art.

The collecting of books is a delight as well as a means of culture. The pursuit of a rare edition in old musty bookshops or at exciting auction sales is a pleasure most keen; but is not this same pleasure in all its degrees of intensity to be experienced in the pursuit of rare coins? And is not the pleasure enjoyed by the securing of a coin after a long, tedious, and prayerful waiting equal to that of adding to one's library a long-sought-for book?

Books are indispensable to the cultivation of the mind; but are not the sources of many of the facts found in books recorded on coins and medals? And is not the student of numismatics necessarily a student of books in all the fields of knowledge, and is not the collecting of books a part or section of the larger hobby of collecting coins and medals?

Any of these hobbies is well worth while, but the collecting of coins and medals is the one which will enable a man to obtain practically all the knowledge, enjoy all the pleasure, and receive all the inspiration toward a higher mode of living that issue from the riding of any or all of the hobbies mentioned.

The charge that a hobby is an evil in that it narrows and darkens one's outlook on life through the sacrificing to one idea a broad and symmetrical development of the mind and the many graces of a catholic culture, loses its force when applied to the collector of coins and medals.

For, as we who are riding this hobby well know, it necessitates the study of history, biography, geography, languages, poetry, art, architecture, metallurgy, mythology, folk-lore, and religion; in fact, it embraces the whole sum of human knowledge which reveals, explains, and records the life, activities, development and progress of the various races of mankind.

In order to find along life's pathway, peace, contentment and happiness, a man must adopt a hobby and ride it enthusiastically, and from a careful comparison of the relative values of the hobbies selected by men of average means I believe the fact will be patent that the collecting of coins and medals is the hobby best worth while.

Thomas Paine; Boston Theatre Medal.

In connection with the Bulfinch Boston Theatre medal of 1794, recently published in THE NUMISMATIST, the following medal may be of interest:

Obv. Between ribbon and palms united by monogram JD an ornamental circle in which in script For | the Prologue | at Opening of | the Boston | Theatre | this

Rev. Between spray of flowers and laurels a circle in which in script Prize | is Adjudged | to | Thos Paine | by the | Censors
Gold, 45mm. All engraved.

This medal was given to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1885 by Mr. Robert Treat Paine the astronomer, the son of Thomas Paine, A. B. Harv. 1792, who subsequently changed his name Robert Treat Paine, Jr., on account of the notoriety of his namesake "Tom" Paine of England, the atheist. M. S.

The Rickey Card, Dayton, Ohio.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.



The Rickey business card, although never considered as a war token, could be very appropriately added to the list of copperheads. Issued merely for advertising purposes, this card, during the civil struggle, often served the media of a one-cent coin in making change.

In American Store Cards, Mr. Wright lists this metallic piece as No. 895, but without remarks.

The issue with milled edge appears in copper only and in size can be favorably compared with the early cent issues.

Obverse: RICKEYS | BOOK STORE | 326 3rd ST | DAYTON, O.

Reverse: FOR BOOKS & PAPERS | GO TO | RICKEYS. | 1863 | CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

James Rickey for some years conducted a book and wall paper store on East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio, later moving to North Main Street, where he carried on his business until early in the seventies, when he closed out his stock and went West, supposedly Minneapolis.

He had an investment of about \$5000 in his Dayton store. He supplied the Court House with stationery. Although his business methods were considered strictly honest, he had a queer way of making out bills, which was not always satisfactory, and which lost him considerable trade. The court proceedings show that his business record was clear. The Court House records credit him with owning real estate on West Second Street.

Harriman Medals Awarded.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, on Feb. 10, at the Museum of Safety, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, presented the Harriman bronze medal to Dennis Joseph Cassin, an engineer, who entered the service of the New York Central Railroad in 1861. Mr. Cassin had been an engineer for forty-seven years, for sixteen of which he drove the Empire State Express without accident. A. H. Smith, as President of the New York Central, received the Harriman gold medal for the road that held the record for the least loss of life. The Harriman silver medal went to the operating department of the road in recognition of the united efforts of its members in conserving life. The *Scientific American* medal was awarded to C. S. Williamson, President of the Shur-Lock Safety Company, an elevator safety device concern. Gen. William A. Bancroft, President of the Boston Elevated Railroad, received the Anthony N. Brady Memorial medal in behalf of his road. The Travelers' Insurance Company medal went to the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago. The Rathenau medal, which last year was awarded to Thomas A. Edison, will not be awarded this year because of the war. It was founded by the noted German scientist, Emil Rathenau.

The Graham Private Banknote.

Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., furnishes the information that William A. Graham, the issuer of the private banknote that was illustrated on page 53 of February's *NUMISMATIST*, lived in Burke County, near Spruce Pine, and was a merchant and miner. It is supposed that he was also a doctor.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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Editorial.

On the opposite page Chairman Granberg of the Board of Governors refers to the matter of holding the 1915 convention of the Association at San Francisco. Undoubtedly this year's annual meeting should be held in the Exposition City if it can possibly be arranged. The question is whether there would be enough members present from the Eastern section of the country to make the convention a success. There are nearly thirty members of the Association in California and quite a number from adjoining Western States who might be counted upon to attend. These added to a fairly representative number from the Eastern States should give us an average convention in point of attendance. It no doubt would much simplify the work of the Board of Governors if they knew how many members would be present and we therefore suggest that those who contemplate a trip to the Exposition send in their names at once to Mr. Granberg. It is very probable that the latter part of August will be chosen for the holding of the convention, although the exact dates have not yet been fixed.

Aim for a Greater American Numismatic Association.

To the Governors and Members of The American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen:

The American Numismatic Association has for many years past held its conventions in the eastern and middle states, with one meeting in Canada. This was necessary in order to arouse interest among our members where they were the strongest, so as to increase the membership and to get local societies interested.

We have not held any conventions in the Rocky mountain region or on the Pacific coast. We have, however, planned for many years past to hold our convention in San Francisco this year. Our western members expect it, the country demands it, and I earnestly believe that we should by all means aim to organize local societies, arouse interest, make the largest, best and most complete exhibit of our coins we are capable of, and hold the convention at San Francisco this year.

The leading countries of the world join in the Exposition. Practically all American societies and associations meet there this year. The numismatic exhibition we make there means much more to our Association than anything we have done since we obtained our federal charter.

The greatest products produced by the genius of man will be seen at San Francisco this year, and numismatists should get together and join in making our part truly representative. We will reap direct benefits by widening the field of our activities, increase our numbers and gain universal recognition. Confer with your friends and let me hear from you fully. If San Francisco is selected we must decide on dates, to enable the Exposition managers to secure halls and other accommodations.

The fares to San Francisco are greatly reduced this year. The Western members of our Association seldom have such advantages for coming East. Therefore it is logical and desirable to hold the convention in San Francisco this year.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 5th, 1915.

Davies Worcester Medal.

Some time ago the Massachusetts Historical Society acquired through Mr. G. L. Tilden the following piece:

Obv. DAVIES & INDEPENDENCE

Rev. in laurels PROSPERITY | TO THE | CITY | OF | WORCESTER
Brass. 24mm.

As Mr. Tilden picked this piece up in Worcester, the natural supposition was that it referred to Worcester, Mass., but no Davies appearing in the history of the city, and suspecting from the workmanship that the medal was of English origin, I wrote to H. Leicester, Esq., Mayor of Worcester, England, and from him learned that Col. Thomas Henry Hastings Davies was member of Parliament for the City of Worcester from 1818 to 1841, and that medals were struck in honor of his victory in 1818. Col. Davies was born in 1789 and died in 1846, after serving with distinction in the Peninsular war and again at Waterloo. At Elmley Castle are preserved many interesting souvenirs of his electoral contests, including medals struck in honor of his victory in 1818. Elmley Castle is still in the possession of the family, his grandson being now on active service at the front.

MALCOLM STORER.

Curator Coins, Mass. Historical Society.

Meetings of Societies.

THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Jan. 22nd, 1915, at the St. Botolph Club, Dr. Malcolm Storer in the Chair.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner, called at 6.30 P. M., and a thoroughly good time was enjoyed by those present.

The annual election of officers was held and the same board was re-elected—namely, Dr. Malcolm Storer, President; Robert Bird, Vice President and Curator; Horace L. Wheeler, Treasurer, and G. L. Tilden, Secretary.

The following exhibits were made:

Dr. Malcolm Storer—The following recent acquisitions of the Massachusetts Historical Society: Medals of Boston Revolver and Rifle Club, Boston University Athletic Association, American Pigeon Club, Middlesex School, Concord; Eastern Collie Breeders' Association, Boston Police Medal; some fifty-cent misstrikes; Allston Golf Club, Clifton Golf Club, Harvard Club of Boston, Mass.; Sixth Infantry, Medford Boat Club, St. Louis Agricultural Association of 1856, Milton Academy, Nahant Dory Club, American Red Cross Bazaar, Greater Boston Concourse Race, Bear Hill Golf Club of Wakefield, John Boyle O'Reilly Monument, French Bulldog Club of New England; an engraved medal given Simeon Miller in 1804 "for his firmness in the republican cause," in gold, and a gold, engraved medal given Thomas Paine in 1794 for his prologue at the opening of the Boston Theatre, and from the collection of medical medals at the Boston Library medals of Volta, the London International Dental Congress of 1914, and the Fifth International Hygienic Congress at Santiago de Chile in 1911.

By Mr. Wheeler—Ubu peso, 1708, cast in silver shape of triangle; 5 francs, 1813, Empire Francaise, Napoleon Empereur; shilling of James I. of Great Briton; medal of George Whitefield in copper; Russian, 5 kopecks of Catherine II. 1791; $\frac{1}{4}$ real of Merino, 1798, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee of Bengal, native inscription.

By Mr. Fred Joy—Ring dollar in gold of 1852; C. Bechtler, 5 dollars, at Rutherford, reverse Georgia Gold, 128 G. 22 Carats, in proof condition; Massachusetts and California Co. 1849, Five D. in silver, reverse seal of California, 13 stars, said to be unique in silver; English 1 pound note, English 10-shilling note, printed in red ink; silver medal in commemoration of the opening of Cape Cod Canal in August, 1914.

By Mr. Gray—Four types of Mexican dollars, British regimental badge inscribed assaye.

By Mr. Tilden—Washington medals, Baker's Nos. 59, very fine; 60 uncirculated; 80 in tin, very fine; 265 and 267, each with plain and milled edges; 363 in copper, brass, and nickel, unknown to Baker in brass and nickel. Mr. Tilden then showed a Lincoln medal in pewter for which he was looking for some information. It is bust obverse with reverse showing wreath and within wreath the words "The right man in the right place", but counterstamped from a Fugio die on both obverse and reverse. The links are very distinct on bust side and sun with rays, the word Fugio being very plain and parts of the words MIND YOUR BUSINESS showing. No one present could give any information regarding the piece.

G. L. TILDEN, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—Meeting called to order on Jan. 27th, 1915. The officers elected for the year 1915 were installed in their respective offices as follows:

President—John M. Oliver.

Vice President—Chas. A. Frazer.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles N. Hinckley.

Members present, 12: Messrs. Curtis, Champagne, Emery, Stone, Thyberg, Fuller, Prevost, Pond, and Morse.

Mr. Stone, the retiring Treasurer, read the minutes of the last meeting and presented the final financial report for the year 1914. These were approved.

Mr. Hinckley made a motion, which was carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers for their good work during the past year.

The President announced the following appointments on standing committees for 1915:

Membership—Messrs. Frazer, Wolcott and Champagne.

Entertainment—Messrs. Stone and Prevost.

Auctioneer—Mr. Curtis.

Librarian—Mr. Emery.

The club expressed itself by an informal vote of ten, to one, in favor of meeting once instead of twice monthly.

The Governing Board was instructed to prepare the club by-laws and present such changes as they deem advisable, for formal action by the club at its meeting on Feb. 24th, these instructions issued in connection with proposal to print said by-laws for general distribution.

Mr. Stone read and filed with the Librarian an interesting newspaper clipping detailing much information in regard to the forthcoming issue of commemorative Panama Exposition coins.

Mr. Oliver displayed a handsome collection of Government postal and fractional currency, among which were not a few rarities and some interesting color shades on backs of the second issue.

Auction offerings consisted of gold dollars, copper cents and half cents and a small assortment of medals.

Meeting adjourned 10.30 to Feb. 24th.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1915. The sixty-ninth meeting of the R. N. A. was called to order, President L. G. Amberg presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Koeb, Wild, Putnam, Borradaile, and Tillotson, Report of the dinner read and approved.

Mr. George G. Emrich of Fairport, N. Y., sent in his resignation, giving as a reason that he had for the present discontinued collecting and his resignation was accepted with much regret.

Mr. A. J. Kaufman and Dr. D. J. Tillotson applied for membership in the R. N. A., and were duly elected.

The Chairman of the Medal Committee, Mr. Koeb, reported that the dies for the medal were completed. The Secretary was instructed to get estimates from Whitehead & Hoag Company and from the United States Mint, and Mr. Merritt was given authority to see Bastian Brothers, in regard to striking the medals.

A motion was made and carried that the Dinner Committee be discharged with thanks.

Motion made and carried that the die of our First Anniversary Medal with portrait of Dr. French be presented to the Doctor.

Motion made and carried that an expression of thanks be sent to Dr. Zimmerman, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ottley and Mr. Ludolph, for their talks and efforts in making our last dinner such a success.

Motion carried that Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., be elected honorary members of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, February 16, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 133rd monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held Feb. 5, 1915, with President Holmes in the chair.

There were sixteen members present.

Mr. J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, Netherlands, was present as a visitor and was elected to corresponding membership. Messrs. A. J. Williams and K. Rowade of Chicago were present as visitors.

Philip Randall Holmes, age 1 year and two months, infant, grandson of our President, J. B. Holmes; James Edward Michael, age three years and two months, infant son of Edward Micheal, and Walter Francis Carey, age two years and three months, infant son of M. P. Carey, were elected to active membership.

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, was transferred at his own request from active to corresponding membership.

Mr. V. M. Brand, Dr. Merrill, and Mr. William Evans were appointed membership committee for 1915, and Mr. V. M. Brand, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Ripstra were appointed Medallist Committee for 1915.

Magazines received since last meeting *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for Feb-

ruary and THE NUMISMATIST for February. Several catalogues also were received.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Schulman showed a nearly complete collection of almost all proof condition coins of Netherland.

Mr. Holmes showed nineteen early dated \$5 gold pieces.

Mr. Brand showed a 20 excellentes piece of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

Mr. Noack showed several European necessity pieces.

Adjourned to meet Friday March 5, 1915.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1915. The seventieth meeting was called to order by President L. G. Amberg.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, and Kaufman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The R. N. A. presented to the Rochester Municipal Museum the following United States cents, to better the ones now on exhibition: 1793, 1805, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1841, 1843.

Mr. Joseph Hooper, one of our members, and the oldest living member of the American Numismatic Association, will be 82 years of age on Friday, Feb. 19, and the Secretary was requested to send some flowers with a note to Mr. Hooper, congratulating him in behalf of the R. N. A., with best wishes for his continued good health and happiness.

Mr. Geo. J. Bauer had on exhibition a collection of the coins of the twelve Caesars, in silver and bronze, and will read a paper concerning these coins at our next meeting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 2, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Feb. 12, 1915. President Smith presided. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Higgins, Jaegg, Kohler, Niklewicz, Proskey, Swanson, Valentine, Wormser, and as guests, Messrs. J. Schulman, C. W. Swanson, and H. R. Drowne.

The meeting was opened by Dr. D. W. Valentine, reading an exhaustive address on "United States Fractional Paper Money—Civil War Period," embodying in it the report of the Paper Money Committee. The address was received with great interest, and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Valentine for his fine work and earnest effort. (This paper will be published in full in a future issue of THE NUMISMATIST).

A discussion then followed, in which Mr. Proskey and Mr. Drowne took part. Mr. Proskey showed a sheet of the first "Currency Counterfeit Detector." He pointed out the effect which the paper currency of the civil war had in ridding our country of all foreign money which previously had been current, owing to the hoarding of such money. He showed a very interesting and unusual collection of "shin-plasters" among them a 1-cent note of a brewery, a series of notes of cities and towns, some notes of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark issued in 1837, for the redemption of which in 1862 \$7000 in gold had been set aside; also a 5-cent United States fractional currency note, act of March, 1863, with the signature of Colby and Spinner, and the green back reverse inverted. He also referred especially to the crude method which the Government had adopted to distribute the fractional currency, permits having been issued to individuals to receive different sums of such currency each week at the United States Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Drowne told interestingly how his interest had been aroused in collecting such fractional currency, and how he had obtained some valuable detailed information in regard to these issues from Col. Asa B. Gardiner when Secretary of the Treasury.

The regular business session of the meeting was then taken up, and after the calling of the roll the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, with the following corrections, was accepted: The list of committees for the year 1915 is to be corrected as follows:

Publication Committee.—F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman; Dr. D. W. Valentine and Geo. H. Blake.

New York Store Card Committee.—Edgar H. Adams, Chairman.

The Treasurer submitted reports for the year 1914, and the months of January and February, 1915. He also reported the receipt of one magazine and of several invitations and notices of numismatic meetings from our corresponding member Sig. Cagiati, of the Circolo Numismatico Napolitano, of Naples, Italy.

The Executive Committee reported that one bid had been submitted by Whitehead & Hoag Co. for the Smith medal; that the subject for the next meeting would be papers by Mr. Bauman L. Belden on "Confederate War Medals," and by Mr. Higgins, "Ancient Mysteries and Occultism on Ancient and Occult Coins."

The following resolution was then adopted, in order to facilitate the work of the Secretary in future: "Be it resolved that official reports of committees be submitted at all meetings in writing only, signed by the chairman of the committee, either through the chairman or any member of such committee present at the meeting, and that the Secretary notify the chairman of all committees of this resolution."

Mr. Smith then surrendered the Chair to Mr. Frey for the remainder of the evening.

Both Messrs. Schulman and Drowne were extended a hearty welcome to the Club by the Chairman, and responded briefly. Mr. Schulman expressed great satisfaction at the lively interest shown by the members in the discussions of the evening. The meeting adjourned for the examination of exhibits.

By Mr. Proskey—A collection of fractional currency and shin-plasters, already referred to; oval-shaped medal by Quelin, bust of John Charles Fremont; reverse coat of arms of California and allegorical female figure. Medal of Mowbray-Clarke on Centennial of Treaty of Ghent 1814-1914. Obverse, Peace between the British Lion and American Eagle; reverse two wrestling men, "Last War between Brothers." Java, one stuyver, 1800. Spielmark of Louis XV, obverse bust, reverse, Phoebus Apollo, in triumphal chariot.

By Mr. Frey—Louis d'or, Louis XV., 1718 mint mark V, for Amiens, and small elephant, possibly the device of the mint master or copied from the device of the East India Company.

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd—1856, flying eagle cent of pure copper.

By Mr. Nikewicz—Transylvania, Stephen Bathori of Poland, Nagybanja thaler, 1585. Austria, two different 15 kreuzer. Schleswig-Holstein, Christian VII, 20 schil, 1787. Santiago, Chile, peso, 1817. South Peru, Cusco, 8 reals, 1837.

By Mr. Kohler—Brazil 500 reis, new type, 1913.

By Mr. H. R. Drowne—A very interesting series of medals struck by Holland and France, acknowledging the independence of the United States of America. Holland: Medal upon Treaty of Commerce between Holland and U. S. A. 1782. Obverse, America standing holding United States flag, to whom Holland extends her hand. Reverse, inscription (first representation of U. S. flag on a medal). Betts's 606. Medal upon reception of John Adams as envoy, 1782. Obverse, Holland extending hand of friendship to America, represented as an Indian woman bearing shield with 13 stars. Reverse, British unicorn lying prostrate, with horn broken against the Rock "America." Betts 603. Medal upon recognition by Frisia, 1782. Obv. Frisia extending hand to America holding shield inscribed "United States of America," trampling on sceptre and shackles, turning back on Great Britain. Betts 602. Medal of Amsterdam upon Treaty of Commerce between Holland and United States of America, 1782. Betts 604. Medal of Holland, 1782, upon recognition of independence of United States of America. Obverse, commerce standing with Liberty cap. Reverse, commercial emblems. Several earlier satirical medals in brass and pewter representing the English fleet, the Island of Rhode Island, and Americans leaving in canoes, inscribed the Flying Americans of Rhode Island, Aug. 1778. Reverse Admiral Howe's Flagship 1779.

Medal, Libertas Americana, designed by Franklin in France and struck in 1782. Bronze. Obverse, head of Liberty with cap, 4th July, 1776. Reverse, infant Hercules strangling two serpents, Cornwallis and Burgoyne,

while France is protecting him from the British Lion, below dates. Medal in pewter upon Peace of Versailles, 1783. Obverse, Libertas Americana. America hanging shield of thirteen bars on the pillar of fame, before which King of France, seated, with hand pointing. Rev. Pallas standing with shields of France, England, Spain, and Holland. Betts 608. Medal of pewter upon Treaty of Paris, 1783. Obverse, King extending hand and presenting bouquet to America standing with liberty cap on a pole. Reverse, Peace standing triumphant, trampling War under foot. Betts 610.

By Mr. Schulman—Patterns in gold of half anna, half pice, 1/12 anna, 1892. Pondichery Pagoda struck in 1705 by the French. Austria, 1638, 5 ducats for Carinthia, 1648, 5 ducats struck at Vienna, 1648. Saxony. John George, 5 ducats, 1630. Brunswick-Luneburg, Christian Lewis, triple thaler, 1675. Lauenburg, Franz, double thaler. Furstenberg, 1767, triple mining thaler. Brunswick-Luneburg, Christian, 1629, triple thaler. Brunswick Wolfenbittel, Julius, 1575, triple thaler. Henry Julius, 1609, five thaler piece. Netherlands pattern for 2 1/2 and one guilder.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

For a McKinley Memorial Dollar.

The Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, introduced, on Feb. 20, a bill for the coinage of a McKinley souvenir silver dollar, in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a memorial in the city of Niles, Ohio, to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase in the market so much silver bullion as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, standard silver dollars of the legal weight and fineness, to the number of not exceeding one hundred thousand pieces, to be known as the McKinley souvenir dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States of America, in the city of Niles, Ohio, his birthplace, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollar shall be applicable to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined said souvenir dollars shall be delivered, in suitable parcels, at par, to the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association and the dies shall be destroyed.

Prices Brought at Michael's Fourteenth Sale.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of United States and foreign coins held at Chicago on Jan. 23, by Edward Michael:

2 \$10. 1907. Periods. Unc.	\$15.25	198 Do. 1844. Unc.	18.25
18 \$50. Octagonal. U. S. Assay		247 Silver Dollar. Gobrecht.	
Office. Good to abt. fine	81.00	A-W 42. Bril. pf.	14.25
19 \$10. Clark, Gruber & Co.		248 Half Dollar. A-W 77. Bril.	
1860. About fine.	26.25	proof.	10.75
48 1873. Silver dollar. CC. Unc	20.50	304 \$3. 1854D. Very fine.	27.00
106 Quarter Dollar. 1846. Bril.		428 Cent. 1799. Fair to good. --	8.30
proof.	7.00	548 Do. 1793. Crosby 9H. Strict-	
107 Do. 1849. Bril. pf.	5.50	ly fine.	10.50
164 Cent. 1804. Broken die. Abt.		574 Do. 1804. Perfect date. Very	
fine.	7.60	good.	6.60
167 Do. 1809. Ex. fine.	18.50	575 Do. 1804. Broken die. Good	6.60
181 Do. 1826. Unc.	7.75	592 Do. 1823. Unc. Red.	7.00
182 Do. 1828. Unc.	9.25	604 Do. 1856. Flying eagle.	
193 Do. 1840. Small date. Unc. ...	8.25	Nearly fine.	7.90

California Midwinter Exposition Medals.



Apropos of the recently opened Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, it may be of interest to show a series of medals that were issued during the period of the Midwinter Exposition also held in that city in 1894. These so far as known have never been illustrated in an American numismatic magazine. The six pieces illustrated above are the work of Ch. Lauer of Nuremberg, Germany, the well-known engraver and medallist. The obverse of each piece is the same, being a representation of the California State seal, while the reverses show the principal buildings of the Exposition. The pieces mentioned above are all in aluminum. It is not known if they were struck in other metals. The diameter is 37mm. We are indebted to Mr. David Proskey for the privilege of showing these pieces. It is to be hoped that the buildings of the present exposition will be perpetuated in the same manner.

Mehl's Monthly for February.

This number contains the eighth article of a series entitled "Pictorial History of Rome," by Sigmund Krausz, and deals with Otho, 69 A. D. There is an article on the "Proposed Pan-American Coin," and one relating to a gold coin of the Netherlands, "A Coin of the United Provinces," by W. P. Pierce. There is also much other interesting numismatic matter.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New members to be admitted March 15, 1915.

1806—George E. Franklin, 95 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.

1807—Basil Brandon, 70 Diamond St., San Francisco, Calif.

Applications for Membership.

The following application has been received prior to Feb. 18, 1915.

If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 15, 1915, the same will become a member on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT

E. S. Hoopes, (U. S.)

Beaver, Pa., C. H. Shinkle

PROPOSED BY

W. H. Gillespie

Changes of Address.

J. E. Walton, Arch St., to 1033 Sanson St., Philadelphia.

G. F. Landon, to 245 Winchester Ave., Oakdale Park, St. James, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Samuel Thyberg, from Mass. Ave., to 94 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass.

Frank H. Stewart from Camden to Woodbury, N. Y.

Mrs. Emil F. Johnson, 115th St. to 96 Maiden Lane, New York City.

P. M. Wolsieffer, from Chicago, Ill., to 1936 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. C. Ezekiel, to 707 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Meyer Mansbach, to Owen Ave., Detroit, Mich.

J. Gutttag, to 42 Wall St., New York City.

Henry C. Buland, to L. Box 205, Pontiac, Ill.

Edawrd T. Newell, Plaza Hotel, New York City.

Pev. Jos. Toupin, Ptre., to Starnesboro, Prov. of Quebec.

L. J. Woolsey from Rutgers St., to 33 Vick Park A., Rochester, N. Y.

W. B. Rosenhein, from Court Ave., to 1005 Forrest Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Herbert Bowen, to 33 Forest Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.

A. C. Hutchinson, to 1643 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

WALDO C. MOORE,

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1915.

Simon Miller Medal, 1804.

Possibly some reader of THE NUMISMATIST can throw light on the origin of this medal, recently acquired by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Though entirely engraved the medal seems of sufficient historical importance to merit mention.

Ob. A halfkneeling God erect facing with wreath in raised right hand.

Rv. PRESENTED BY A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF NORFOLK COUNTY TO Mr. Simeon Miller, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIS FIRMNESS —IN THE— —REPUBLICAN CAUSE— 1804.

Gold. Oval 47x35mm. All engraved.

Research has thus far failed to identify Simeon Miller or to disclose in what manner he showed his firmness.

MALCOLM STORER.

San Juan de Ulua to Be a Mint.

The old prison of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz is to be turned into a mint in March, according to a decree issued recently. Gen. Carranza says that hereafter all prisons must be up to date and modeled on the American system. All dar kcells are to be abolished.

Medal to Dr. J. S. Keltie.

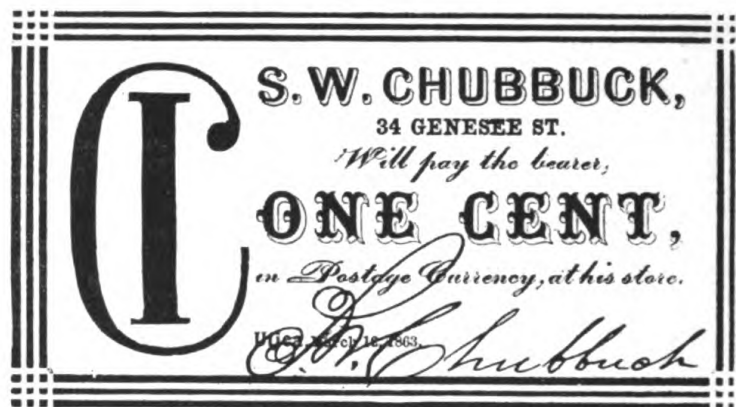
On behalf of the American Geographical Society, United States Ambassador Page, at London, on Feb. 22, presented the Cullum, Gold Medal to Dr. John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, in recognition of his eminent service to geography.

Industry Medal for Guns.

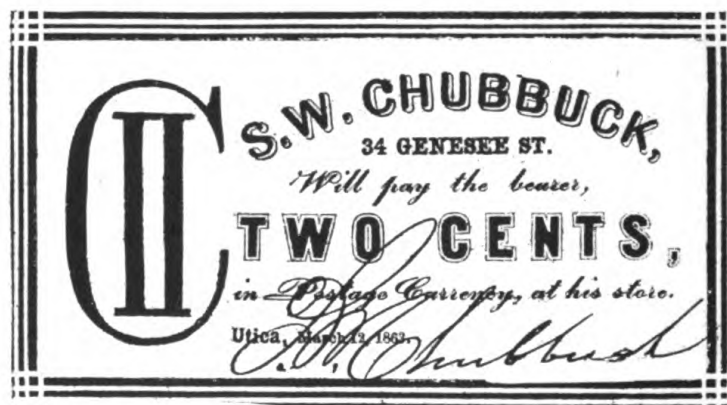
At the annual meeting in London, Jan. 30, of the German League for the Promotion of Industry which every five years gives a gold medal for the most important service rendered to the cause of industry, it was voted to award the medal to Herr von Bolen und Halbach, head of the firm of Krupp. It was decided that the accomplishment of this firm, especially as regarded the appearance of the 17-inch howitzer, "so secret, but now all the better known by its performances," was to be regarded as "the highest in all industrial achievement."

The Chubbuck Issues.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Now that so much revived interest is being shown by collectors in the paper money series, and particularly in the issues of private persons, which include notes of numerous denominations, together with a series of paper pieces of fractional value—50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 2, and one cent, we desire to bring the attention of our readers to a series of fractional notes issued by S. W. Chubbuck, a dealer in telegraph, chemical, and philosophical apparatus at Utica, N. Y., in the years 1863 and 1864.



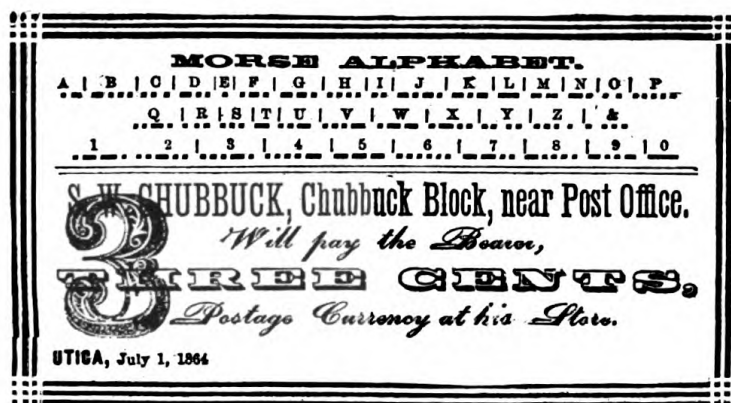
The notes herewith illustrated possess an additional interest on account of the fact that Mr. Chubbuck was a coin collector, and brought together quite an extensive collection, which was sold at auction by Thomas Birch & Sons, at Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1873.

One of the items in the sale was a store card of Mr. Chubbuck's own issue, which we illustrate also, and which bears on the obverse the following inscription: S. W. CHUBBUCK, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN TELEGRAPH, CHEMICAL, & PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, UTICA, N. Y. The reverse bears the Morse telegraph alphabet, with the corresponding letter or figure above the telegraph sign, with the inscription at the top, MORSE TELEGRAPH ALPHABET.

This store card is of the same size as the illustration, and was struck in silver, copper, brass, and white metal. In the list of store cards recently published by the New York Numismatic Club this piece is listed under No. 411. Under No. 412 a second variety is described, which has larger letters and the

third and fourth lines of the code curved. The latter piece was struck in copper and white metal.

As we have seen only the variety herewith illustrated the exact variety of the card illustrated cannot be definitely fixed. A note in the catalogue of the



Chubbuck sale stated that only two specimens had been struck in silver. The specimen illustrated is probably the one mentioned, as it is in silver.

The only known varieties of the Chubbuck notes are the ones illustrated, being of the denominations of one, two, and three cents. If there are others we would be pleased to learn of them. It will be observed that the three-cent



No. 412.

note also bears the Morse telegraphic alphabet, and the inscriptions seem to indicate that Mr. Chubbuck was doing business at 34 Genesee Street in 1863 and at the Chubbuck Block in 1864.

We are indebted to Messrs. David Proskey and Farran Zerbe for the loan of the Chubbuck notes.

The Germans May Counterstamp their Gold.

According to various letters received from abroad, it seems as if the German government was trying in every conceivable way to get the gold coin in the Empire into the Reichsbank. It seems that the German people are hoarding immense quantities of gold. Strenuous appeals for this gold are being made at the theatres, where they announce how much of this precious metal is being taken in, and that it will be redeemed for paper. The latest announcement is that the Reichsbank is going to take steps to have all gold in circulation impressed with a stamp at the end of the war. Pieces that are not thus stamped will have an inferior value, so that the people who are hoarding their money will find that the face value of their coin is seriously diminished. People then having in their possession any stamped gold will be shown up as hoarders. This is now considered to be a punishable offense in Germany, and this new regulation has caused a great many people to bring their gold to the banks. Numismatically the counterstamp will be interesting, but what is to become of all the German gold in foreign countries?

Military Medal Awards.

The French Government on Feb. 19 decided to confer the military medal on Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the field.

At the American hospital at Neuilly, France, a wounded Sergeant, Bouche of the Third Zouaves, on Feb. 21 received the military medal. It was pinned on in the presence of the wounded and the hospital staff by Lieut. Silve, himself barely convalescent. The decoration was awarded for extreme gallantry in action on Dec. 7.

Prices Brought at Stephens Sale.

Following are some of the higher prices brought at the sale of the collection of C. R. Stephens, held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on Jan. 30, 1915:

Lot No. 3. Brazil 20000 reis. 1851.		87 \$10. 1860. Clark, Gruber &	
Fine -----	\$11.75	Co. Very fine -----	48.00
4 Do. 1909. Prac. unc -----	12.00	88 \$20. 1860. Clark, Gruber &	
8 Chile. 10 pesos. 1859. About		Co. Fine -----	600.00
fine -----	11.00	89 \$2.50. 1861. Clark, Gruber &	
13 New Granada. 16 pesos. Bo-		Co. Unc. -----	20.00
gota Mint. Very good -----	19.50	90 \$5. 1861. Clark, Gruber &	
14 England. Edward III. Noble.		Co. Ex. fine -----	26.50
Very fine -----	11.50	91 \$10. 1861. Clark, Gruber &	
57 Bechtler. \$2.50. 64G. 22C.		Co. Ex. fine -----	26.00
Serrated. Plain edge. Very		93 \$20. 1861. Clark, Gruber &	
fine -----	72.00	Co. Ex. fine -----	200.00
58 C. Bechtler. \$5. AT RUTH-		94 \$5. 1849. Utah. Very fine ---	36.00
ERFORD. 140 G. 20 Carats.		95 \$5. 1850. Utah. About good. 12.00	
Very fine -----	25.50	96 \$5. 1860. Utah. Ex. fine ---	71.00
59 C. Bechtler. AT RUTH-		98 \$20. St. Gaudens. 1907. Wire	
FORD. 134 G. 21 Carats.		edge. Ex. fine -----	26.90
Fine -----	26.00	99 \$20. Same as last, but plain	
60 A. Bechtler. RUTHERFORD.		edge. Unc. -----	26.50
134 G. 21 Carats. Reeded		175 \$4. Copper pattern. 1879.	
edge. Very good -----	21.00	Flowing hair. Adams-Wood-	
63 \$50. United States Assay		in 1576. Proof -----	20.00
Office. 1852. 900 Thous. Abt.		176 \$4. Do. Coiled hair. 1879.	
fine -----	130.00	A-W 1579. Proof -----	21.50
64 \$10. 1852. United States As-		177 \$4. Do. Flowing hair. 1880.	
say Office. 884 Thous. About		A-W 1631. Proof -----	21.00
fine -----	15.00	178 \$4. Do. Coiled hair. 1880. A-	
65 \$20. 1853. United States As-		W 1634. Proof -----	22.00
say Office. 900 Thous. Fine. 24.00		216 Dollar. Gobrecht. 1836. Name	
66 \$10. 1852. Augustus Humbert.		on base. Very fine -----	15.00
884 Thous. Very good -----	14.50	217 Do. 1839. Strictly fine. Reed-	
67 \$50. 1855. Wass, Molitor &		ed edge -----	40.00
Co. Fine -----	352.00	234 Do. 1858. Proof -----	32.00
68 \$5. 1852. Wass, Molitor &		461 Confederate half dollar. Re-	
Co. Ex. fine -----	110.00	strike. Very fine -----	10.00
69 \$10. Miners' Bank. Ex. fine. 175.00		559 Twenty cents. 1877. Proof. 7.75	
70 \$5. 1849. Moffat & Co. Strict-		574 Cent. 1793. Crosby 1A. Very	
ly fine -----	11.75	good -----	15.00
71 \$5. 1850. Moffat & Co. About		577 Do. 1793. Wreath. Crosby 8F.	
fine -----	12.00	Very good -----	82.00
72 \$10. 1852. Moffat & Co. TEN		588 Do. 1799. Perfect date. Very	
D. About fine -----	14.00	good -----	17.60
73 \$10. 1852. Moffat & Co. Very		597 Do. 1804. Perfect die. Very	
good -----	35.00	good -----	6.50
74 \$20. 1853. Moffat & Co. Ex.		677 Do. 1856. Flying eagle. Cop-	
fine -----	40.00	per-nickel. Ex. fine -----	10.00
75 \$20. 1854. Kellogg & Co. Sm.		707 Massachusetts Pine Tree	
arrows. Very fine -----	24.00	Shilling. Very fine -----	5.75
85 \$2.50. 1860. Clark & Co. Ex.		853 Lesslie Twopence. Strictly	
fine -----	21.00	fine -----	10.00
86 \$5. 1860. Clark & Co. Ex. fine	21.00	899 Northwest Token. 1820. Fine	
		pierced -----	31.00

The One Hundred Years' Peace Medal.



The above medal was recently issued in commemoration of the peace of one hundred years between the United States and England. The metal is bronze and the diameter 70mm. We are indebted to Mr. David Proskey for the loan of this medal.

Mayor Skinner Gets U. S. Honor Medal.

The U. S. Senate on Feb. 13 passed a bill awarding a medal of honor to Major John O. Skinner, Surgeon, U. S. A., retired. Major Skinner rescued a wounded soldier under heavy fire during the Modoc Indian stronghold on Jan. 17, 1877, in the lava beds of Oregon.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1920:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Term ending January 1919:

WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD D. ADAMS
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1918:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, JR.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916:

NEWELL MARTIN

EDWARD T. NEWELL

ELLIOTT SMITH

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WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

CHARLES PRYER

Treasurer:

CHARLES PRYER

Secretary:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian:

ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

New York, Feb. 4, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, who read a paper on "Coin Collections in Foreign Museums."

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mrs. Brett for her most interesting paper.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Edward T. Newell and S. Hudson Chapman.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Newell and Chapman for their interesting remarks.

After some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of Jan. 16 and Feb. 4, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report having elected the following officers for the current year:

Governors—Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell.

Treasurer—John Reilly, Jr.

Mr. Reilly is absent from the city on account of illness, and will assume the duties of Treasurer on his return, probably about the first of March, Mr. Pryer having kindly consented to continue in office until Mr. Reilly's return.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Edward T. Newell, Elliott Smith, and Bauman L. Belden has been appointed to confer with a committee of the New York Numismatic Club on the question of new designs for United States coins.

The following have been elected associate members: Messrs. Frederick H. Eaton, F. N. Hoffstot, John Sherman Hoyt, Edward R. Stettinius, James A. Byrne, and Frank O. Roe, all of New York.

Your Council regrets to have to announce the death, on Jan. 16, of Mr. John E. Parsons, a member of the Society since April 24, 1905.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Governors would report having appointed the following standing committees for the current year:

Ancient Coins—Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, S. Hudson Chapman, Edward T. Newell, Dr. E. P. Robinson, and R. H. Smith Hobart.

Foreign Coins—Albert R. Frey, Charles H. Imhoff, Moritz Wormser and Rudolph Kohler.

Oriental Coins—John Reilly, Jr., Howland Wood, Charles Gregory, and Rev. Dr. James B. Nies.

United States Coins—William H. Woodin, Edgar H. Adams, and F. C. C. Boyd.

Foreign Medals—Robert James Eidlitz and Julius de Lagerberg.

United States Medals—Dr. T. L. Comparette and Henri Weil.

Masonic Medals and Tokens—William Poillon, Benno Loewy, and David R. Gibson.

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals—J. Sanford Saltus, Bauman L. Belden, and Stephen H. P. Pell.

Paper Money—George H. Blake and A. Atlas Leve.

Publication—Edward T. Newell, William B. Osgood Field, and Howland Wood.

Publication of Medals—Edward D. Adams, John I. Waterbury, Archer M. Huntington, and Henry Russell Drowne.

Membership—William H. Woodin, Elliott Smith, Thomas L. Elder, and F. C. C. Boyd.

Papers and Exhibitions—Archer M. Huntington, Bauman L. Belden, and Howland Wood.

Publicity—George F. Kunz, Howland Wood, and Bauman L. Belden.

The third member of the Committee on Foreign Medals, the Committee on United States Medals, and the Committee on Paper Money will be appointed later.

On January 23 the exhibition of broken bank bills of the Eastern Seaboard

was taken out of the wall cases in the gallery and replaced by Colonial and Continental paper money.

It is of interest to note that during the last couple of months the library and cabinet of the Society have been used by several professors, students and publishers, who were in search of information.

There were seven hundred visitors during the month of January.

The accessions to the cabinet since the January meeting have been as follows: 49 coins and tokens, 58 medals, decorations and plaques, 27 pieces of paper money, 1 plaster cast of an early Italian medal. Total of 135 pieces, from the following donors: J. Sanford Saltus, Howland Wood, Moritz Wormser, E. T. Newell, Robert James Campbell, Stuyvesant Fish, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., The Whitehead & Hoag Co., John E. Cooper, William Poillon, Thomas L. Elder, A. A. Leve, Wayte Raymond, and Mrs. Frederick Scott Waite.

Special mention should be made of the loan by Major Walter Thorn, of the Congressional Naval medal of Honor, which is now on exhibition in one of the cases.

Accessions to the library:—6 books, 1 periodical volume, 21 numbers, 4 pamphlets, 13 sale catalogues. Duplicates—8 periodicals, 31 sale catalogues. Non-Numismatic—7 periodicals. Donors—Archaeological Institute of America, Emil Bahrfeldt (Berlin), Albert R. Frey, Archer M. Huntington, Thomas E. Kirby, B. Max Mehl, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Edward Michael, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Rodolfo Ratto (Milan), J. Sanford Saltus, M. Schulman (Amsterdam), Smithsonian Institution, C. F. Witzke (Caracas), and Howland Wood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the meeting of Jan. 16, was, on motion, adopted: CHAPTER I. Strike out Section 3, Corresponding Secretaries. Change Sections 4 and 5 to 3 and 4 respectively.

Mr. Frey called the attention of the Society to a curious contribution to the Austrian "Rundschau" of March 15, 1914, which throws some light on Napoleon's issue of "wild-cat" currency, of which the following is a translation:

In the year 1809 Bonaparte wrote to the General Adjutant, Duke Bubua, at Schonbrunn: "I have had 200 million banco currency made in France, which it is my intention to circulate, and as soon as the war begins again I will manufacture more."

That this was not an empty threat the events of later date prove. On November 25, 1813, the Emperor wrote from Paris to Eugene Beauharnais, who was then waging war in Upper Italy against Austria as follows: "You will herewith receive a package of one million Vienna paper money; make use of it as circumstances require."

After Beauharnais, as son-in-law of the King of Bavaria, espoused the cause of the Allies, he made known his doubts of the genuineness of the notes to Count Philip Stadion, whereupon Count Bombelles, the Commissioner appointed to investigate the matter, submitted September 26th a detailed report, in which among other things he says: "As early as 1809 counterfeit banknotes began to be manufactured and continued until the time of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Marie Louise, when the manufacture completely ceased. At this time counterfeit rubles began, and two months later counterfeit English banknotes appeared. In 1813 the counterfeiting of Austrian redemption notes was resumed, and at the same time were imitated the pieces known under the name of *Papiers de Coalition*. These, however, were not put in circulation. The Austrian banknotes counterfeited in 1809 were mostly of the denominations of 500 and 1000 gulden and were manufactured to the amount of 40 million gulden. The Minister of Police, however, thinks that only a few of these notes were introduced into circulation. The destruction of the books and indexes rendered impossible all further examination and information as to number and face value of the counterfeit banknotes uttered." The production of the false banknotes was kept so secret, that the Prefect of Police Pasquier committed the blunder of raiding the little house in Montrouge in which the work was carried on at nighttime, as a den of counterfeiters, and had to be enlightened as to its true character by the Duke of Rovigo.

Mr. de Lagerberg exhibited photographs of the medal, designed by Robert Aitken, for the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, and gave some interesting facts regarding recent medals.

Mr. Wood spoke about the possibility of the Germans counterstamping their

gold coins, to show by the lack of countermarks what coins had been hoarded.

Mr. Belden then addressed the Society as follows:

A couple of recent occurrences, taken in connection with similar occurrences that are not quite so recent, have brought quite forcibly to my mind a subject that contains most interesting possibilities.

Some months ago I borrowed from a friend—not a member of the Society—three most interesting medals, relating to the Mexican War, and the early days of California, which had belonged to this man's uncle, his name being engraved on each one. A couple of weeks ago my friend came up here to see me, and, while here, he changed the loan of these medals into a gift, saying that he considered this a better and safer place for their care and preservation than in his possession, as here they would be kept together and appreciated, and would not eventually get into the possession of those who might care nothing for them and possibly be scattered, lost, or laid away and forgotten.

Another friend, who is the son of a distinguished army officer, said to me that his father was recently talking to him of the ultimate disposition of his army medals, and he had told his father that, in time, they ought to be deposited here, giving very much the same reasons that were given by the man who presented the three medals just mentioned.

One of our members some time ago inherited a couple of medals from his brother, who had been an officer in the Navy during the Civil War, and later served several terms in Congress. He brought the medals to the Society, and said he valued them too highly to keep them himself, and take the chances as to what might eventually become of them, and so he wished to place them here where they would be safe.

Some time ago a man who lived not far from here got in the way of coming in occasionally on Sunday afternoons, and studying the collection of war medals, in which he took considerable interest. One day he brought in one of the Confederate medals, known as the Southern Cross of Honor, which had belonged to his brother and bore his name, and presented it to the Society, because he wanted it to be preserved and appreciated.

Several years ago a retired police captain brought in four medals—two of gold and two of silver—which he had received for rescuing people from drowning along the water front of New York, having the remarkable record of thirty lives saved. He was naturally very proud of these medals, and valued them very highly. He left them here on exhibition, and they are still here. I do not, of course, know what disposition will eventually be made of them. He has been here a number of times since the medals were left, but has not intimated what his intentions were.

I have seen hundreds of British war medals, each bearing on its edge the name of the soldier who had worn it, in the windows of pawnshops. These and medals of the same character of other countries continually appear in auction sales and can be obtained of coin dealers. Of course if such medals were never sold, collectors of them would not have much chance, and I have no criticism to make of those having such medals and selling them because they are in need of the money that they will bring. The point that I am trying to make is this, that those owning such medals, and valuing them because they were worn by themselves or those dear to them, should consider whether they would have these evidences of deeds of valor, self sacrifice, or faithful service, after passing through various hands, each succeeding one having less reverence for them, finally land in the auction room, or the tray of some dealer, or by placing them in the care of this Society, make sure that they would have a safe abiding place, where they would be appreciated and preserved, and at the same time, by being placed on public exhibition, in the Society's museum, serve as an inspiration to those of the present generation to emulate the deeds of the past.

The advantage of placing valuable relics in permanent museums is well known, but many people having such and being willing to dispose of them in this way are in doubt as to the best place to deposit them, which frequently results in museums having on display objects that are not in line with their other collections, and which, through not being understood, and not having proper arrangement and surroundings, have not as great value and interest as if placed where they would enrich a collection of similar objects, and form a part of a harmonious whole, valuable alike to the student and the casual visitor.

The collection of war medals, life-saving medals, decorations and insignia belonging to The American Numismatic Society is very extensive and valuable; it is carefully and systematically arranged and beautifully displayed. There is

no institution in existence better equipped for the care, preservation, and exhibition of these objects, or where they are better understood or more highly valued.

I am not asking this meeting to take any formal action on this matter, I simply desire to bring it to the attention of the members, hoping that, through them, it may get a wider publicity, as I think the idea, that I have endeavored to convey, would, in many cases, be acted upon if understood.

After some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

An Unusual Lincoln Medal.



Mr. F. C. C. Boyd has kindly loaned the medal above illustrated, which is much out of the ordinary, as it represents Lincoln wearing a wig. It would be interesting to know by whom this medal was engraved. The metal is in silver and the diameter 25mm.

Numismatists and the Great War.

The *Blaetter fur Munzfreunde* for October-November, 1914, published at Dresden, Germany, by C. G. Thieme, contains, among other matters of interest to collectors in general, a brief illustrated note on the latest type of the United States double eagle. The note consists principally of a communication from the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint giving statistics regarding this last issue.

But the chief interest is that given its pages by the present war. Many indeed are those well-known for their interest in numismatics who have been called to the colors, and their fortunes have been the usual fortunes of war. Thus Lieut. Gen. Dr. von Bahrfeldt, of the 19th Reserve Division, received the Iron Cross, First Class, before Rheims, Sept. 9th, for some really heroic deed, let us hope; Lieut. Major Jenke, banker and numismatist, Munich, has also received the Iron Cross; and likewise other collectors and numismatists: Scholler, Nurnberg; A. Konig, Flight Commander; Dr. Schoppler, Munich, Staff Surgeon. Dr. Hermann Heineken, Assistant in the Berlin Coin Cabinet, was killed in France in September, while a similar fate overtook F. Pohlman, Nurnberg, and Max Hammer, Dresden. Called to the colors late in the fall were Dr. Julius Cahn, Frankfurt; Dr. Max Bernhart, Munich, and Rappaport, the Berlin dealer.

Most striking, indeed, is the activity of the medal manufacturers, as well as of the art-medallists. It now looks as if every, even the least important event, would be celebrated by a medal. The collector who should endeavor to secure all the issues of all the various countries would find his task less in securing specimens than in caring for the enormous mass of them.

One feature characterizes many of these works,—that is, brutality, especially those made in the early stages of the conflict. Feeling is moderating now, and with it the character of the compositions. And it is refreshing to note the rebuke of some vile piece “commemorating” “Zum Einzug in Berlin 1914” Entrance into Berlin 1914 and evidently stigmatizing the Czar of Russia.

The war has claimed two other victims who were known to numismatic archaeology: Dr. Max Lebrecht Strack, Kiel, who fell in Flanders last November, was the author of several works, as “The Dynasty of the Ptolemies” among others; and the young son of Director Manadier of the Berlin Munzkabinett, Dr. Karl Menadier, who died in hospital at Insterburg early in December. A very interesting essay, of some length, is to be found in the current volume of the *Zeitschrift on the Coins and Coinage Systems in the Scriptorum Historiae Augustae*. It was this doctor's dissertation.

T. L. C.

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A Plea For American Token Collecting.

BY THOMAS L. ELDER.

[The following paper was read by Mr. Elder before a meeting of The New York Numismatic Club, held on Jan. 8, 1915.]

Tokens portray national, local, political, commercial and personal history. They record many of the quaint slogans and political sayings of the times; they often bear the portraits of noted men and women, or advertise the various classes of goods handled by the American merchant. On them we observe the foibles and fashions of the time, and their workmanship furnishes us with a fair guide to the artistic taste of the day. On them we note many references to the panaceas and nostrums for all ills, speculative schemes, lotteries, articles of doubtful utility—anything which could be invented to prey upon the imaginations of a class which are always on the lookout for a chance to get rich quick. Practically all of these cure-alls have passed into oblivion, so that nowadays as we read the inscriptions, the claims set forth in regard to them only cause us to smile, while their persevering originators are long since dead and buried. Through the business addresses advertised we see how localities have changed through the years; how sections which once contained groceries, hardware stores, and saloons now house kings of finance in luxurious offices. The tall old four-story brown-stone residences in old Chelsea, New York City, with their long, dark, cobwebbed and not overly sweet-smelling halls, and creaking staircases; with their large, high-ceilinged rooms, large glass chandeliers, and marble mantel-pieces, were once the homes of the proudly rich. There the social pomp and gayety held its sway unchecked. There once echoed the voices of a Jenny Lind and a Patti; there the Italian virtuoso sang his fervid notes. Old Chelsea, Bleecker Street, Astor Place, Prince Street, are different to-day. They have become rickety and neglected, and are now the haunts of people of humble means and of more simple tastes.

There is record of a very early American piece, called the Gloucester token, bearing a date, 1714. The device is a large mullet voided at center and points, with legend RIC. DAWSON. ANNO. DOM. 1714. Reverse, a house, and GLOUCESTER CO. VIRGINIA. In exergue the Roman numerals, XII. This was struck in brass, and may have been made in England.

The Higley tokens are well known to you, and are regarded by collectors as coins. Crosby calls the Chalmers pieces tokens. The Mott tokens, by Messrs. Mott of this city, are among the earliest, and are generally regarded the first, of the tradesmen's tokens issued for use in this country. These tokens you are all familiar with, and show as principal devices a clock and eagle. The Talbot, Allum & Lee pieces were copied after the English tokens of the period and bear the figure of Liberty and a ship. These were made in England. They bear two dates, 1794 and 1795. Crosby states that of the 1794 there are four obverse and two reverse dies, the rarest variety being the one with the large "&" in both legends; one variety has a large "&" in the legend on the obverse only; both of the other obverses have a small "&" in legend. Of the 1795 Crosby

mentions but one pair of dies. These tokens were muled half a dozen times, but usually are not mentioned in American works on Continental coins and tokens. Most of these early tokens were accepted for small change. The merchant's card idea emanated from England. The well-known Talbot, Allum & Lee and Mott issues were the American predecessors of a perfect flood of tokens.

The early American churches followed the European custom by issuing communion tokens, chiefly of pewter. I recently came across one of the Associate Church, New York, dated 1799. This token was oval in shape. At this time the Canadian churches were already issuing similar tokens. The Park Theatre, The Parthenon, at New York issued tokens among the earliest.

The Grand Canal token of Tredwell, Kissam & Company appeared in 1823. Of this piece there are three or four varieties. The reverse bears an eagle. Soon after the noted Wolfe, Spies and Clark, and Wolfe, Clark and Spies pieces appeared with the heads of Washington, Jackson and George IV. The latter have always been rare and highly prized by collectors, and brought more at sale over fifty years ago than they have recently. In 1834 appeared the tokens of the size of the large United States cent, known as the Jackson or Hard Times tokens, owing to the agitation against the United States Bank, and the suspension of specie payments. Millions of these pieces, satirical or commercial, came out, and were readily accepted in small change. Taking advantage of this condition of things, hundreds of the early merchants commenced to issue tokens bearing their advertisements, often muled with political or satirical obverses, figures of Lafayette, etc. United States coin types were partially imitated, especially the eagle and the figure of Liberty. The government officials later got after the makers of some of these and Dr. Feuchtwanger, I learn, narrowly escaped a jail sentence for his splendid examples of the token art.

Mr. Low has treated the Hard Times Tokens capably, and it is not my intention to go into great detail as to them. But I mean to make reference to a few which are for special reasons of more than usual interest. The Phalon card, bearing a pair of scissors, recalls an interesting character of the times. Mr. Phalon was for many years in the hair-cutting business, and if the wording of his tokens were any indication of his merit his reputation must have been "splendid." We learn that from 1834 to 1860 he changed his address no less than eleven times. The year 1842 found him on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, where his "Amazon Toupes" were advertised. For this and his "Wigs & Scalps" the American Institute awarded him a silver medal in 1841 and the first prize in 1842. His "Chemical Hair Vigorator" was extensively advertised at 68 Broadway. Later he occupied an elaborate shop at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where his prices were top-notch. His "Night Blooming Cereus" was a great success, and shortly after its appearance he retired. Mr. Low interviewed him in 1886, but he remembered very little about his tokens.

The Jackson tokens bearing the letter H were the work of Edward Hulseman. He was a "card engraver at 80 Nassau Street, between 1837 and 1841." It is of interest to read that H. M. & E. I. Richards, of Attleboro, Mass., sold their tokens by the keg-full to their customers for from 60 to 75 cents per hundred. Two die cutters of prominence in those days were Benjamin C. and Daniel True, of Troy. Benjamin C. was advertised as a "letter cutter, gun-smith, and die cutter." Wright and Bale and Bale and Smith, were the most noted of the early die-sinkers. The firm was originated by Wright & Bale in 1829, in New York. Many of the Wright & Bale and Bale & Smith cards bore the heads of Washington or Franklin, and all are now rare, that of Henderson & Lossing of Poughkeepsie being exceptionally so. A year or so ago a citizen of Poughkeepsie showed me a holed example of this token. He claimed to have the full history of its issue, and said that only sixteen specimens were struck before the die broke and was cast aside.

I have seen the Bale obverse with Franklin's head muled with the Whitney One Cent token of 1869, and the A. G. Taylor druggist card. Of the last two I have never seen duplicates, but others here may have. I also have seen this Franklin obverse muled with the small Key Lincoln token, struck in bronze.

Wright & Bale made some of the early transportation tokens and a "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" ½ penny. Besides these this firm designed all classes of medals.

C. C. Wright is regarded by some as the most noted medal artist of his day. I once possessed the dies for his great medal bearing Washington and the signing scene on reverse. I received them from his granddaughter, a lady residing in Montclair, N. J.

Benedict & Burnham, another old American firm, located at Waterbury, engraved their own tokens. J. Gibbs, of Belleville, N. J., also was a well known character, and one of the best die-sinkers of the Jackson period. Gibbs was born in England, and so was his partner, Mr. Stevens. Curiously enough Gibbs at one time ran a line of stage-coaches from Belleville to Newark, and also to New York. Belleville is a little place three miles from Newark. This Belleville establishment did a considerable die-cutting business, and doubtless engraved some of the Boquet Sou tokens which appeared in such large numbers in Canada. William Gibbs issued a token, now quite rare, which bore a bouquet and a steer. At the same time this same Gibbs cultivated a large flower and vegetable garden on what is now Fifth Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Another die cutter of the period was James G. Moffet. Mr. Low states that Moffet engraved the Maycock, Crossman, and other Hard Times tokens. Dr. Feuchtwanger was in business from 1831 to 1837 at 377 Broadway, but he afterwards moved several times. He was the inventor of an alloyed metal, familiar to all of you, resembling German silver, which he tried to induce the United States Government to adopt for a minor coinage. He was a druggist and chemist, and besides advertised himself as dealing in "rare minerals, preserved reptiles, gems," etc. He must have been an interesting character. His descendants are still in business in this city.

While the work of the American die-cutters seldom equalled the best English workmanship, such as that of Boulton & Watt, still the Wright & Bale and Bale & Smith firm did splendid work. Some of the Jackson tokens were very well done. The best designs and workmanship were seen between 1825 and 1849. Commencing about the year 1850 the custom of issuing trade tokens was very general. As to the quantity of issue, the smallest number were made between 1789 and 1830, while those between 1796 and 1820 must be very rare, as I have scarcely ever seen one bearing any of the intervening dates.

After 1822 the issue gradually increased until in 1834, when an enormous number appeared all over the country. The greatest issue was between 1837 and 1860. The discontinuance of the large cents and the half cents in 1857 seems to have somewhat discouraged their issue, for we see few of large cent size struck after 1860. This would help to indicate that many of these large tokens were accepted in small change. When the Civil War tokens appeared the issue of the larger sort of tokens practically ceased.

The early tokens ranged from about the size of a half cent to the size of the large United States cent. There are a few exceptions where the token was of the large English penny size, but we have two in the rare cards of Thomson & Company of Buffalo. These bore an anvil and a kettle. This firm of cutlery dealers issued their tokens between the years 1840 and 1845. One is larger than the other, but both are unusually large and well designed.

While the United States merchants issued very few tokens between 1800 and 1820, the Canadians had been accepting great numbers of the so-called "doubtfuls" and private cards of the farthing, half and penny size. About this time the regular coinage of Nova Scotia appeared.

As to the design of the tokens prior to the Civil War, the commercial types prevailed, illustrating the various classes of merchandise. Some of the merchants combined the political sayings with their own advertisements; this was especially true of the 1837 period. In importance I should place the types and inscriptions about as follows: First, the political; second, the commercial; third, the historical; fourth, the anonymous, and, fifth, the purely personal.

As to the distribution of issue: Of those prior to the Civil War the greatest number likely was issued in New York City, with Philadelphia coming next and Boston third. When it comes to the Civil War tokens, I am surprised to note that Cincinnati issued fully as many as New York City. Detroit likely issued the third largest number.

Of the earlier political tokens largest numbers of them were struck to Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Clay. Many of these are still quite common and to be had for a few cents a piece, yet quite a number are rare, some of them exceedingly so. The variety is such as to offer the most attractive inducements to collectors.

It must have been interesting in the early 30s, 40s, and 50s to see the numerous old stage-coaches and conveyances going through our streets.

The transportation lines in the large cities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Boston issued tokens or checks of their own. The New York series is in-

teresting, and includes some which I will describe. There was the Chelsea Line, Kipp, Brown & Co., in pewter, reading "Transfer Ticket." There was the Telegraph Line of Tyson & Co., of which there are several varieties. I note several varieties of the Third Avenue Railroad. One shows an old street car, the reverse reading "Yorkville." This came in pewter. Another was labeled "Transfer Ticket," and showed an omnibus, and read "Harlem." Another of the Third Avenue Railroad had an omnibus and read "Yorkville." There was a Sixth Avenue Line of Marshalls & Townsend, also in pewter. Mr. Boyd has a good collection of these old tickets, all of which belong to the 1837 period excepting the Tyson Line, which was only a few years later, probably about 1845. These old stage-coaches are shown on the rare early prints of New York, called "The Broadway Stages." This determines the year of issue.

An interesting one was the octagonal piece in Feuchtwanger metal, of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, made by Bale & Smith. There are two varieties, one with a punch-mark, another without it. Bale & Smith on this token have advertised themselves well by putting their initials in very large letters.

I have seen quite a number of early Philadelphia transportation checks also. The Roxbury coaches I learn were those which ran through Washington Street, Boston. These were long omnibuses, holding eighteen to twenty persons, and were drawn by four horses.

One could draw a curious token picture of the life of an old New Yorker. Let us take a man whom we will call E. Smith, born in good circumstances, and living at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. When he was little his parents took him to Franklin & Co., Union Square, where he was fitted out in infant's clothing. His antiques he bought from John K. Curtis at 83 Bleeker Street. As he grew to manhood he bought his furnishings from Leighton, the shirt maker; his pencil cases from Maycock; his boots from Deveau & Anderson. He patronized either the Congress Hall or United States Hotels. The old omnibuses took him to lower Broadway to Barnum's Museum, one of the greatest and most exciting attractions of the times, a place which advertised "500,000 curiosities, including birds, beasts, insects, fossils, minerals, marine specimens, Indian implements, suits of armour, statuary, coins, medals, choice paintings, rare engravings, aerial gardens, lecture room in which rich, diversified and talented entertainments were given, unsurpassed in the world, admission to the whole only 25 cents." After he was sated with these wonders he sauntered further down Broadway to Phalon's hair-cutting parlor de luxe. What the scissors did not remove of hair, the famous "Chemical Hair Vigorator" did. At Smith's establishment his namesake repaired his watch. Having the instincts of the true collector, he dropped in at Dr. Feuchtwanger's at 2 Cortland Street, and bought himself a stuffed snake, to remind himself of the fate of hard drinkers. At Sage's he procured a few choice and rare coins and tokens. After his marriage he and his wife posed for a photograph at Root's or Lyon's establishments. Mrs. Smith bought her starch, powder, and soap from Professor Johnson. Lord & Taylor furnished the good wife her clothing; the umbrellas were bought from Crossman & Richardson; when his teeth ached Dr. J. Smith Dodge got his turn-key to work. Alas for Smith! He used to do his drinking at the soda fountains of Brimelow, and at Prescott's, at 11 Wall Street, but as his thirst increased he moved up and patronized Lindenmueller's, Schultz's, Steinfeld's, Bailey's, Bendinger's, and the Atlantic Garden, where stronger refreshments were to be obtained. One evening on returning from the Crystal Palace, where he had seen "West's celebrated performing dogs," he slipped on the icy pavement, breaking a leg. Dr. Hewett, the bone-setter, was called and performed his work satisfactorily. He varied his tastes for drink with playing the lottery game at Pyfer's; but as the passion for gaming increased he visited Hart's and secured his packs of cards. So that name and fortune were soon lost. Then he fell ill with a fever. Even the wonderful remedies of Dr. Bennett, which had "cured thousands," failed to relieve him, and he came to a sad and untimely end, this poor Mr. E. Smith, and finally fell into the greedy clutches of Carl Diehm, the bewhiskered undertaker.

To those who have an eye to the financial side of collecting, it is not necessary to say that if the interest in token collecting can be awakened, prices for them will boom. Some years before Mr. Low's work came out, unique running donkey, wrecked ships, and Jackson in treasure chests sold in silver for less than \$10 each. Low No. 1's and 7's, the Whig victory, were selling for 50c to \$2.50.

The worst draw-back at present to token collecting is the almost entire lack of printed matter on the subject. As I outlined in my paper last evening before The American Numismatic Society, this matter of publication is of first importance.

At present there is a bad need for works on the following subjects:

The Medals and Tokens of Benjamin Franklin.
 The Medals and Tokens of Lafayette.
 The Medals and Tokens of Andrew Jackson.
 The Medals and Tokens of Martin Van Buren.
 The Medals and Tokens of Henry Clay.
 The Temperance Medals.
 The Merchants' Cards issued between 1789 and 1860.
 The Civil War Tokens of New York.
 The Civil War Tokens of Cincinnati.

A general work on Civil War Tokens and Merchants' Cards of the same size and period issued outside of New York and Cincinnati.

The Merchants' Tokens and Cards of Baltimore, Md.
 Dramatic and Musical Medals.

Of Medals and Tokens to Andrew Jackson, I should say close to 150 varieties are available.

As regards the dealer's position in this matter of publication, I need only reiterate what I said about him last night. He has always been the greatest sort of a help to numismatics, and he is not nearly as commercial in instincts as some people are willing to believe. His familiarity with many thousands of the various tokens, his practicability, and his suggestions are equally valuable to any numismatic society. I predict that when numismatic societies have no further use for them they will become as dead as the average historical society, and that is about as dead as Rameses the Great. Also it must not be forgotten that some of the very finest and largest collections of tokens are now in the hands of dealers, who refuse absolutely to sell, simply because they have a sentimental interest in them which is above money considerations. No attempt at publication can be made or carried to a successful finish without the help of the much-abused coin dealers.

The Franklin medals are interesting historically, and have been issued at rather rare intervals during and since the Revolutionary war. Excepting only George Washington, Franklin was surely the most noted American of his time; thus his medals at once command an interest.

Lafayette was another character who has always been very dear to the people of America. He was a man who at his own expense fitted out ships and brought them together with an efficient suite of officers and many soldiers and sailors to assist us during the Revolution. The series of Lafayette medals is somewhat extensive, although, unfortunately for the compiler of a book on his medals and tokens, most of them were issued in Europe, and hence it is on this account somewhat difficult to obtain a large number of varieties.

The subject of the merchants' tokens between say 1789 and 1860 is so large that it might be subdivided into several, possibly three, periods. I regard this as a rather difficult subject for any writer to attempt.

It should be possible for some one to write a fair-sized work on the dramatic and musical medals and tokens, especially the former. Of these some of the more interesting are the Forrest and Jenny Lind medals, of which there are a considerable number of varieties.

Andrew Jackson always has been a great national character, and one of our greatest men. His accomplishment at New Orleans in defeating an army composed of Pakenham's victors at Waterloo was alone sufficient to bring him fame. His political influence has always been great. Among the interesting early tokens was the series with small head front face, with Andrew Jackson's name. The reverses read "The Nation's Pride," "The Nation's Good." These are not common, and some day will be valued. There are several varieties of each reverse, including different number of berries in the wreaths. These come in silver, but are excessively rare. Another bears a bust to right, with reverse reading, "The Gallant and Successful Defender of New Orleans," etc., in white metal. Another, with a bust to right, reads "The Hero of New Orleans," and comes in white metal. Another bore a civilian bust to left and name as president, 1829. The reverse a defiant eagle to left, holding three arrows, surrounded by stars. This one is exceedingly rare. An extremely rare Jackson is one with

his bust to right. The reverse shows a view of the Battle of New Orleans, and is struck in tin. I note one of great rarity showing Jackson mounted, the reverse with an eagle, "The advocate of the American System," struck in white metal. This piece sold for \$13 in 1863, which will give you some idea of the appreciation of these tokens in former times. Another one, supposed to be unique, was sold in the McCoy sale, and said to have been engraved by Wright, had a military bust to right. The reverse reads "Old Hickory the Hero of New Orleans, for President of the U. S. 1828," struck in tin. There are many others.

The entry of William H. Harrison into politics and his campaign for the Presidency in 1840 seems to have attracted nation-wide attention. I learn that it was during his great campaign that torchlight processions were first seen and that there were many processions miles long. The commonest of the tokens usually bear his bust, and names of birth, the reverse having some reference to Tippecanoe, and the types are usually a log cabin, a barrel of hard-cider, a raccoon skin, plow and trees. Some of these are to be had for a few cents apiece, while others are quite rare. Among the interesting rarities I might refer to two in particular, one of which I have with me this evening. This token shows a log cabin, with nine soldiers standing to the left of it. The other token bears six soldiers on the reverse. Another rarity is one showing a log-cabin and "To-Let. Possession given in 1841—"The Young Men's Harrison Convention, 1840." This sold for \$11.50 in the McCoy sale, and comes in tin. An exceedingly rare one bore an equestrian figure, his name as 9th Prest. Rev. a view of the capitol of Washington, "Inauguration medal, March 4th, 1841," the whole surrounded by grape-vines. This tin proof sold for \$17.50. There were some rare little campaign badges with the log cabin shown under glass. President Smith has several of these with him to-night. A rarity is one with bust front face, the reverse showing Liberty feeding an eagle. The little log cabin tokens with his bust and giving date of birth, are known in silver, but are quite rare.

Van Buren furnishes an interesting, although not an extensive series, referring chiefly to his candidacy. I note in the McCoy sale one of special rarity. Lot 864, with bust to left, in a wreath. Reverse has a safe, surrounded by emblems of plenty, agriculture, and commerce, guarded by an eagle, standing on a shield, holding a scroll inscribed Independent Treasury, "The firm and fearless Advocate of Democracy." This was in tin, and Bushnell says but two were struck. It sold for \$20. One had a bust to left, and "The Advocate of Equal rights." The reverse bore the figure of a safe, an eagle, etc. "The people's Money Safe bind Safe Find," in white metal. Another rarity is the one with his bust to right, with reverse showing a man plowing, "The Principles of Prudence." Another has a bust, the reverse showing a dog guarding a safe. Mr. Low has included this in his list, so its value to collectors is assured and it has already high auction records. The small token which usually comes in brass, with a small head and scales on the reverse is known in silver, and is quite rare. There are others of almost equal rarity and interest. Here is another: "Martin Van Buren," bust to the left, by Smith, Van Buren's name in heavy wreath. Rev. A defiant eagle after style on Feuchtwanger cent. "The country demands His Reelection. (Van Buren)." Pewter, and comes in a paste-board circular box. Martin Van Buren, small bust to left, "Martin Van Buren Born Dec. 5, 1782." Rev. a flag fluttering to right. "Democrats To The Poles & Victory Will Be Ours." In brass, holed at top. In the McCoy sale one of these sold for \$5.00. I have seen only one, but I learn there are one or two others in collections here.

Henry Clay must have made a hard and plucky fight for the presidency, if the philosophic slogans and sayings on his tokens are to be believed. I know of none of the older politicians and statesmen who ran for the Presidency and lost it who was favored with so large and varied a series of medals and tokens. In glancing over old catalogues I note a few pieces of more than usual interest. There is one familiar to all of us, with the hideous head to left, the reverse showing a coast scene, factories, ships, etc., the reverse reading, "The wealth of the nation." This formerly sold in silver for \$9.50. Another of exceptional interest bore his head to left as the Ashland Farmer, while the reverse bore a raccoon seated in a tree, with the legend "The Same Old Coon O. K." A tin proof of this brought \$11.50 in Woodward's sale. One token averred that "Henry Clay would carry the day," but he didn't; another alluded to him as "Harry of the West." Still another calls him "the Mill Boy of the Slashes;" and so on. His defeat after such effort must have been a bitter pill. He was able to put into practical effect his saying that he would sooner be right than President.

Only recently have I become interested in the temperance medals. I was

surprised to have been able to accumulate over 100 distinct varieties of these within a few months, due chiefly to my having bought several good small collections. The temperance movement was commenced in this country as far back as 1826, and in the years following the cause won thousands of adherents, and did remarkable work in repressing the mania for strong drink. Total abstinence was not required by the earliest temperance societies. All they demanded was abstinence from distilled spirits—whiskey, brandy, and rum. In 1840 The Washington Temperance Society was formed, which required total abstinence. It is said that this movement reformed one hundred and fifty thousand drunkards. In 1846 the Maine Law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the State of Maine, was passed. Later several other states enacted similar laws, the result being that drunkenness has greatly decreased and has quite lost a respectability which it once possessed. I mean to take up this matter with the leading temperance societies with a view to getting some help, and possibly some new tokens, with a view to printing some sort of a work on the subject. I regret I have neither my collection of these here nor the time to go into some of the most interesting varieties.

It does seem to me that a single book on the Civil War Tokens is almost too much to attempt. This matter could be simplified by treating in separate volumes the following:

The Cards of New York, or New York City.
The Cards of Pennsylvania.
The Cards of Cincinnati.

And the cards of several other states whose issue was unusually large. One of the greatest difficulties the compiler of such works would come against would be the mulings. These tokens were muled almost endlessly. The publication of satisfactory works on the Civil War tokens and cards is not a simple or inexpensive matter. As to their price at present, even the rare ones, except the silver ones, command very little comparatively. As to their rarity, very few are come across which bear the dates of 1861 or 1862, and these should be considered rare. The greater number bear the dates 1863 and 1864. As to the civil war tokens, these show varied qualities in degree of medallic workmanship. Few of them rise above the average of the Jackson token. A great deal more could be written on the subject of American tokens than can be written on American coins of the regular series. Your token historiographer can write interestingly or talk interestingly on this subject long after the subject of the regular coinage issues of the United States had been exhausted.

Interesting articles could be written on the American die-sinkers alone; another could be written on the types used on civil war tokens. In regard to civil war tokens, Mr. Adams will tell you that a very large volume could be written on that subject alone.

Some of the engravers of civil war tokens were John Stanton, W. K. Lanphear, James Murdock, Jr., Gregg G. Wright, H. Johnston, and W. Johnston, all of Cincinnati; A. J. Henning, Smith & Hartman, Bridgens, Horter, Roloff, and others of New York City; A. Gleason, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. H. Merriam of Boston; A. Childs of Chicago. There were others in Philadelphia, Louisville, and elsewhere. Among the numerous tokens which are fairly rare and which may be mentioned especially as being of considerable interest are the following:

The Rathbone & Fitch token, view of Castle Garden, is one of the most interesting, and one of the rarest, and bears the rare early date of 1825. In the field is an eagle holding a scroll, bearing E. Pluribus Unum. It is stated only two specimens are known. I had the honor to possess one, which is now in the collection of Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

Of the Ricketts Circus token, I have found references to copies in both bronze and in silver, sold in the Mickley sale, Lots 2640 and 2641, respectively. Mr. J. N. T. Levick, known to most of us, and one of the oldest collectors of coins in this city, issued quite a series while he was with Woodgate & Company of 904 Broadway. These represented a smoker, two pipes crossed, etc., but he muled the tokens with many other obverses and reverses, destroying or mutilating most of them to affect their rarity. He died about five years ago. He was a Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment, I think.

Bleecker Street seems to have been quite a thoroughfare for coin dealers. E. Hill was located at No. 6, while Curtis was at No. 83.

A most interesting card, one of which I have with me this evening, was one by Bale, bearing a bust of Franklin, issued by B. Hooks, of Broome Street. This token is mentioned by Woodward as a great rarity.

The Edward Rahming card, reading "Long Island," is very rare.

William Rutter, a gentleman of Boston, seemed to be of a musical turn of mind, and mixed business with pleasure, and the sublime with the ridiculous, by advertising that he sold "Songs and Ballads, and at the same time paid "cash for rags." This token Woodward listed as the rarest piece offered in one of his sales.

The following list is of special interest:

The S. J. Bestor token, showing Washington mounted.

J. Dodge, Dentist, New York.

Pyfer & Co., Lottery & Exchange office, Baltimore.

N. Safford, Albany.

The Finck Washington token.

Buchan, Chair dealer, New York.

William J. Mullen, Gold Dial Maker.

Woodcock token, Tompkins market.

John Matthews, Soda Water Fountain.

Venten's Needle Threaders token, with head of Lincoln.

Lehr's Needle Threaders token.

100 Street Line. (There is a question as to just what use this token was put).

Sedgwick token, with bust of Lincoln.

The Whitney Tokens, with busts of Franklin.

Sleeper & Fenner, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. Evans, Tailor, Cincinnati, in silver.

Lewis Cass, bust right. Rev. "The Constitution and The Freedom of the Seas," in copper.

Day, Newell & Day, Broadway, New York. Dies by Wright & Bals, German silver.

F. A. Jentsch, Bell founder, Chicago. Rev. A Bell, "Made to order from 1 to 50,000 pounds". In brass.

The Beck token of Richmond, showing a nude lady taking a bath.

The Feuchtwanger token issued at 2 Cortland Street, this City, which must be of excessive rarity, and reads "American Silver Composition."

Atwoods, George Washington mounted, "Carry me to Atwoods."

Allebach, Jeweler, Philadelphia, silver.

Bale & Smith's card, Washington token, Washington mounted.

Bragaw, E. & C., card, Hat Mfgs., by Wright & Bale.

Dr. Bohennan's Medical Office, St. Louis.

Bondy Bros., New York.

Bailey, Ward & Co., New York.

Beck's Public Baths, nude female.

Clinton, DeWitt, Bust. Rev. City Mail.

Clinton Lunch. Helmeted head. Silver.

Cash Paid for Produce. Stars, leaves.

Castle Garden, view of the Garden. Eagle, scroll. Oval token.

Coffin, Tristram. Bronze, silvered.

Coffin, Tristram, the "First of the Race" etc. Four hands clasped.

Collins, Ready Made Clothing.

Currier & Greeley, Boston.

Feuchtwanger, Dr. L., 377 Broadway.

Field, W., 148 Chatham St.

Goodyear, A. & Sons, Philadelphia, Mfgs. Pitchforks.

Gilbert, J., Saddlery Warehouse.

Green & Wetmore, Hardware, etc. Rev. Spade and shovel crossed.

Gibbs. Good for one Ride.

Hamilton & White, Chicago.

J. J. B., steamboat. Rev. blank. Silver.

Lind, Jenny. Bust. Rev. Castle Garden. White metal.

Mulligan, H., Phila. War token, silver, with bust.

Morgan & Orr, Phila. 1855.

Parmelee, Edwin, 340 Pearl St., New York.

People's Omnibus Line. German silver. Oval.

Pifer, H. & Co., Rheims.

Rahming, Edward, Long Island.

Raikes, Robert. Bust. Tin.

Ricketts Circus. Oak branches. Arms.

Rutter, Wm., Boston. Rags.
 Snyder, Shankland & Co. Copper.
 Spering, Good & Co.
 Schoonmaker, W. H., New York.
 Thomas & Co., H. E. Wholesale. Spade and shovel crossed. White metal.
 Trested, Die Sinker, New York. Shield.

The subject of American tokens could not possibly be covered or even well outlined in a paper such as I have read this evening. They form a subject which should be thoroughly exploited by both word and pen. They have a vital relation to our country's history. Their educational value alone should serve to put them into high favor with all collectors of Americana. I hope the older collectors will revive their interest in them, and that the younger collectors will form a better acquaintance with them and with the men and events they commemorate. Let us not fall under the spell of the tendency to collect die-cracks, dates, error dies, and monotonous lines of dates of United States coins. We do not have to go any further to realize that we have in this subject of tokens a field of great interest, and great possibilities. Let us all make an effort to boost the American Token.

Commemorative Coins for Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A very unusual series of commemorative coins has been authorized to be struck in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which consist of fifty-dollar goldpieces, round and octagonal; two and a half dollar gold piece, and a gold dollar. Also a silver half dollar has been authorized.

The complete text of the original bill providing for this issue is as follows:

An Act for the coinage of certain gold and silver coins in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be coined at the United States mint at San Francisco not exceeding three thousand gold coins of the denomination of \$50 each, ten thousand gold coins of the denomination of \$2.50 each, twenty-five thousand gold coins of the denomination of \$1 each, and not exceeding two hundred thousand silver coins of the denomination of 50 cents each, all of legal weight and fineness; said coins to be struck in commemoration of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The words, devices, and designs upon said coins shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender value of all other gold and silver coins shall be applicable to the coins issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and one-half of the issue of \$50 gold coins herein authorized shall be similar in shape to the octagonal \$50 gold pieces issued in California in eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the entire issue of said \$50, \$2.50, and \$1 coins herein authorized shall be sold and delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company at par, under rules and regulations and in amounts to be prescribed by him. The coinage shall be executed as soon as may be and the delivery of said coins to begin not later than the day of the opening of the exposition. Said 50-cent coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, and shall be delivered to it by the Secretary of the Treasury, at par, during the period when said Panama-Pacific International Exposition shall be officially open.

SEC. 2. That medals and diplomas, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury at the United States mint at Philadelphia and the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, said medals and diplomas to be delivered to said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company subject to the provisions of section fifty-two of the coinage Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three and upon payment of the cost of the material composing said medals or diplomas.

SEC. 3. That the 50-cent silver coins herein authorized may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be coined or finished and issued from the machinery to be installed as a part of the exhibit of the United States mint at said exposition, and for the purpose of maintaining the exhibit as an educative working exhibit at all times the coins so minted may be remelted and reminted. All of said 50-cent silver coins herein authorized not issued to and at the request of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition, whether the same are coined as a part of said working exhibit or coined at the mint in San Francisco, shall be remelted upon the official closing of said exposition. All provisions hereof in regard to the coinage, finishing, or issue of said 50-cent silver coins from machinery installed as a part of the said exhibit shall be coined, finished, and issued under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared a suitable souvenir medal (of such metal or composition of metals as he may prescribe), to be struck off by the machinery in said mint exhibit, and all of said medals shall be delivered to said Panama-Pacific Exposition Company upon payment of the cost of the material composing the same, and all other souvenirs which may be coined, stamped, printed, or otherwise issued from any portion of the United States Government exhibit shall be delivered to said exposition upon payment of the cost of the material composing said souvenirs, and said souvenir medals and other souvenirs shall be delivered to said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company subject to such regulations as to disposition thereof as the Government exhibit board may prescribe. All provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of the laws prohibiting the counterfeiting or imitating of coins or securities of the United States shall apply to the medals, diplomas, and souvenirs provided for under sections two and three of this Act.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to obtain suitable designs for the coins and medals herein authorized, and the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of said designs: *Provided*, That the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company shall reimburse the Treasury Department for the amount thus expended.

February Coinage at United States Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of February, 1915.

Double Eagles -----	149,000	\$2,980,000.00
Total Gold -----	149,000	2,980,000.00
Half Dollars -----	144,000	72,000.00
Total Silver -----	144,000	72,000.00
Five Cents -----	6,436,000	321,800.00
One Cent -----	5,900,000	59,000.00
Total Minor -----	12,336,000	380,800.00
Total Coinage -----	12,629,000	3,432,800.00

Coinage for Philippine Island Government:

20 Centavos -----	130,000 Pieces
10 Centavos -----	210,000 Pieces

Panama-California Exposition Medal.



The above medal, commemorative of the Panama-California Exposition, which is now being held at San Diego, Cal., is being struck on a press of the United States Mint, in operation at the Exposition, to demonstrate the process of coining money. The diameter is 35mm., and it is struck in base metal, gold plated, and in solid coin silver. The dies for the medal were made by Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and the original sketch was the work of Clifford K. Berryman, the cartoonist of the *Washington Star*, who was the originator of the Teddy Bear.

Military Medal for Maunoury.

Generals Maunoury and De Villaret, who were recently wounded while reconnoitering a German trench, have been decorated according to a dispatch from Paris, dated March 22. General Maunoury has received the military medal and General de Villaret a commandership in the Legion of Honor.

Replies to March Inquiries.

Page 95—Northampton Bank, 10 Thaler Note. I have a similar note dated 1839, with "John Eckert, president," for the branch at Allentown. Also notes printed in English, \$5 dated 1837, Northampton, surcharged "Mauch Chunk," and \$10, 1836; \$20 and \$100, 1834, Peter Rhoads, Prest.; \$50, 1841, John Rice (former Cashier) as president. Also \$5, 1842, and \$10, 1839, for the branch at Allentown.

Page 101—Rickey's Card, 1863. This and all other cards issued during the Rebellion period are and always have been considered as "War tokens" in this section of the United States, and were included in all collections with those groups. They all were current for cents, regardless of where or by whom they were issued.

Page 111—Simon Miller Medal, 1804. Without having seen the medal, I think it is one of the British political series, and refers to Norfolk, England. I could determine on sight of the piece.

Page 113—In my collection is the other variety (No. 411) of the Chubbuck card (copper). I think Chubbuck had the Brattleboro, Vt., postage stamp engraved.

Page 120—I have a similar Lincoln medal; the "peruke portrait," I've styled it, was cut by Paquet of the Philadelphia Mint, but, never having been adopted or accepted for the mint series, very few were ever struck. The medal is peculiar in so far as the lettering appears to be all cut by hand instead of being punched in with the usual letter punches.

Paterson, N. J.

D. PROSKEY.

Civil War Tokens of Tennessee.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The necessity pieces of the civil war attributed to Tennessee are quite interesting, and some of them are of much higher denomination than the generality of such coins. Whereas the great majority of the civil war tokens are of the denomination of one cent, those of Tennessee in a number of instances are of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, having been used in most cases as drayage checks. The size and workmanship of the pieces, however, which are identical with many of the well-known rebellion tokens of the cent denomination, entitle them to be admitted to this large and interesting series.

A majority of the pieces mentioned below were included in the article on civil war tokens that was published in the *Coin Collector's Journal* of 1882 and 1883, which up to the present time is the only thorough list of them that has appeared in print. As these historical little pieces have of late attracted quite a good deal of the attention of collectors, there will be published in *THE NUMISMATIST* from time to time the pieces attributed to certain States, with the hope that the readers will call attention to any omissions.

The writer has already prepared a list of the civil war tokens, which will be published under a separate cover when thought to be fairly complete, and it will be the purpose to state the metals in which the different varieties have been struck, together with the kind of edge, which latter information was omitted from the list published in the *Coin Collector's Journal*. I am indebted to Ex-President Judson Brenner for the loan of a number of rare pieces of this series.

There are some cases where the metal and edge are not known definitely, and this information will be welcome. The above pieces are all of the size of the usual civil war token—that is, of 19mm. diameter.

CLARKSVILLE.

1. Obv. ANDREW KING MERCH'T CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Rev. an Indian head, with date 1864. (Type 94.) Copper-nickel, reeded.
2. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. SEE BEST STOCK IN CITY AT KING'S, FRANKLIN ST.

DEDHAM.

3. Obv. N. O. UNDERWOOD, GOOD FOR 5 CENTS. DEDHAM, TENN. Rev. an eagle flying to the left. Above, around the border, twelve stars. Below the date, 1863. (Type 24.) Copper, plain.



4. Obv. N. O. UNDERWOOD, GOOD FOR 10 CENTS. DEDHAM, TENN. Rev. In centre of field a shield, with UNION on label across it. At the top OUR COUNTRY. At bottom the date 1863. (Type 29.) Copper, plain.



5. Obv. N. O. UNDERWOOD, GOOD FOR 25 CENTS. DEDHAM, TENN. Rev. Head of Liberty to right, surrounded by 13 stars, with the date, 1863, below. (Type 25.) Brass, plain.

KNOXVILLE.

6. Obv. BARRY & M'DANIEL, PREMIUM CONFECTIONERS, KNOXVILLE, TENN. Rev. ARCTIC SODA WATER, GOOD FOR 1 GLASS. Copper, plain. Copper, brass, reeded.
7. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. same as No. 1. (Type 94.) Copper-nickel, reeded.

MEMPHIS.



8. Obv. B. E. HAMMAR & CO., DRAYAGE 25 CENTS, MEMPHIS, TENN. Rev. Indian head, with date 1863. (Type 11.) Copper, Brass, reeded.



9. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS. 1862. Copper, reeded.



10. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. same as No. 1. (Type 94.) Copper-nickel, reeded.
11. Obv. WM. McDONALD, DRAYAGE, 25 CENTS, MEMPHIS, TENN. Rev. same as No. 7. (Type 11.) Copper, Brass, reeded.
12. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. Same as No. 8. Copper, reeded.



13. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS. PAYABLE IN BANK BILLS. Copper, reeded.

NASHVILLE.

14. Obv. GOLD PEN DEPOT, 72 CHERRY ST., NASHVILLE, TENN. Rev. blank. Brass, plain.



15. Obv. D. L. LAPSLEY & CO., NASHVILLE, TENN. Rev. I. O. U. 1 CENT in a wreath, with small shield at bottom. (Type 35.) Copper-nickel, reeded.
16. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. 10 (large figures) CENTS and 13 stars. Copper, reeded.
17. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. 50 (large figures) CENTS and 11 stars. Copper, reeded.
18. Obv. McKAM & LAPSLEY, NASHVILLE, TENN. Rev. same as No. 4. (Type 25.)



19. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. 25 (large figures) CENTS and 11 stars. Copper, reeded.
20. Obv. and reverse same as foregoing, but figures 50. Zinc, plain.
21. Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. shows the figures 500 in a plain field. Copper, reeded.
22. Obv. WALKER & NAPIER, NASHVILLE, TENN. Rev. same as No. 13. (Type 35.)

The Major Skinner Medal of Honor.

According to information which we have received from Mr. Walter Thorn, of the Committee on Legislation of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, the statement made in the *MARCH NUMISMATIST*, on Page 115, to the effect that Major John O. Skinner had been awarded a medal of honor by the United States Senate on Feb. 13 last, is not correct.

Panama-Pacific Exposition Official Medal.



Above is shown an illustration of the official medal of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, for a specimen of which we are indebted to ex-President Farran Zerbe, who is Chief of the Official Coin and Medal Department of the Exposition.

The medal is the work of Mr. Robert Aitken, N. A., who describes the design as follows:

The obverse shows a winged Mercury, the Messenger of Heaven, the first of inventors, the furtherer of industry and of commerce, opening the locks of the Canal through which passes the Argo, symbol of navigation. Upon her canvas the setting sun is reflected as she sails for the west. The quotation, "On! Sail on!" from Joaquin Miller's poem to Columbus, is used as a suggestion of the interrupted voyage made possible by the Canal. There is also the inscription, "To commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal, M C M X V." Upon the reverse is shown the central motive, The Earth, around which are entwined two female forms suggesting the two hemispheres, holding in their hands cornucopias typifying abundance. These are so arranged in the design as to become one, the idea being that the Canal brings together the wealth of the world. Below these flying forms is shown the sea gull, the bird of the Canal Zone. The inscription upon this side reads, "The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, M C M X V."

The medal was authorized by act of Congress, and the design selected by the Government Exhibit Board, \$1000 being paid for it. It is now being struck at the Government coining exhibit at the Exposition. The design is made in several metals, and on sale by the Exposition's Department of Official Coins, as follows: Bronze, 25 cents; gold plated, 50 cents; silver, .890 fine, \$1. It is said that an objection was made to striking the medals in regular coin silver (900 fine.) The diameter of the medal is 39mm., a trifle less than that of the silver dollar.

Pegoud Gets the French Military Medal.

Official announcement was made at Paris, France, on March 5 that the Military Medal had been awarded to Adolph Pegoud, the famous aviator, for services rendered the army during the war. He first came into fame in 1913 as the originator of the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane while making experiments for obtaining safety in the air. A short time later he enhanced his reputation for daring by performing for the first time by an aviator the feat of looping-the-loop. For his experiments Pegoud received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Several times since the outbreak of the war Pegoud has come into notice.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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Editorial.

THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS soon to be issued at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of California will represent one of the most notable series ever produced in this country, and will no doubt arouse much interest in coins, especially private coins, as it is understood that the designs will be similar to those of the round and octagonal fifty-dollar goldpieces, issued in California in 1851, 1852, and 1855 by the United States Assay Office and the private firms of Kellogg & Co. and Wass, Molitor & Co. On Page 137 we give the full text of the act authorizing their issue, which, however, has been amended to provide for the striking of round and octagonal fifty-dollar pieces, two and a half and one dollar goldpieces, and a silver fifty-cent piece. THE NUMISMATIST hopes to be able to show its readers the illustrations of the five varieties of commemorative coins in the May issue. We learn from ex-President Zerbe, Chief of the Coin Department of the Exposition, that none of the pieces had been received at San Francisco up to a very recent date, but that they were expected to be delivered soon.

The Gold of the Caesars.

I

Whither, oh! where, is the Cæsars' gold?
Scattered and buried and ages old
Hoarded and hidden in time of strife
From invading host, from pillage rife.
Lying where cities and temples once stood.
In German forest, by English road.
In sunken galley in far eastern sea,
Or the shifting sands of some desert floor
Where it still may lie for ages more.

II

Coins of copper and silver and gold
Tarnished and green and ages old,
Bearing the head of some Cæsar great
Or tyrant who met a deserved fate.
Emperors came and passing away
Left scattered the coins of their brief yesterday.
Oft' all we have left are these small metal disks,
To remind us of rulers long since turned to dust
And cities, the sites of which, who now can say?

III

Barrack Emperors, dim spectres of old
Stamped coins with their titles in silver and gold.
Flit briefly before us on history's page
Some worthy to live in a much better age,
Hover fitfully there on their uncertain thrones
No monument built o'er their ashes and bones.
Their glory short-lived, then forever was gone,
In deserted camp, via Appian Way
Left scattered the coins of their brief Caesar-days.

IV

Whither, oh! where, is the Cæsars' gold?
Coins of tyrants and usurpers bold,
Treasured in museum and cabinet rare
Zealously watched and guarded with care,
Is the where of some of the Cæsars gold,
Scattered all over the then known world
By fallen wall and in ancient mart,
Tarnished and green and ages old
Still lies much of the Cæsars' gold.

Sedalia, Mo., 1915.

CLAUDIUS HOPE.

Epernay Bank Notes of 25 Centimes (5 Cents).

Owing to the scarcity of coin at Epernay in the Champagne district, the mayor (Maurice Pol-Roger) of this town, with the sanction of the French Government, has issued Bank Notes termed "Coupures" for the values 25 centimes printed in blue, 50 centimes green, and 1 franc chocolate and the Official Notice or Proclamation given by the Mayor announced to the public that these coupures are to be considered as money and guarantees that at the end of the war they will be redeemed, but now it is compulsory to accept them as payments. Anyone refusing them is liable to immediate arrest and punishment and the Chef de la Garde Civil is given the power to give directions to execute the arrest of an offender. The design of the coupures, measuring $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, have the value in centre on tablet of solid color ground with white letters. Above tablet Ville d' Epernay; below "Le Marie" with signature Maurice Pol-Roger and in left hand corner 5 September 1914. The background is composed of ornamental scroll work. On the back of the notes appears two impressions stamped. One has double line oval with Recette Municipale d' Epernay M. between the two oval circles and the other is oblong frame of dots with R. M. in center. We are indebted to Mr. Edgar Lincoln of Wasteliff on Sea for the above information.—*Philatelic West*.

Meetings of Societies.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 17th, 1914, H. B. Earle Fox, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a third brass of Constans, double struck, bearing the mint mark OF-I, and an unpublished farthing token of T. Hunter, Line Street. Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F. S. A., exhibited a fragment of an penny of Stephen of Norwich and another of Nottingham, both defaced on obverse with a cross. Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a bronze double of Guernsey of 1911 to show the alterations in the types.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read a paper on some of the irregular issues of the reign of Stephen. The issues with which he dealt were the countermarked coins supposed to have been issued by barons hostile to the king, the issue with the inscription PERERIC in place of the king's name, and the coinages bearing the names of the Empress Matilda and Henry of Anjou. The attribution of the countermarked coins to barons hostile to Stephen was not satisfactory, for it supposed that a baron becoming possessed of the king's dies preferred, by countermarking them, to use them as a manifesto of his disregard of the king's claim than to use them to his personal profit by striking from them coins which would pass unquestioned into currency. Perhaps a better view would be to compare the countermarking with the countermarking of dies which are kept at the present day, and to suppose that the countermarking was done by the king's moneyers at the time of a raid or siege in fear of their falling into the enemy's hands and that they were afterwards put to use, in spite of the countermarks, either by the moneyer, if he retained them, or by the enemy, if he succeeded in capturing them. Coins inscribed PERERIC had lately been attributed to Empress Matilda, but coins of this class were undoubtedly struck at Canterbury, a mint which was not in her hands. The wide issue of the coinage from various mints made it probable that it was an issue of the king's moneyers, who might have thought fit to remain neutral in the difficult period of 1141 and for this purpose have put in place of the royal name an inscription which was then, as now, unintelligible. It would appear that the coinages of the Empress and her son formed a continuous currency of the Angevin party in England, the issues bearing the name of Henry being struck rather in his name than by him. Finds and other considerations necessitated giving an earlier date than the 1149 of Hoveden's chronicle to the so-called "Duke's money." Probably the Empress withdrew her name from the coinage in favor of her son's in the second half of 1142 when she abandoned her claim to the throne and put forward the claim of the young Henry.

Jan. 21. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. P. S., President, in the chair. Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a Belgian 20-franc note, dated 27 August, 1914, printed in Brussels from the old plates of Leopold's notes, after the removal of the current plates to safety. Mr. Henry Symonds, F. S. A., showed a fine series of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins of Ethelstan (Ethelwine of Shaftesbury), Edgar (Bruning of Norwich), Hardycanute (Godwine of Dorchester), Harold II (Hastings), William I. (Alnath of Shafterbury), and William II. (Iegric of Wareham). Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F. S. A., exhibited a series of counters engraved in the manner of Simon de Passe, with types representing London cries. Miss Helen Farquhar exhibited a fine series of medals illustrating Mr. Hill's paper. Mr. F. A. Walters, F. S. A., showed a first brass of Caracalla with reverse Circus Maximus.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on an unpublished silver plaque by Simon van de Passe, with the portrait and coat of arms of an unknown man, probably an Englishman. He took the opportunity of discussing the method used by Passe for making these plaques, showed the impossibility of the assumption that they were stamped from dies, and argued in favour of their being separately engraved. The differences in details and in quality of engraving between different specimens of the same plaque (notably the bare-headed portrait of James I) were pointed out.

Feb. 18. Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F. S. A., in the chair.

Mr. George Rasquin was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Symonds exhibited a series of coins illustrating his paper and an original warrant dated 25th January, 1541-2, from the Privy Council to the master-workers at the Tower. Colonel Morrieson showed a brass forgery of the base shilling of Edward VI. and a groat of York of Henry VIII. of the fifth bust, m.m. boar's head. Mr. Henry Symonds, F. S. A., read a paper on

the Irish coinages of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. which presented difficulties similar to those attending a study of the English series in the same period, viz., the use by Edward VI. of his father's portrait and titles. The lecturer was able to furnish evidence to prove that certain silver coins with the portrait of Henry VIII. were in fact struck by Edward VI. in various years, and to establish the Irish origin of a profile shilling dated 1552. Mr. Symonds showed that there were five coinages for Ireland by Henry VIII., all of which were struck in England, and three by Edward VI. which were made exclusively in Dublin.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—The twenty-eighth meeting was held at Board of Trade Rooms on Feb. 24, 1915, with Vice President Frazer in the Chair. Members present (9)—Messrs. Prevost, Frazer, Stone, Fuller, Morse, Curtis, Hinckley, Pond and Thyberg.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Financial report of Treasurer showing balance of \$17.65 read and approved.

Applications for memberships were presented by the following: C. Gibson MacDonald, John T. Cronin, Earle E. Higgins, and Luman S. Drowne.

Mr. Frazer read the revised by-laws, and upon motion several minor changes were made therein. Upon motion, duly seconded, the by-laws as read with changes were adopted by unanimous vote of the Club. Upon motion by Mr. Prevost the Governing Board was authorized to have the new by-laws appropriately printed, and at an expense of not more than ten dollars, calculating on not less than an edition of 250.

Mr. Hinckley displayed three metal impressions of personal and official seals of Sir Walter Raleigh and a rare English double sovereign goldpiece.

Mr. Stone furnished the entertainment of the evening by giving a splendid talk on the coins of Russia, and making a large display of Russian copper and silver coins back to the time of Peter the Great and including one of the 3-ruble platinum pieces.

Adjourned at 10.30 to meet March 24th. C. N. HINCKLEY, Treas.-Secy.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the Meeting held on January 20th, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the Chair.

Mrs. Walton Mellor was elected a Member.

The John Sanford Saltus Gold Medal was presented to Mr. W. J. Andrew.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper upon what is known as "the short-cross coinage", being the silver penny issued by Henry II. in 1180, which, although bearing his name and title as "Henricus Rex," was continued as the only currency in England by his successors Richard I., John and Henry III. until 1247, but as there were several recoinages of the type during that period, the resulting variations in detail and workmanship enabled the late Sir John Evans, fifty years ago, to attempt to classify the coins in their chronological sequence, and to attribute to each of the four kings the variety current during his reign. Mr. Lawrence proffered the evidence of numerous contemporary records bearing upon his subject, which not only indicated considerable alteration in this classification, but also enabled him to donate approximately the issue of all the eight classes into which he had now chronologically divided the series. He proved that in 1218 all the mints in the country, with the exception of six, were closed; and of these six, York and Winchester continued to coin for a short period only, and Durham survived for but a little longer, leaving London, Canterbury, and Bury St. Edmunds to supply the whole of the money required for England. He exhibited a series of the coins illustrating the varieties.

Major Raymond F. Boileau communicated the discovery of a short-cross coin of the London mint whilst his regiment, the 10th Royal Fusiliers, was digging trenches at East Donyland, near Colchester, on December 29th.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented to the Society a set of the commercial tercentenary medals of New York.

The President exhibited a variety of the short-cross series reading *LONDE CIVITAS* on the reverse; and Mr. William C. Wells five examples from dies of unusual character. Amongst other exhibitions were an angel of Henry VI., with trefoils for the stops and a pierced cross for the mint-mark on the obverse only, weighing 79 grains, by Mr. Lawrence; a groat of Henry IV.'s light coinage, weighting 55½ grains, from a die on which the name of Richard II. had been altered to that of his successor, but of a type of which no coins are known of Richard II., by Mr. F. A. Walters; and a collection of medals and other memorials issued to commemorate the death of Charles I., by Miss. H. Farquhar.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, March 2, 1915. The seventy-first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by L. G. Amberg, President.

Members present—Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Koeb, Kingston, Borradaile, and Tillotson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Charles K. Warner, of Philadelphia, Pa., presented our Association with 100 varieties of Masonic Chapter Pennies, all in beautiful condition, these pennies to be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum, labeled "Presented by Charles K. Warner, of Philadelphia, Pa." A motion was made by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. King, and carried, that a letter conveying our thanks for the gift be sent to Mr. Warner.

Mr. W. J. Ballard displayed a United States postal note dated March 4, 1884, issued at Warren, Pa., for \$1.00, in perfect condition, which attracted attention, it being the first one seen in many years by any of the members present.

A very interesting and able paper was read by Mr. Geo. J. Bauer, on the coins of the Twelve Cæsars. Mr. Bauer had with him his collection of these coins, in silver and bronze, and as each piece was described by him, it was passed around for inspection and comment, Mr. Bauer translating the inscription and interpreting what the letters, etc., signified, as well as what event the figures and emblems represented. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bauer for his efforts.

Bastian Bros. submitted samples of our Third Anniversary Medal, in nine different shades and weights. After careful inspection and discussion, one of these was selected which was satisfactory to all and an order was placed for fifty of them, which will be ready for delivery at our next meeting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 16, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 134th monthly meeting was held on Friday, March 5, 1915, with President Holmes in the chair, and nineteen members attending.

Mr. A. L. Henderson, O. Danielson, and F. S. Mayer of Chicago were present as visitors.

A donation of fifty Masonic pennies was received from Charles K. Warner, Philadelphia.

Magazines received: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* and *THE NUMISMATIST* for March.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Leon showed a \$2.50 Bechtler, Georgia gold piece, and a proof 100-kroner gold piece of Francis Joseph of Austria.

Mr. Kelly showed a half daler, dated 1719, and a half daler, dated 1752, plate money of Sweden.

Mr. Brand showed a 2 daler, dated 1714, and an 8 daler, dated 1659, and weighing 32 pounds, plate money of Sweden, and a 2½ shilling in gold of the South African Republic. Mr. Brand translated and read a very interesting paper on Swedish coins by Mr. T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm, Sweden.

Adjourned to meet Friday, April 2, 1915.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 16, 1915. Seventy-second meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present—Messrs. French, Merritt, W. H. Amberg, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Koeb, Wild, Borradaile, and Tillotson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Our third anniversary medal, with portrait of Mr. Bauer, struck in silver and bronze, was an exhibit, and the medals were ready for delivery. The finish of this year's medal is a lighter bronze color, making the portrait stand out in bolder relief and bringing out the obverse more plainly, and all agreed that it was an improvement over our last two medals. Mr. Bauer was greatly pleased with the medal and took occasion to thank the Association for the honor conferred upon him, also to congratulate the R. N. A. for having such a talented artist among their number, one able to produce such a true-to-life portrait, and he wished Mr. Koeb to know that his work was appreciated.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt and carried that we present, with our compliments, one of our Third Anniversary Medals to each of the following: The American Numismatic Association of New York City, the Rochester Municipal Museum, and to Mr. W. R. Horstmann, Manager of the Hotel Rochester.

Attention being called to Mr. Granberg's article in the March issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, with regard to holding the A. N. A. Convention in San Francisco, a discussion was started as to how many of the Rochester Association would attend if held in that city, and finally Mr. W. H. Amberg made a motion, which was carried, that all in favor of holding the Convention there would raise their right hand, and not a hand was raised. Then a motion was carried that those in favor of holding the convention in the East—at Baltimore, Washington or Pittsburgh, following the sentiment of the National body as expressed at the last Convention—would raise their hand, and fourteen members signified their willingness to attend.

Mr. Bauer suggested that it might be the means of arousing interest in the meetings if each member would prepare a short paper on the particular variety of coin in which he was especially interested and well informed, to be read at some meeting—nothing at all elaborate, but simply a statement of facts, enumerating rare coins in the particular class of which he treated, etc.

Dr. French gave a very interesting talk on 1794 cents, starting in with No. 1 and following them through the Phelps sale, and showing how they had increased in value when they were sold in the Gilbert sale, and explaining which were rare and unique, incidentally letting it be known that the Doctor himself established several new records in the price of these cents.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 6th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, March 12, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Armstrong, Belden, Blake, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Hesslein, Higgins, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser, and Messrs. Bonner and Sacketts as guests.

Mr. Belden read a paper on "The War Medals of the Confederacy," first quoting an act of the Confederate Congress, approved Oct. 13, 1862, providing for medals for officers and soldiers who should distinguish themselves, which medals were never issued. He then described the Davis Guard Medal, presented by the women of Houston, Texas, to the defenders of Sabine Pass, Texas, who repulsed an attack of four gunboats and four thousand troops, on Sept. 8, 1863, capturing two gunboats and about two hundred prisoners. The fort was garrisoned by a company of forty-seven Irishmen, known as the Davis Guard, commanded by Lieut. Richard W. Dowling, commonly known as Dick Dowling. But forty-one were on duty at the time, six being absent on leave or in the hospital. Two officers, who happened to be in the neighborhood, assisted as volunteers. The medal was presented to the entire membership of the company and the two volunteers, forty-nine in all, on the first anniversary of the battle, Sept. 8, 1864.

The next medal described was a bronze cross bearing the seal of Virginia, suspended from a clasp inscribed **FOR VALOR**, which was presented in 1903 by the Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute to the surviving members, and families of deceased members, of the Cadet Battalion, which took part in the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864.

The third and last medal was the Southern Cross of Honor, given by the Daughters of the Confederacy to all Confederate veterans. This was first suggested in 1898 at a meeting of the Athens (Georgia) Chapter. The first distribution was made on the Confederate Memorial Day, April 26, 1900, at which time about twenty-five hundred crosses were given. Many thousands have been since distributed, but they are so highly regarded by their possessors that it is most difficult to obtain a specimen.

Specimens of the three medals from the collection of The American Numismatic Society were exhibited, together with an old photograph of the Davis Guard medal, a photograph of the statue of Dick Dowling, at Houston, Texas, and a badge of the Dick Dowling Camp, United Confederate Veterans, bearing a portrait of Dick Dowling, and, instead of a ribbon, being suspended from a piece of an old Confederate uniform.

Mr. Belden also showed a similar cross of unknown significance, but undoubtedly connected with the Confederate cause. It has the inscription "La

Fourche—Atchafalaya—10 C. D.—Teche—Mississippi,” and was apparently awarded to Dr. Homneur.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Belden for his extremely interesting address, and a discussion followed, in which Messrs. Swanson, Valentine, and Frey participated.

Mr. Frank C. Higgins then delivered an address on “Ancient Mysteries and Occultism on Ancient and Oriental Coins.” In his address he traced the symbols appearing on ancient as well as oriental coins back to a common origin in religious, mystic, and cabalistic signs and rites. Mr. Higgins’ address contained some very novel and original theories based on deep study and research and was illustrated both by diagrams and a great many of the coins themselves, and the material was entirely new to the average numismatist. By vote of the Club thanks were extended to Mr. Higgins for his interesting address, and it was resolved to have the address published in the near future.

The business meeting then took place, the roll being called and the minutes of the last meeting read and corrected.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a magazine and of Mr. Cagiati’s book on “La Zecca Di Brindisi.” Also a communication from Mr. Fred B. Barden evincing his interest in Dr. Valentine’s address. He also reported one resignation and two new applications for membership. The Treasurer reported informally.

Mr. Frey, the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, submitted a report.

Mr. Boyd for the Executive Committee reported that the subscription price for the Elliot Smith President Medal will be \$1.50 each.

Mr. S. H. Chapman will deliver an illustrated address, “The Greek Cities of Sicily,” at the next meeting, April 9th.

Mr. Boyd for the Publication Committee reported that they have the minutes, reports of officers, and papers read for the past fifteen months and that the year book for 1914 and 1915 will be ready for publication Jan. 1st, 1916.

The Membership Committee reported receipt of the applications of Messrs. E. Beesley, F. Sackett, and Dr. J. E. Gignoux.

Mr. Swanson exhibited the plaster cast of the obverse of the Smith Medal, which showed a striking likeness to the original.

Mr. Wood brought up the subject of the irresponsible reproductions and mulings made at the present time of rare coins and medals, and the serious situation presented by the possibility of their being taken for originals, and causing fraud.

The Medallist Art Committee reported as follows: The United States Government is striking the official medal in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at the fair grounds. The design was executed by the sculptor Mr. Robert Aitken. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston has recently issued a medal in bronze $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter in connection with its centennial festival. On the obverse are portraits of Handel and Haydn, and on the reverse the adopted design of the society with suitable lettering. The medal of the International Rubber Exposition, held at Semarang, Batavia, Java, 1914, designed by J. C. Wilnecke, is one of the most wonderful pieces of die-work in the estimation of the committee to be found in modern medallist art.

The Secretary brought up the matter of the publication of the Club minutes and papers read before the Club.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Belden—Medals referred to in his address.

By Mr. Higgins—Coins and illustrations of his address.

By Mr. De Lagerberg—The Semarang Medal, reported by the Medallist Art Committee. Obv. East Indian Goddess seated under ornamental arch, with Chinese and floral decorations. Below “1914 Koloniale Tentoonstelling Semarang.” Rev. Below coat of arms flanked by Fu dogs. Blank space within ornamental border; below “Semarang.”

By Mr. Swanson: Photographs of the proposed commemorative medal of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Obv. a Winged Mercury opening the locks of the Canal through which passes the Argo. “To commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal MCMXV.” “On, sail on”. Rev. The earth around

which are entwined two female forms, suggesting the hemispheres. Below a sea-gull. Insc. "Panama Pacific International Exposition. San Francisco California. MCMXV."

By Mr. Frey—Burmah, set of the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ rupees. Obv. Lion. Rev. Native inscription.

Mr. Wormser—Transylvania ducat of Catherine of Brandenburg.

By Mr. Proskey—United States \$5 bill, 1862, essay for the first issue, the only one seen, showing on the left statue of Columbus, of an Indian on the right, and in the center an allegorical group. Insc. "The United States will pay the bearer \$5.00 at the Treasury in New York, Washington, August 1st, 1862." Washington's death, gold medal. Brunswick, George II., 1733, $\frac{1}{4}$ gold gulden, $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler gold. Obv. head to left. Rev. inscription.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on Feb. 24, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the Chair.

Earl Kitchener was elected an Honorary Member, and Mr. T. Allworthy, Mr. A. N. Brushfield, Mr. R. T. Christopher, Mr. W. Longman, Mr. H. D. McEwen, and Mr. A. S. Whitfield were elected Members.

Mr. Grant R. Francis read a paper on "The Crowns of the Tower Mint of Charles I.," in which he traced the chronological order of their issues, and introduced several hitherto unnoticed examples for which the same die had been used, with a substituted or overstruck mint-mark, in two, and in some cases three, successive issues. No fewer than forty-three minor varieties of the crowns were recorded, and in most cases Mr. Francis exhibited the coins illustrating his remarks. Among these was a specimen, in remarkably good preservation, of a crown of the first issue with the mint-mark lys, but bearing the large plume over the shield on the reverse, to denote that it was struck from Welsh silver. Of this only one example was previously known.

Mr. W. J. Andrew in a short paper "On the Obsidional Money of Charles I.'s Reign" questioned the attribution of such money of necessity to the sieges of isolated fortresses, such as Beeston Castle and Lathom House, urging that it could only have been required where the defended area included the towns, as at Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough, in which it would pass current among the burgesses. In support of his argument he quoted passages from a contemporary diary of the siege of Lathom House, including the entry: "There was amongst the soldiers of the garrison about 50l. in money, but of no use at all to them but to play at span counter with. They lent it to one another by handfuls, never telling or counting any. One day one soldier had all, and the next another, till at last all their sport was spoiled, for the enemy at the gate stripped them of every penny."

Among the exhibitions were a series of twenty Tower crowns of Charles I., by the President; a large silver medal engraved in the Simon Passe style, although rather later than his date, bearing a portrait of Charles I. on one side and that of Charles II. on the other, inscribed "Give thy judgments O God unto the King, and thy righteousness to the King's Son," by the Rev. F. L. Eld, and a tray of mediaeval coins struck in imitation of the English penny in the Low Countries at places prominent in the present war reports, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented to the Society the large gold medal of the Red Cross Society of New York.

A. B. C. Mediators to Get Gold Medals from U. S.

The A. B. C. mediators, as the diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile were called at the time they were acting as mediators between the United States and Mexico, will receive gold medals from this country as a reward for their services. President Wilson was on March 4 authorized by the House to present the medals to Senor Da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador; Senor Romulo Naon, Argentine Ambassador, and Senor Eduardo Suarez, Chilean Ambassador. The Senate authorized this award last October.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Admitted April 15, 1915.

1808—E. S. Hoopes, Beaver, La.

Change of Address.

Thos. A. Batterbury, from Winfield to 20 Hancock Ave., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

W. B. Speer, to 116 E. 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. P. Pittman from Winnebago, Minn., to New Holland, Ill.

Harry F. Williams to 74 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Daniel E. Houpt, 122 West Fornance St., Norristown, Pa.

Lewisburg, Ohio, March 17, 1915.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

A New Medal to John C. Fremont.



Above is illustrated a recent medal to John C. Fremont, the celebrated Western "pathfinder," who was so conspicuous in California in the early days, and was in command of the California Battalion during the Mexican War. The medal is struck in bronze, its width being 75mm. and height 70mm. We owe thanks to Mr. David Proskey for the opportunity to show this medal to our readers.

A Noteworthy Coin Discovered.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



A most noteworthy discovery during the present year has been made by Mr. Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., and one which raises many interesting questions regarding the early coinage of the United States. Mr. Newcomer recently obtained a number of early Spanish and other foreign gold coins from a lady, who informed him that they had been accumulated many years ago. Among these coins was what purported to be a golden ounce or eight-escudo piece of Spanish issue, dated 1742. On the obverse of the piece, around the border reads what seems to be PHILIP V. D. G. H. REX. ANO 17 (00, 03 or 80). In the centre of the field, which is surrounded by a large circle of pearls, are two columns, representing the pillars of Hercules, each of which is surmounted by a fleur de lis. Above is a floral ornament. In three lines, running across the columns, is the inscription L. 8. V | P V. A. | 7. 4. 2. Below the columns are four lines representing waves of the sea, and below these in the word BRASHER. Still further below, between D. G. and H. of inscription, are the letters N. Y. The reverse shows a cross of Jerusalem, quartered with castles and lions. In the centre of the field is counterstamped E B. Around the border is inscribed HISPANIARUM ET IND REX. The piece weighs 409 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

From a careful examination, it is certain that the whole coin design was entirely fabricated outside of any authorized Spanish mint, and the stamp of BRASHER N Y must have appeared in the original die, although the counterstamp E B was added after the piece had been struck, and seems to be exactly like the stamps of this assayer which have been examined on the various Brasher doubloons and other gold coins, usually of Spanish or Portuguese origin, which have appeared from time to time.



THE CELEBRATED BRASHER DOUBLOON.

One of the first questions raised by the discovery of this coin is, Did Ephraim Brasher, the famous coiner of the New York doubloon, operate a private mint in New York, at which he struck golden doubloons from dies made at his establishment?

We are all very well acquainted with the famous New York doubloon, which is of entirely original design, and which relates only to New York. In the past it has been thought by some that the weight of this latter piece, which ranges from 406 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 411 and a fraction grains, was reason enough to entitle it to be called a doubloon. Others have thought, as it was well known that Brasher had petitioned the New York Legislature in 1787 for the privilege of coining New York cents, the design of the so-called doubloon had really been intended

for this proposed cent, and that the striking of these pieces in gold had no special significance, although the same design has never been discovered in copper or other base metal.

Now, the discovery of this piece above described would seem to bear out the argument of those who have called the New York piece a doubloon, and that the weight was not a coincidence, but rather was created by design.

So far no information has come to our attention that Brasher ever manufactured doubloons of any kind on his own account, or that he had a private mint, but the existence of the piece just come to light would point to that conclusion.



PORTUGUESE HALF JOE WITH "E B" STAMP.

It is an undoubted fact that private persons, during the latter part of the nineteenth century DID OPERATE PRIVATE MINTS IN BALTIMORE and elsewhere. We have as authority for this statement the following extract from a letter written by Henry William De Saussure, Director of the United States Mint, dated Oct. 27, 1795: "I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage is made criminal. In this country mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national mint is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character." It may be stated that this letter was taken from *The American Journal of Numismatics*, 1892, July, Page 13.



ENGLISH SOVEREIGN WITH "E B" STAMP.

We are also indebted to the same publication for another interesting reference to this subject, which is found in 1892, July, Page 20, which states: "Brasher is said to have been a gold and silversmith, and probably a resident of New York; his name appears in the New York City Directory for 1787 as a silversmith at No. 1 Cherry Street. He may perhaps have been a relative of Abraham Brasher, a Colonel in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary War, and somewhat known by his songs and popular ballads. As to this, however, we are not certainly informed. He was employed by the authorities of the United States Mint in 1792 to make assays for the mint, 'on sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury (Alexander Hamilton.)' What those coins were it cannot now be definitely ascertained, but possibly he may have assisted David Ott, whose assay, in November, 1792, is on record. This was an examination of 'French Guineas and Double Guineas,' so-called, and of English Guineas, Spanish Pistols, and Half Johannes of Portugal, of various dates, in gold, and of English and French

Crowns, English Shillings, and Spanish Dollars, in silver; for work of this kind Brasher seems to have been well adapted. He appears, however, to have been unsuccessful in business, and to have made an assignment to one John Shield."

It is not unlikely that the gold coins now known which show the counterstamp of E B, were some of the coins which Brasher assayed and stamped at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is somewhat supported by the fact that at the Zabriskie sale was catalogued a half Joe of Portugal, Joseph I., 1766, in the centre of which was a plug bearing the counterstamp of E. B, the same as used on the New York doubloon. Evidently the insertion of this plug of gold was required to bring it up to its proper value. Then again, Mr. Newcomer has a piece in his collection, of the same denomination, but dated 1754, also bearing the E B counterstamp on an inserted plug of gold.

The question naturally is asked, If debased gold coins were being struck in American cities, and sent to the West Indies for circulation, why should Brasher place his name upon one of them, if the piece in question belonged to this class?

It is to be inferred that Brasher, having been authorized by the Government to make assays, had acquired a good reputation, and that the fact that a coin bore his stamp "E B" guaranteed its authenticity. It is also reasonable to conjecture that he issued this imitation of a Spanish piece, with his name and address in the die, for the express purpose of assuring its free circulation.

Not only had these imitation pieces fallen into great disrepute in those days, but goldpieces which had been built up with the gold plugs also were regarded with suspicion, as the plugs themselves were very frequently of low grade gold and not at all what they purported to be. It is stated that these plugged coins were regarded as the curse of the Colonial currency in the West Indies. In some of the West Indian Islands it was necessary to absolutely forbid their circulation, especially in the case of the Portuguese Joes. In 1798 the Governor of St. Vincent stated that the Joes had deteriorated to such an extent that they often weighed only 4 or 5 pennyweights, whereas to have their proper value they should weigh $7\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweights. He said that all the light money of the colony had been brought to a standard weight by the addition of a gold plug inserted in the Joes at the expense of the possessors, and were serving as a circulating medium.

Brasher very likely struck the goldpiece first described for circulation in the American Colonies, rather than in the West Indies, and it may be that his issue of the Brasher New York Doubloon was suggested by the piece which has been acquired by Mr. Newcomer. Considering all that we know regarding these pieces, it would seem as if there was, after all, some plausibility to the theory that the New York Doubloon was actually intended to be circulated in the American Colonies at the value of a Spanish doubloon, as we had no gold currency of our own in 1787.

The discovery of this goldpiece, bearing the name and address of Brasher, is undoubtedly one of the most important of late years, and will make American numismatists all the more eager to learn additional facts regarding the operations of America's first private gold coin maker.

Present Rare Medal to Ex-Senator Root.

Elihu Root, former United States senator from New York and former secretary of war, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the members of the Union League at Philadelphia, on March 24. The league's historic gold medal of honor, the first recipient of which was President Lincoln, was presented to Senator Root. He will be the last recipient, as the die was accidentally broken after the medal was cast.

Mehl's Monthly for March.

This month's issue contains an article entitled "The Hobby Worth While," delivered by Mr. Harry E. Montgomery before the recent annual dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association. Also an illustrated article on the "Siege Pieces of Pontefract Castle." The ninth article in the series entitled "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," dealing specifically with Vitellius, A. D. 69, by Mr. Sigmund Krausz. Also numismatic miscellany of an interesting character.

The Unique Birch Cent.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



One of the most interesting pieces of American issue that has come to the attention of numismatists of recent years is the above illustrated cent, which was recently discovered by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia in the collection of Mr. George J. Bascom of New York City, and which brought \$1040 when the collection of the latter was disposed of at auction.

The design of the newly discovered variety very closely resembled the pattern pieces of several varieties issued at the United States Mint in 1792, and which were unquestionably the work of Thomas Birch, an engraver in the early days of this country. These pieces were the celebrated disme, half disme, which were struck in silver and copper in 1792, the latter denomination bearing a head of Liberty which is said to have been modeled after Martha Washington. Also Birch is credited with a large copper cent of unusual design, but closely resembling the workmanship of the disme and half disme mentioned. The latter piece bears the name BIRCH on the truncation of the bust. Of it are three known varieties, which are as follows, and which bear the numbers 9, 10, and 11 in the work on patterns written by Messrs. Adams and Woodin.

No. 9 has an obverse not greatly dissimilar from the piece above illustrated, but from a distinctly different die. The reverse is also of the same general design, except that the words ONE CENT within the wreath have no ornaments at top and bottom, and below the wreath are the figures 1-100 instead of G * W. Pt. The size is about the same as the new pewter variety. No. 9 is also of great rarity, and there is no record of the number in existence, but there are probably not more than two specimens, if that number.

No. 10 also is of the same design as the foregoing, but the edge bears an incused inscription TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL, with a star before the word BE and after USEFUL, as * BE USEFUL *. This likewise is known only in copper, and of equal rarity to No. 9. Only the finest American collections possessed specimens of these pieces, such as the Parmelee and Bushnell collections, and it may be that the same pieces are offered again and again at sales.

No. 11 is of identical general design as Nos. 9 and 10, and also bears an inscription incused in the edge, which reads TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL, with only one star, this being after the word USEFUL *, and on each side of the star is a small leaf. This is known only in copper, and is of a rarity equal to Nos. 9 and 10.

The new variety of the Birch cent does not bear the name BIRCH on the truncation, as on the foregoing three pieces, but the workmanship is so similar that there is little doubt it is from the hand of the same engraver. The size of the piece is about the same as those known in copper, but the obverse design is somewhat different, and the reverse radically different. Around the border appear G * W. Pt. in place of 1-100, and around the words ONE CENT is a circle of pearls, with an ornament above the word ONE and another below the word CENT. The wreath is also differently designed. It is struck in pewter.

A casual study of these pieces leads one to think that the new variety was the first piece to be made by the engraver, and was rejected owing to the use of the initials of Washington, President, as it is well known that Washington himself and some of his contemporaries objected to the use of the legends of this kind upon United States coins.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1920:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Term ending January 1919:

WILLIAM POILLON
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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, March 4, 1915.

At a special meeting of The American Numismatic Society, at 8.30 P. M., Mr. S. Hudson Chapman delivered a most interesting lecture entitled "Magna Graecia, The Greek Cities of Southern Italy," which was illustrated by colored stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself.

New York, March 20, 1915.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members: Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. Frederick Whiting and Mr. Harry K. Knapp, of New York; Messrs. Fred B. King and J. L. Woolsey of Rochester, and Mr. Ebenezer Beesley of New Rochelle.

This Society, as well as its next-door neighbor, the Hispanic Society of America, has met with a most serious loss in the death, on Feb. 21, of Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, a member of this Society since 1907, and the Librarian of the Hispanic Society.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Governors would report that Mr. I. W. Drummond has been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Medals, Mr. J. M. Swanson, a member of the Committee on United States Medals, and Mr. Howland Wood, a member of the Committee on Paper Money, thus completing these three committees.

Mr. Edward D. Adams has declined to serve as Chairman of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, though he is willing to serve as a member of the Committee. Mr. Drowne has therefore been made the Chairman.

The Society's collection of United States war medals, beginning with the Medal of Honor, which was authorized by Congress in 1862, and ending with the Service Medals given to participants in the naval campaign in Nicaragua in 1912, have been placed on exhibition in three of the flat cases in the main exhibition room. The placing of these medals in the flat cases has emptied one of the swinging cases, and in that has been placed, as a temporary loan, a most valuable and interesting decoration awarded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to officers of the highest rank for especially distinguished conduct in the Thirty Years' War. This decoration has been loaned for a short time by the owner, who resides in Holland, and could it be obtained by this Society it would be a most valuable addition to its collection of decorations and war medals.

In another case on the main floor has been arranged a small but comprehensive exhibit of curious-shaped coins.

The number of visitors during the month of February was 1088.

The accessions to the cabinet since the last meeting have been as follows: 116 coins, 31 medals and decorations, 5 pieces of paper money, 6 dies. Total, 158 pieces, from the following donors: Henry Russell Drowne, J. de Lagerberg, Howland Wood, Bauman L. Belden, J. Sanford Saltus, E. T. Newell, Horace L. Wheeler, Dr. George F. Kunz, Harry F. Williams, Major General George Barnett, R. Sachs, and Tiffany & Co.

Especial attention is called to the large number of United States medals given out by the Government to the soldiers, sailors, and marine corps. These are shown in one of the nearby cases, and the collection is now practically complete. We lack, as far as I know, the last style of the Congressional Medal of Honor, though the previous designs we have well represented. We lack also a number of the combinations of the Sampson medal, but these are simply minor varieties for different battles and for the different ships engaged therein.

Accessions to the library: 8 periodicals, 1 pamphlet, and 7 sale catalogues. Duplicates—1 periodical. Non-Numismatic—2 books, 5 periodicals, and 2 pamphlets. One holograph letter, John Y. Akerman (September 1850) to C.

Roach Smith. Donors—Emil Bahrfeldt (Berlin), Colorado Museum of Natural History, Archer M. Huntington, George F. Kunz, A. A. Leve, B. Max Mehl, Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York), Museum Nacional (Rio de Janeiro), Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, J. W. Scott, Smithsonian Institution, Messrs. Spink & Son (London), United States Treasury Department, and R. W. Woodward.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Charles Pryer was unanimously elected Honorary Governor for life.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: "Discussion and Exhibition of Curious Shaped Coins," and called upon Mr. Howland Wood.

Mr. Wood spoke of some coins especially interesting on account of their odd shapes. Most of these coins are derived from ingots either rectangular or cylindrical in shape. Many of these are pounded into such forms as the spherical ticals of Siam, and the even more interesting shapes used in the Lao states. Other forms were long bars, either used in their entirety or cut into varying lengths, according to their denomination. Other ingots used in towns along the Mekong River have the shape of canoes. Another form of money is made from wire. Some show the original wire shape, slightly flattened out in places for the inscription. Others are flattened out so that the original semblance of the wire is lost. Other shapes were in the form of rings. Other marked features were certain Burmese coins probably derived from some shell.

After some informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

Obituary.

We regret to announce that several of our members have recently had losses by death in their families. The mother of Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y., died a few days ago. Mr. C. A. Newcomb, of Detroit, Mich., the father of Governor Howard R. Newcomb, died on March 9. On March 20 the mother of ex-President Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, Ohio, passed away. THE NUMISMATIST extends its sincere sympathy.

New York Girl to Pose for Fair Medals.

The classic face of Miss Audrey Munson, of New York City, will be immortalized on the medals to be struck to commemorate the San Francisco Fair. Miss Munson posed for "Civic Pride", the statue atop the Municipal Building in New York.

Warning.

According to information which we have received from Mr. John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., a W. C. Evans of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been receiving all sorts of consignments on approval—paper currency, &c.,—for which he has made no return.

Coming Auction Sales.

April 9. Sale of Coins and Medals. Lyman H. Low, at New York City.

April 17. Fine Collection of United States and Foreign Coins. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVIII.

MAY, 1915

No. 5

The Store Cards of Nathan C. Folger of New Orleans, La.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Nathan C. Folger

The store cards issued by Nathan C. Folger comprises a very interesting series, and number several distinctive types and designs, some of which are of excessive rarity. One of these cards, known to collectors of Hard Times Tokens as Low 121, is one of the most desirable of that series, and is a very much-sought piece. It is the only one of the Folger series that is included in Mr.

Low's work, owing to the fact that it bore the definite date, 1837, but nevertheless it is not improbable that others of the series are equally entitled to admission to his list if all the facts were known.

It has been extremely difficult to obtain information in regard to this merchant or his store card issues. Mr. Lyman H. Low in his well-known work entitled "Hard Times Tokens," on Page 49, in his brief reference to Nathan C. Folger, states: "The dies were by Bale & Smith. Mr. Folger is presumed to have been a descendant of the well-known Nantucket family, of which the late Chief Justice of New York was also a member."

Now, through the kindness of Mr. David Proskey of New York City, we are enabled to add quite a good deal of information to what is already known. Mr. Proskey has furnished us with a biography and engraved portrait of Mr. Folger, which had been taken from a book, and which bore the date of 1855, which reads as follows:

NATHAN C. FOLGER.

The wholesale clothing business is one of the most prominent features of the trade of New Orleans. The dealers in this branch rival the heavy dry goods importers in the extent and variety of their stock, and their large expenditures and receipts. We must not, in thinking of them, confine our ideas to small shops and small capital. They annually supply thousands on thousands of visitors to, and denizens of our city with comfortable, well made garments, of good material and at moderate rates. When, with this, is connected the business of furnishing the many hundreds of large plantations in the South and West, and Southwest, with the peculiar ready made clothing required by negroes, it can easily be seen how important is this business and how extensive the resources wielded by its managers.

Among the foremost of these, and the most generally known throughout the Southwest, is the gentleman whose name heads these remarks.

Mr. Folger is one of our old citizens. That is, he is so, if a residence of over twenty years amongst us entitles him to that rank. He came here on the 1st January, 1830. Ever since he has been engaged in the general clothing business, and finally extended it so as to make his store at the corner of Customhouse and Old Levee Streets, a widely known depot for the supply of ready made plantation clothing on the largest scale.

Mr. Folger was born in Hudson, New York, in April, 1810.

In the New Orleans Directory of 1855 appears a large advertisement, occupying a full page, which shows that at that time Mr. Folger's address was 17 & 19 Old Levee, corner of Customhouse Street, as is borne by his tokens Nos. 2, 3, and 5.



No. 1. (Low 121.)

Obverse. Inscription, nine lines, NATHAN C. FOLGER DEALER IN READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES &c. NO. 33 OLD LEVEE CORNER OF BIENVILL ST. NEW ORLEANS. **Reverse.** Inscription, seven lines, BOYS AND CHILDRENS CLOTHING, STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, TRUNKS, &c. 1837 B & S N Y. Plain edge. Size, 34mm. Brass. Low 121. Three stars at each side, near the border.



No. 2.

Obverse. Eagle, with drooping wings, grasping three arrows and olive branch. Above, in two lines, N. C. FOLGER 17 OLD LEVEE. Below, in two lines, COR CUSTOMHOUSE ST NEW ORLEANS. **Reverse.** Inscription, eleven lines, CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS & CHILDRENS CLOTHING CAPS BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS & TRUNKS. Plain edge. Size, 29mm. Brass composition.



No. 3.

Obverse. Eagle with upraised wings. Inscription same as on foregoing, but from an entirely different die. **Reverse.** Inscription, eleven lines, CLOTHING STORE YOUTH BOYS & CHILDRENS CLOTHING TRUNKS BLANKETS & PLANTATION GOODS HATS & CAPS. Reeded edge. Brass composition. Copper. Size, 28mm.



No. 4.

Obverse. Same as foregoing. **Reverse.** Eagle, with drooping wings. Around border GENTLEMANS FURNISHING STORE. Size, 29mm. Brass composition. Mule.



No. 5.

Obverse. Eagle with head turned to left, holding arrows and olive leaves in talons. Inscription, FOLGER & BLAKE, 17 OLD LEVEE, COR CUSTOM HOUSE ST, NEW ORLEANS. Reverse, CLOTHING STORE, YOUTHS, BOYS, & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CAPS, BLANKETS, & PLANTATION GOODS, HATS & TRUNKS. Six stars near the border at the sides. Size, 28mm. Brass composition.



No. 6.

Obverse. Pelican in nest, feeding young. Inscribed on label below UNION & CONFIDENCE. Around border N. C. FOLGER & SON. COR. MAGAZINE & GRAVIER ST. Reverse. In centre of field CLOTHING. Below a horizontal crescent, with points facing downward. Around border 18 stars. Plain edge. Size, 28mm. Brass composition.

In the same Directory of 1858 we find the advertisement:

N. F. FOLGER & SON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
AND
PLANTATION GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
CORNER MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.

It is not known when the firm name was changed to Folger & Blake, and therefore we are at a loss where to place the card in this list. It is very probably one of the earliest of the pieces issued by Mr. Folger, judging by its close resemblance in style of its obverse to that of No. 2. The obverse, however, is from an entirely distinct die. The reverse is the same form of inscription as borne by No. 2, but it is also from an entirely different die. This token is much more rare than any of the Folger series with the exceptions of Nos. 1 and 4.

It is interesting to note that the engraving of Mr. Folger was made from a daguerreotype by E. Jacobs of New Orleans, who also issued a card, which is well-known, and to which reference will be made at some time in the future. Under the cut are the words, in very small letters, DAGPE BY E. JACOBS N O.

It is quite probable that all the store cards issued by Mr. Folger were made in the North, and it is reasonably sure that all of them, with the single excep-

tion of No. 1, were made at the establishment of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill at Waterbury, Conn.

It is not a difficult matter to obtain specimens of all the varieties with the exception of Nos. 1, 4, and 5. Nos. 1 and 4 are excessively rare, although No. 4 cannot compare with No. 1 in interest, being a mule, but nevertheless is very rare. No. 5 is much more easily obtained, but is not often offered for sale.

Prices Realized at the Dr. Millard Sale of Cents.

The following are a few of the prices realized at the sale of the collection of Dr. Millard and other properties, sold on March 18th, by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

1793 Chain. Ameri. V. Good----	\$17.75	Hard Times Tokens. Low 66. Ex.	
1793 Wreath. Very fine -----	19.00	fine -----	3.80
1793 Wreath, lettered edge. Fine	11.50	Low 81. Fine -----	6.75
1794 H. H. Fine -----	5.50	Low 101. Ex. Fine -----	4.20
1794 H. 3. Very fine -----	16.50	Feuchtwanger's Three Cents. Ex.	
1794 H. 4. Very good -----	15.75	Fine -----	3.40
1794 H. 8. Very good -----	4.60	1851 \$50.00 Gold. Fine -----	155.00
1794 H. 18. Nearly fine -----	3.15	1850 \$5.00 Moffat & Co. V. Fine.	12.00
1794 H. 22. Fine -----	4.50	\$5.00 Carolina. C. Bechtler at	
1794 H. 24. Nearly fine -----	4.40	Rutherf. Ex. Fine -----	36.00
1794 H. 27. Very fine -----	48.00	1814 \$5.00. Fine -----	25.25
1794 H. 29. Nearly fine -----	18.75	1871 \$3.00. Fine -----	7.20
1794 H. 31. About fine -----	11.00	1802 \$2.50. Ex. Fine -----	16.60
1794 H. 35. Very good -----	3.15	1865 Gold Dollar. Uncirculated--	21.50
1794 H. 44. Good -----	11.50	1795 Silver Dollar. Ex. Fine ---	5.50
1794 H. 45. Very fine -----	5.25	1836 Flying Eagle. Proof -----	22.00
1794 H. 46. About fine -----	9.25	1858 Brilliant proof -----	42.00
1794 H. 48. Fine -----	9.00	1871 CC. Mint. Very good -----	25.50
1794 H. 50. Fine -----	4.20	1884 CC. Mint. Very good -----	5.40
1794 H. 55. Good -----	6.50	1885 CC. Mint. Fine -----	11.50
1795 Lettered edge. Fine -----	8.75	1878 Trade Dollar. CC. Mint. V.	
1795 Milled edge. Very good----	15.50	good -----	7.25
1795 Widely spaced date. V. good	8.25	1852 Pattern \$1.00. Fine -----	12.00
1796 G. 10. Nearly fine -----	5.00	1883 Pattern Five Cents. Brilli-	
1796 G. 15. Extremely fine -----	14.25	ant proof -----	10.00
1797 D. 100. Practically Unc----	11.25	1818 \$5.00 Gold. Ex. Fine -----	15.50
1797 D. 104. Fine -----	5.25	1796 \$2.50. Ex. Fine -----	75.00
1798 D. 135. Uncirculated -----	8.75	1797 Cent. Unc. -----	14.25
1799 over '98. D. 137. V. Good----	24.75	1879 \$4.00 Gold. Proof -----	75.00
1814 M. 2-E. Uncirculated-----	5.60	1849 \$5.00. Moffat & Co. V. Fine-	8.60
1839 over '36. 1-B. Very good---	4.00		

Panama-Pacific Exposition Commemorative Coins.

So far as known none of the commemorative coins of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been struck up to the time THE NUMISMATIST has gone to press. We have received the unofficial information, however, that Robert Aitken of New York has been selected to make the designs of the two varieties of the fifty-dollar piece; that the design for the \$2.50 goldpiece will be by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman of New York; the gold dollar design by Charles Keck of New York, and that the design of the silver half dollar will be by Paul E. Manship of New York. If this information is correct it will be of exceptional interest to know that the design of the \$2.50 piece will be made by Miss Longman, which will be the first instance of a woman furnishing the design for a United States coin.

New Check List of Encased Postage Stamps.

We have received a check list of encased postage stamps, recently prepared by Mr. William F. Dunham of Chicago, and which is dedicated to Mr. Virgil M. Brand, the well-known numismatist of the same city. The pamphlet is entitled "Check List and Auction Record Prices of Encased Postage Stamps of the United States." By means of this useful little pamphlet one may almost instantly learn the price brought at auction (of which there is any record) of any variety of this rather extensive series. Every one interested in the subject should possess a copy of it. The publication bears the date of Chicago, March 17, 1915.

One Cent and Five Cents Proof Sets for 1915.

In response to a letter to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, Commodore W. C. Eaton has been informed that proof sets of the one and five cent pieces have been struck for 1915, but none of the other denominations. The information also was given by the Superintendent that no further steps had been taken toward striking a Wilson Presidential medal.

Gold Medal for Fiala.

Five gold medals for special merit were bestowed by the jurors of award at the International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace April 3rd. The recipients were Antony Fiala, the explorer, for his exhibit of geographical photography; J. P. Haley, President of the New England Photographers' Association, for the best exhibit of portraits; Arnold Genthe, for reproduction of color photographs; the State Society of Photographers for the best collective exhibit in the metropolitan section, and Louis Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, for pictures of Yellowstone Park. The exhibition, which is the first annual fixture of the organization, will close tonight.

A New Engineering Medal.

Leonard G. Mason, who has just been elected President of the American Institute, has offered a new prize to be awarded annually by the Institute to the author of the best paper submitted to the Institute during the year. Competition is restricted to members, and the papers must be original in every respect and not previously published elsewhere. All papers submitted to the Institute for publication in the annual volume are eligible to this competition, but the board has the privilege of withholding the medal any year in which no papers of sufficient merit are presented.

J. DE L.

Mint Veteran Dead.

David Kitchell Tuttle, who since 1881 has been employed under Presidential appointment as melter and refiner in the United States Mints in Carson City and Philadelphia, died recently at his residence, No. 2215 Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia. He was 79 years old. In his official capacity in the mint he conducted scientific investigations of much importance to the United States Treasury. Mr. Tuttle was graduated from Harvard in 1855 and then went to Germany, where he studied two years in the University of Goettingen. Before he became connected with the mint he invented a process for the manufacture of white lead. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Franklin Institute, American Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club, of New York, and the Goettingen Society.

Rochester Numismatic Association Third Anniversary Medal.



The above shows the Third Anniversary Medal issued by the Rochester Numismatic Association, and bear the portrait of Mr. George J. Bauer, President of the Association for 1914. The medal was designed and the dies cut by Mr. J. A. Koeb, a member of the same association, and the medals were made by Bastian Brothers of Rochester. Five were struck in silver and fifty in bronze.

Medal for Gallantry in 1873.

Washington, April 5.—Major John O. Skinner, a retired army surgeon, will receive a medal of honor from President Wilson tomorrow, in accordance with an act of Congress, for gallantry in an assault on the Modoc stronghold in Oregon during the battle of Jan. 17, 1873. The Major rescued a wounded soldier after two other men had attempted to make the rescue and both had been wounded.—*N. Y. Times*.

General Secretary Moore Honored.

W. C. Moore, cashier of the People's Banking Company, of Lewisburg, Ohio, has been honored by Governor Frank B. Willis by an appointment as trustee of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society of Ohio. Mr. Moore succeeds J. W. Harper of Cincinnati. His term will expire in February, 1918. He has already qualified for the position although the appointment was only made April 3. The new appointee is well qualified for the position as he has taken quite an interest in archaeological lore for a number of years and frequently contributes articles for *THE NUMISMATIST* on old coins and similar subjects. He is quite a coin collector himself and has a fine collection, which it has taken him years to assemble and at great cost. He has been secretary of the American Numismatic Association for three successive terms. Several years ago he served on the assay commission of the United States government, which tested the fineness of the coins being minted at the Philadelphia mint.—*Dayton (Ohio) Daily News*.

New Dollars Being Made in China.

The Tientsin Mint has been very busy recently coining the new dollars with the President's head on the obverse and an inscription on the reverse. A large number of twenty-cent pieces from the old die were put into circulation Feb. 11, and the dollars the 14th of said month in quantities. They are both well executed and rather handsome coins and do credit to the mint officials. Mr. Far T. Sung has left Peking on a tour to Hupeh, where he will make a general examination of the accounts of the Hupeh Mint. The new dollar will be coined and introduced into Hupeh and Hunan. The new dollars minted by all the mints will now be alike in weight, design, and value. J. DE L.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, United States, \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75c.

Entered at the Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879) February 17, 1912.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

GENERAL SECRETARY MOORE wishes to make a final appeal to those who have not paid their 1915 dues. The last notice has just been sent out, and the magazine will not be sent to those who are in arrears after the May number. We trust that prompt action will be taken by those interested. The amount due from each member is as follows: A. N. A. yearly dues, 50 cents; subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50; total, \$2.00.

THE NUMISMATIST expected to be able to show the illustrations of the new Panama-Pacific International Exposition commemorative series in this issue, but owing to delay by the Government authorities none of the pieces has yet been made. It is understood that all of the Exposition coins will be struck at the San Francisco Mint.

The 1915 Convention to Be Held at San Francisco.

Information has been received from Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, that, after due conference with the members of the Board and with active members of the Association, it has been decided by majority vote to hold the annual convention at San Francisco, Cal.

We also learn that the dates of Aug. 23, 24, and 25 have been selected, but this has not been definitely decided by vote.

Undoubtedly THE NUMISMATIST will be in a position to name the exact date in the June issue.

The Major Skinner Medal.

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

If you had intended quoting me as authority in correction with reference to the Major Skinner Medal on Page 113 of your March issue, it would have been fairer to all concerned if you had published my letter *in full*, instead of the brief reference to it which appears on Page 142 of the April number.

My letter expressed doubt if a Medal of Honor had been awarded to Major Skinner, and suggested that communication with the War Department would settle the matter definitely; I further stated that I had no desire to detract from the merit of the Majors gallantry, and if the Major had received such medal, I, in common with others, Medal of Honor Men, would heartily welcome him to membership in the Legion; my only object in writing being that THE NUMISMATIST should be strictly correct in any statement it might make.

I have just learned authoritatively that the Major *was* awarded a Medal of Honor on April 6th, in accordance with a special Act of Congress. I hasten to correct any wrong impression that the reference to my letter may have caused, and send friendly greetings and congratulations to him.

Respectfully yours,

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 8, 1915.

WALTER THORN.

Letters to Editor.

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Referring to the bank note printed in German (noted on Page 95, March issue) issued by the Northampton Bank, dated from Northampton, Pa.: This bank also operated in Allentown, Pa., and same denomination (\$10.) and type of note in German text was issued from the Allentown bank as well as that at Northampton. Another note in German print is a ten-dollar denomination issued by the Lumberman's Bank, dated from Warren, Pa. This note is of an entirely different type from the Northampton issue. Specimens of all three issues are in my educational collection of the money of the world.

Respectfully,

FARRAN ZERBE.

March 25, 1915.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

I wish to warn collectors against helping or giving money to a German aged about sixty years, who is going about America, using my name to get money from anybody who will give it to him. He travels under several names. He came to me an entire stranger and I gave him some money, enough to help him along, but find he is going to collectors, using my name and others to excite sympathy and gain person's confidence. I have just received a letter from London, cautioning me against him and stating he is using their name without authority and that he an entire stranger to them.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia Pa., April 23, 1915.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Meetings of Societies.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 18. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F. S. A., showed a series of overstruck coins of Carausius, including one on an antoninianus of Philip I.

A paper by Mr. E. T. Newell was communicated, in which the author dealt with the attribution to Cyprus of coins with the types of Alexander the Great. After proving from the history of the island that, while Phoenician mints were busily employed in issuing such coins, it was improbable that those of Cyprus should be idle, he showed that extensive series were to be ascribed to the mints of Kition and Salamis, and smaller groups to those of Paphos and Marion. A discussion followed, in which the President, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Hill, and the Rev. E. Rogers took part.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—Twenty-ninth meeting held at Board of Trade rooms, March 24th, 1915. Called to order at 8.15, President Oliver in the chair.

Secretary Hinckley being out of town, President Oliver appointed Mr. Stone to fill his office for the evening.

Members present (10): Messrs. Oliver, Wolcott, Thyberg, Morse, Pond, Curtis, Fuller, Bugbee, Prevost, and Stone. Visitors present (2): Messrs. Higgins and Drowne.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Financial report omitted until April meeting.

A communication from George L. Tilden, tendering his resignation, was read and upon motion the Secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Tilden of its acceptance with reluctance.

President Oliver, for the Governing Board, delivered the booklets containing the club by-laws, list of members with their addresses, etc. Messrs. Oliver and Frazer received the thanks of those present for their work in preparing this booklet.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership, their applications having been received at last meeting: Messrs. MacDonald, Cronin, Higgins, and Drowne.

Mr. Fuller displayed the commemorative medal of the opening of the Cape Cod Ship Canal.

The entertainment committee announced Canada as the subject for the next meeting.

Adjourned at 10.15 P. M. to April 28th.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, April 9, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Burke, Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Kunz, Low, Proskey, Reilly, Ryder, Sears, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser; as new member, Mr. Beesley, and as guests Messrs. Savage and White.

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman delivered a very instructive address on the subject of "The Greek Coins of Sicily". The address was splendidly illustrated by 186 lantern slides from photographs taken by Mr. Chapman himself, all in beautiful colors, giving a vivid idea of the splendid colorings of the southern country.

In addition to the members of the Club, the lecture was attended by a large number of friends and guests, the attendance being about eighty.

Mr. Chapman introduced his subject as follows:

"Sicily is the most beautiful country on the Mediterranean. It is of the highest historical interest, for every race has contended for its possession. From before the dawn of history the native tribes of the Sicinians and Sikelians possessed the country, and then other races planted colonies upon its fertile and attractive shores. Briefly, in order they may be enumerated as: The Phoenicians, who founded the colonies around the coast and particularly the well-known cities of Solus, now in ruins, and Panormus, now Palermo,

to-day the greatest city in Sicily and of which we have coins of the Carthaginian period. In B. C. 735 the first Greek colony founded by Ionian Greeks was established at Naxos, below the promontory of Taormina. A year later Dorians from Corinth under Archais founded Syracuse, and a few years afterwards Megara Hyblea. Zankle (Messina) was settled by Ionians, who also founded Leontini and Catana. And the Dorians in the following century founded Gela, Selinus, and Acragas. At Selinus we shall find the earliest sculptures show the characteristics of the massive Doric art.

The Greek cities grew until, as we know, they surpassed the mother country in population, in riches, and in the art of coinage. And it was a desire to see the sights of the cities which leave behind them these wonderful numismatic monuments that caused me to make tours in Sicily and to devote so much attention to the study of the country.

The Greeks drove back the Phoenician element to the region of Panormus, but in B. C. 409 local Phoenicians brought to their aid the tremendous forces of Carthage. The Carthaginians took and destroyed the cities of Selinus and Acragas. Thus again the Phoenicians held a large portion of Sicily under their sway. With varying degrees of success the Syracusans and other Greeks fought against the Carthaginians until in B. C. 274 Hiero II. of Syracuse besieged Messina, which had been seized by Campanian mercenaries called Mamertines, who besought the Romans to aid them against the Greeks. Thus the Roman race entered into the conquest for the island and the great struggle between them and the Carthaginians for its possession commenced, which continued until the end of the second Punic war in B. C. 210, when Sicily became a Roman province.

The Romans endeavored to increase the prosperity and agricultural products of the island so that it became known as the granary of Italy, but through servile and civil wars by the time of Augustus the prosperity of the island had tremendously declined.

Christianity early took root here. St. Paul landed at Syracuse on his way to Rome.

The next marked epoch begins when in A. D. 827 the Saracens landed upon the island and within fifty years had brought it entirely under their sway.

The sixth epoch begins about the middle of the tenth century, when Robert and Roger, sons of Tancred of Normandy, proceeded to Sicily in 1061, and by 1090 the entire island was subjugated and the Saracens entirely driven out of Sicily. This period, to the modern Sicilian, is the heroic age of Sicily, and scenes in the crusades of Robert and Roger are those usually portrayed on their carts.

Roger II. was finally crowned in Palermo in 1130; was succeeded by his second son William, who was followed by William II., the Good, who died in 1189, whose beautiful cathedral we will visit at Monreale. William II. gave his aunt Constance, daughter of Roger, to Henry VI., son of Frederic Barbarossa, in marriage, and Henry VI. then claimed the throne. Henry died in Messina in 1197. He was succeeded by the Emperor Frederic II. as Frederick I. of Sicily, then Conrad, then Manfred, until the battle of Benevento, 1266, who was succeeded by Charles of Anjou, and in the following centuries follow in line Sicilian kings, and during the latter part of the period Sicily came under the rule of the Kings of Naples and of Aragon.

The historical interests of Sicily are so great that I cannot give more than briefest summary; in fact, the wealth of the material at my hand this evening, historically, artistically, and scenic is so great that I am bewildered in making a choice and to condense it to a rehearsal within the limit of two hours. I must endeavor to select salient points of interest to show them to you without going into the romantically interesting history of Sicily or of the several cities.

On the side of art, you will realize by the few dates I have already given that the history of art in Sicily would comprise all the periods of Greek art, of Roman art, of Saracen art, of Norman art, and of the modern Renaissance. I would love to take up these in detail.

Palermo alone is worth a lecture; then Selinus, Acragas, Modica, Regusa another; Syracuse, Catana, Taormina, Messina another, or even to do justice to Syracuse one lecture could be made interesting.

Sicily is a triangular island lying directly off the toe of Italy, from which it was separated by the narrow strait of Messina, which is only two miles

wide. It is split off from the mainland by a great convulsion within recent geographical times. The east coast and the north coast have along their shores the continuation of the Appenine range of Italy. It contains about 10,000 square miles and a population of 3,500,000. As I have said, the north and east coasts are mountainous, but the southern coast slopes off gradually to the sea level, tremendous in sandy beaches or high gravel bluffs."

Mr. Chapman then took his audience through the following journey of Sicily, the following slides being of special beauty and interest:

Palermo, with its fine Cathedral of Norman architecture and Saracen battlements, and, in its interior, tombs of the Kings of Sicily; then the Royal Chapel in Byzantine Renaissance art, the museum with its patios and cloisters and bas-reliefs, one showing a quadriga as on many Sicilian coins. Next Monreale with its cathedral and its beautiful colored interior, and also splendid cloister; Segesta with its unfinished temple, Selinus with its three acropoli of temple precincts, on the first temple precinct with the ruins of three temples all lying as they fell, unrobbed of material, and one of them the largest Greek temple with the exception of that at Ephesus; second and original acropolis with four temple ruins; the coins of Selinus commemorating the draining of the marsh, with Apollo and Artemis in quadriga to left; reverse, the river Hypsas pouring sacrifice on altar for his purification. Same type of transitional style and beautiful execution. The above two pieces, tetradrachms, and a didrachm with Herakles slaying a bull, personifying the contest between Heat or Health and Strength and the bull Moisture or Humidity, or Water, according to Greek mythological ideas, and reverse, similar design of Hypsas pouring libation, but with the name of the river above his head, thus identifying this figure on the tetradrachms also.

Then the third acropoli or temple precinct amidst the great necropolis.

Next Agragas, the Agrigentum of the Romans, now the Giorgenti of the Sicilians, the most beautifully situated of Greek cities, on the fertile plain five miles deep from the sea, with its sacred temple precincts on an elevated ridge, with the temples of Juno and Concord standing, the latter the second most complete temple extant, and the ruins of three other temples.

Thence to the interesting town of Vittoria.

Thence to the desolated and isolated city of Camarina, where Mr. Chapman made some excavations.

From thence to the picturesque canon town of Ragusa, involving the forty-mile drive through a lonely region, which the Consul and Sicilians assured Mr. Chapman that he could never get through alive; the slides showed especially its asphalt mines, the upper and lower town, the Sca'as, or stairways; and its Capucine Monastery, in which the lecturer had most interesting experiences with its inhabitants.

And on to another canon city—Modica.

Thence through Noto, with two very fine facades of seventeenth century churches and convents.

Thence to Syracuse, in ancient times the largest of Greek cities, and where in 415 to 413 Athens exhausted her strength in a futile expedition against the Syracusans, and where the great naval battle was fought that decided the conflict on the bay or harbor at Syracuse.

One of the interesting features was the view of the Spring of Arethusa, personified on the coins by the head of the nymph surrounded by dolphins, indicating the salt water surrounding the spring, and other coins.

Thence to Catania across the plain of Leontini; beautiful view of Etna from the Public Gardens. Ascent of the lower slope of Nicolisi, the highest village, where the great lava flow of 1886 stopped, with view of the flow.

Thence to Taormina, with view through the Graeco-Roman theatre; of the sea with curving beaches, vineyard covered slopes and Etna in the background, the most beautiful view on earth.

Concluding the tour at Messina with some very impressive views taken before and twenty days after the devastating earthquake, and closing with a view across the strait of Messina from Charybdis to Scylla.

After the lecture a short business meeting took place. After the roll call the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Secretary reported the receipt of two new applications, which were referred to the Membership Committee.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of one magazine and the contribution to the library of the Club by Mr. F. B. Bardon of his own book on "The Public Schools of Madison, New Jersey," and "A Brief History of Chatham, N. J.," by Mr. Charles A. Philhower.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the President Smith medals, and announced as subject to the next meeting an address by Mr. H. Niklewicz on "Some Polish Kings; History and Coins."

The Membership Committee submitted the names of Dr. J. E. Gignoux and Mr. E. Beesley for election, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot making their election unanimous.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. S. Hudson Chapman for his very instructive lecture.

President Smith then expressed his thanks to the Club for the President medal given him, and his pride in having as member of the Club such an able artist as Mr. Swanson.

The following were the exhibits of the evening:

By Mr. De Lagerberg—Glass impression of a medal of Eustachius Le Sueur, French painter of seventeenth century, designed by Adrien Hippolyte Veyrat, medalist and engraver, 1830-1876.

By Mr. Proskey—A series of Mormon 5 cent, 10 cent, and 25 cent Bishop's general storehouse notes, 1897, 1898. Newfoundland Department of Public Works, "Cash notes," 50 cents, 1901, and \$1.00, 1902, printed by the American Bank Note Co., all in fine condition. A set of five 1915 and undated Lucky Pennies, imitating regular issues on the style of Bryan Money. Dollar in fine silver of Mohammed, the Mahdi of the Soudan, 1302 A. M., Omdurman mint; type of regular 20 piastres of Turkey. This type later usually debased with copper. Silver para (1/5 cent) of Turkey, 1223; a coin so small and thin it will float on water. Costa Rica "2 Reales, 1848, Habilitado," counterstamped on Louis XVIII., 1817, five francs, with additional counterstamp "8" at left, for 8 Reales, believed to be the only specimen seen here. Mexico, peso of Charles III., 1772; with mint-mark "Mo" and the master's initials, "F. M." inverted. Another size of 4 reales, but inscribed "8 R", dated 1784. Poland, Frederick Augustau, 1729, gold 1/4 ducat. Franco-American marques, 1729-60, 16 varieties of date and mintage, and 2 half marques. Mints of Paris, Rouen, Rochelle, Lyons, Limoges, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Dijon, Amiens, Nantes, Lille, and one "HB" monogram (?). Wright & Bale's medal of Lafayette, reverse with Louis Philippe, copper proof, with engrailed edge. Also two smaller Lafayettes, one reverse eagle, the other "The Defender of American and French Liberty". Two Greek hemidrachms of Rhodes, with name of "Gorgos"—both from same pair of dies, a very rare occurrence, for when one does find one die the same on two coins, the reverse dies will be different.

By Mr. Wormser—Emden, two silver medals of the College of Forty, 1686 and 1789. Batenberg Bronckhorst, Herman Theodore ducat 1578. Brunswick Third Bell Thaler. Thalers of Eichstadt and Bamberg.

By Mr. Henry Chapman—His unique private collection of the Colonial and State issues of New York from 1709 to 1788; 90 different notes; 36 notes issued by cities and individuals from 1790 to 1815. Also the extremely rare store cards (Hard Times Tokens) of New York, Trested; Mobile, Ala., Hunt Pychon & Jackson; Augusta, Geo., I. Gilbert; New Orleans, Henderson & Gaines. Also United States currency, 50 cents, Justice seated, reverse, gilt work inverted, parchment paper.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, April 6, 1915, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting came to order at 7.30 P. M., with President Shinkle in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Kraft, and Gies.

Mr. Charles K. Warner of Philadelphia, Pa., presented the society with fifty beautiful Masonic pennies, and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him for the same.

The present officers were reelected to serve for another year.

Exhibited—By Mr. Kraft: Three choice cents of 1794, the following rare varieties: Hays Nos. 27, 29, and 48; two of 1795, thin planchet, McGirk's varieties 4C and 6A; two 1803, large date, pointed 1; two varieties

1807 over 6, one with blunt 1 and small 7; two varieties 1817, 15 stars, and 1817, 13 stars, McGirk 1A.

By Dr. Wilharm: 1793 Liberty Cap cent, 12L; 1796 fillet head, uncirculated and bright; 1801 UNITED; 1834, large date, and large stars.

By Mr. Gies: The following United States cents: 1795 McGirk 4A; 1796 Liberty Cap, 1A; 1796, 2D; 1819, 2A; 1821, 1A; 1821, 1E; 1825, 2A.

Meeting adjourned to meet the first Tuesday evening in May.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

A Portugal Republican Dollar.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.



The above illustrated coin is a one escudo piece of Portugal, dated Oct. 5, 1910, in commemoration of the proclamation of the new Republic. By decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, a new monetary system was established. The unit is the gold escudo, of 100 centavos, which equals the one milreis goldpiece of the old system. The gold coins are of the denomination of 2, 5, and 10 escudos. The silver coins are 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos, and the nickel and bronze coins are of 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos. English sovereigns and half sovereigns are legal tender for $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ escudos.

"The Nutshell."

Ex-President Augustus G. Heaton of New York City has favored us with a copy of Vol. I., No. 1, of a neat and interesting little pamphlet entitled "The Nutshell," which he is privately printing. This is "an entirely personal publication, intended for the communication to friends, congenial acquaintances, and others interested, at widely scattered abodes, of original thought, sentiment, observation, experience, narrative, humor, and other expressions of an active mind." The pamphlet will be issued quarterly, and will be sent regularly to subscribers: 24 copies or 6 subscriptions \$1.00. Knowing Mr. Heaton's interest in numismatic subjects, we shall be greatly surprised if we do not find numerous and interesting numismatic references in some of the succeeding numbers of his periodical. We certainly wish him every success in his original undertaking.

Notes Issued Under Military Authority.

An interesting set of notes, of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1 and \$2, has been brought to our attention by Mr. Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass. They are of about four inches long by two wide, and of neat design, printed in green on white paper. The inscription reads "BY MILITARY AUTHORITY AUGUSTUS LNYCH Will pay to bearer on demand FIVE CENTS in current funds when the sum of FIVE DOLLARS or its multiple is presented. TUSCALOOSA, ALA. 1866." Signed by Augustus Lynch. The exact purpose of the issue of this series of notes is not known. The general design of each note is the same, with the difference of the denomination.

"Large United States Cents."

Mr. Theodore J. Venn of Chicago, a member of the American Numismatic Association, has favored us with a complimentary copy of his monograph entitled "Large United States Cents; A Monograph on the Big Copper 'Pennies' Coined by the U. S. Government from 1793 to 1857." This work, which consists of 31 pages, neatly printed, gives "a description of the various types and principal varieties, their relative value in the different states of preservation, and their monetary value to the collector or possessor, said values being based on close observation of the results of coin auction sales and such experiences as an alert collector, possessing discrimination as to the actual condition of coins, naturally would acquire through numismatic associations covering a period of over thirty years. The total coinage for the various years is also given." Mr. Venn has some interesting things to say in regard to the classification of coin condition, and outlines a very reasonable method of describing condition. The work should be desirable to all persons who are interested in the cent series, and also to the outsider who very frequently wishes to know the value of a large cent. The publication price is one dollar.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Laetare Medal, conferred annually by Notre Dame University on a distinguished Catholic layman, has been awarded to Miss Mary T. Herrick of Washington, D. C. (See NUMISMATIST, April, 1910, Page 114).

The jury of awards of the nineteenth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design has awarded the Innes Gold Medal to Joseph T. Pearson, Jr. The Saltus Gold Medal goes to the "Winged Figure," by Abbott Thayer.

The Polar Medal has been awarded by the British Government to the officers and men of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-14. This medal was last awarded in 1913 to the members of Captain Scott's last Antarctic Expedition.

Mr. Vincent Astor of New York has been awarded a medal by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for erecting the best six-story apartment house in New York, 1914.

J. DE L.

Albert Medal to Marconi.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was presented to William Marconi at London on April 11. The medal was instituted in 1863 when the Prince Consort was President of the society. The medal is awarded annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce."

A Present to the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

We are informed that Mr. Charles K. Warner of Philadelphia has recently presented the Ohio State Numismatic Society with fifty Masonic Mark Pennies.

Well-Known Chicago Numismatic Dealer Changes Location

It will be noted in the advertising columns of this month's NUMISMATIST that Mr. Edward Michael, the well-known Chicago numismatic dealer, has changed the headquarters of his business from his former address of 138 North Dearborn Street to 119 North Dearborn Street.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
 Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
 \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
 burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 19, 1915.
 If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 15, 1915,

the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue.

APPLICANTS

M. S. Meigs, (Roman)

Weymouth, Mass.

Byrle B. Davis, (Pioneer & U. S.)

1102 E. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

PROPOSED BY

F. H. Shumway

H. E. Morey

E. W. Leonard

L. T. Brodstone

Changes of Address.

Chas. B. Turrill, to 57 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, from Guelph, to 84 King St., E., Toronto, Canada.

Thomas W. Voetter, from La Guaira, Venezuela, to Antofagasta, Chile, care American Consulate.

F. J. Carpenter, from Mt. Vernon, to R. #77, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 19, 1915.

General Secretary.

Mehl's Monthly for April.

The leading article in this issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* relates to the holding of the 1915 A. N. A. Convention at San Francisco. The *Monthly* is heartily in favor of holding the convention in that city. The tenth installment of "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," by Mr. Sigmund Krausz of Chicago, appears. This article has to do with Vespasianus, A. D. 69-79. There is a continuation of the report of the "Denford Numismatic Society," regarding common coins that are scarce, that is continued from the March number. There is much other interesting and important numismatic matter.

United States Coinage for March.**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.**

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of March, 1915.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Double Eagles -----	208,000	\$4,160,000.00
Total Gold -----	208,000	\$4,160,000.00
Quarter Dollars -----	692,000	\$ 173,000.00
Dimes -----	780,000	78,000.00
Total Silver -----	1,472,000	\$ 251,000.00
Five Cents -----	910,200	\$ 45,510.00
One Cent -----	5,106,200	51,062.00
Total Minor -----	6,016,400	\$ 96,572.00
Total Coinage -----	7,896,400	\$4,507,572.00

Coinage for Philippine Islands' Government:

20 Centavos ----- 385,000 pieces (silver)

Coinage for Foreign Governments:

Costa Rica—

2 Colones ----- 5,000 pieces (gold)

Salvador—

3 Centavos ----- 2,700,000 pieces (silver)

1 Centavo ----- 2,000,000 pieces (silver)

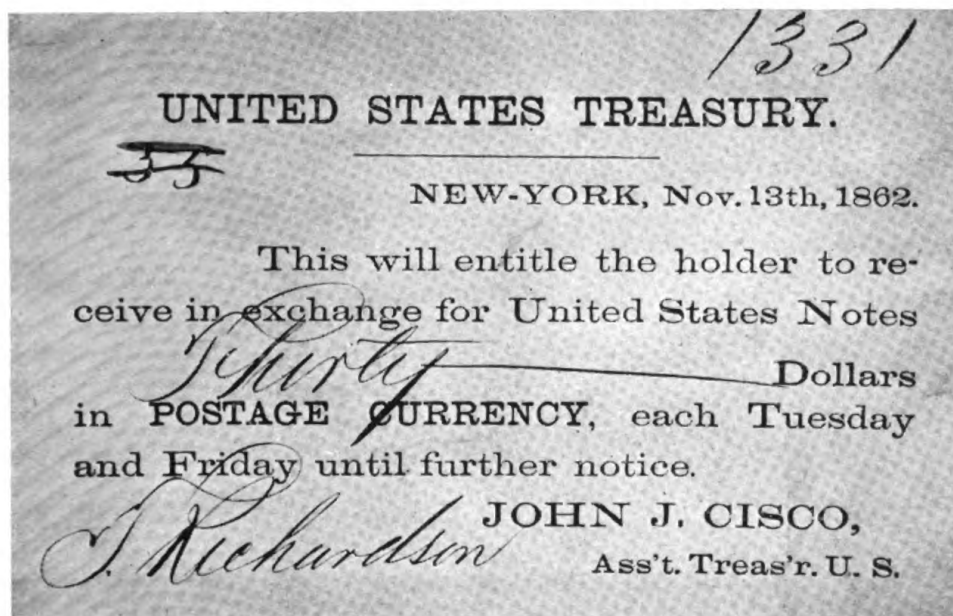
A Placque to Prof. Guilio De Petra.



The above placque was recently given to Prof. Guilio De Petra, the distinguished Italian archaeologist and numismatist, by the Neapolitan Numismatic Society in honor of his appointment as a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy. The placque was decided upon at a meeting of the Society on Jan. 11, 1915. The design was composed by Prof. Comm. Luigi Correria of the University of Naples, a member of the Neapolitan Numismatic Society, while the artistic execution was confided to another member of the Society, the celebrated medallist, Prof. Eugenio Omalio. Five examples of the placque were made, the first of which was given to Prof. De Petra; the second to the Italian Numismatic Society; the third to the Italian Institute of Numismatics; the fourth to the Milan Numismatic Society, and the fifth to be preserved by the Neapolitan Numismatic Society. On Sunday, March 7,

all the members of the Directing Council of the Neapolitan Society visited the home of Prof. De Petra, and Sig. Memmo Cagiati, Councilor Delegate of the Society, presented the plaque, as an expression of affectionate homage of the Society for its illustrious fellow-member. Prof. De Petra received it with much gratification, and warmly thanked the Society and Sig. Cagiati.

Re. Fractional Currency.



The Treasury permit illustrated above is interesting in showing the manner in which fractional currency was distributed not long after the first issue, which took place in August, 1862. We are indebted to Mr. David Proskey for the loan of the permit.

Coming Sales.

- May 13, 14, 15. Ancient and Foreign, Colonial, and U. S. Coins and Medals, the collection of Hon. W. A. P. Thompson of Coatesville, Pa. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
- May 15. Additional lots from the C. G. Moritz collection; Foreign Crowns, U. S. Silver and Gold Coins, Colonials, U. S. Cents, &c. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
- May 19, 20, 21. Collection of United States Coins: Splendid Series of Gold Coins, Early U. S. Silver; Branch Mint Series, and Fine Collection 1794 Cents. U. S. Coin Co., New York City.
- May 25. Collection of Rare U. S. and Pioneer Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins formed by Mr. B. W. Smith of Redlands, Cal.; Splendid Branch and Regular Mint Series in Gold and Silver. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
- May 25. Auction of Collection belonging to Various Parties. William Hesslein, Boston, Mass.
- May —. Fine General Collection of U. S. and Foreign Coins. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
- June —. The Rupert E. Kingsford Collection of Coins, Medals, and Tokens. Lyman Low, New Rochelle, N. Y.



**The
American Numismatic Society
New York**

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

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New York, April 1, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the subject of the meeting was the "Mediaeval and Modern Coinages of the Balkans," and called upon Mr. Albert R. Frey, the first speaker of the evening, who took up the early and mediaeval coins of the Balkan kingdoms and states. The different influences brought to bear were dwelt upon at length. One influence, coming from Byzantium and Turkey, extended in a north and northwestern direction, and other influences from Russia and Finland worked southerly and southwesterly, while other factors coming from Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, and Western Europe, worked in an easterly direction.

The earliest money undoubtedly was nothing more than barter, skins largely from the black martin, and called kuna, were undoubtedly much used before 1400. Then probably various Russian coins with their denominations played an important part in the Balkan history—the Russian grivna or the denga and the poluschka. The western influence shortly after made itself felt with the gros, which had become a common coin in the countries north of the Balkans. This is the Italian grosso, which found its way shortly, into Turkey under the name of ghrush. Quoting from Schotts' interesting work, Mr. Frey touched upon much of the folk lore of Moldavia and Wallachia, where it had reference to coins or money. Up to recent years the practice of placing a coin in the hands of a deceased person was a survival of the ancient custom of putting an obolus with the dead for ferriage over the Styx.

Turning to Bulgaria, a number of the mints were mentioned. Sofia, the capital, was a mint in Roman times under the name of Serdica, where Roman coins were issued from Aurelius to Geta. Another place mentioned was Aquae Calidae, not far from the present Burgas, where many interesting discoveries of Roman coins have been made. During one of the Bulgarian kingdoms strictly national coinage was issued, following the Byzantine type, by the Emperor Manuel I., 1143-1181, which are distinguished by a peculiar mark, an abbreviation of Czar. Of the old Serbian kingdom, the issues consisted of follari, some of them concave and copied from the Byzantine types. This word comes from follis, meaning a purse. Many of these coins show on one side Christ on a throne, and on the other side, either St. Constantine or St. Stephen, patron Saint of the country.

Bosnia was then taken up. This division embraced much more territory in former times than the present part known by that name. There were a number of Ottoman mints there when the Turks were at the height of their power, located in what was then termed Bosnia, but now in Serbia. One mint at Novobrdó, or Novaberda, was located at some rich gold and silver mines. These mines were described by the traveler Brocquiere in 1433 as very rich, with an annual yield of 200,000 ducats. Another mint was erected at Uskub by Mohammed Fatih. Another mint at Karatova was near rich silver and lead mines. In Dalmatia, the principal city, Ragusa, had a silver coinage from the twelfth century. The earliest were follari of Byzantine type, and were followed by the grossi. Many of these bore the figure of Blasius, the patron Saint of the city. The mezzanini, or half grossi, were copied from the Venetian type, but to Ragusa must be given the credit for issuing a coin found nowhere else. This was the artilucco, or artiluk, a word apparently of Turkish origin, and was an imitation of the Polish dreigroscher, and is found dated as far back as 1628. Its original value was 8 grossetti, but a later type, called the artilucco nuovo, had a value of only 3 grossetti. The large silver consisted of scudos of 36 grossetti and ducato of 40 grossetti, which appeared as late as 1806, and the vislino, or tallaro, of 60 grossetti, which was used extensively in trade with Turkey. In copper there were soldi and bagattini. Albania offers rich material. It is identical to some extent with the ancient Illyria, Scutari being mentioned as early as B. C. 604, and came under Roman sovereignty in B. C. 168. The northern portion formed part of the Serbian dynasty of Nemanjic about 1360. Upon the dissolution of this dynasty certain cities, such as Scutari, Antivari, and Dulcigno, retained certain municipal and autonomous privileges. Taking up the principal mints, we find that the patron Saint of Scutari was Stephen, and his image occurred on the early follari. This city was ceded to Venice by its native ruler George Balischio in 1408, and surrendered to Turkey in 1477. The series begins with the silver grossi from about 1385, and the coins are not especially rare. The patron Saint of Antivari was St. George—prototype of the English issues. St. George was represented on horseback killing a

dragon. This city was a Venetian possession from 1405 to 1571, when it was ceded to the Turks. Many of the coins bear the images of St. George and St. Marcus, the latter showing Venetian influence. The coins of Dulcigno bear an Agnus Dei, afterwards copied in Western Europe as a mouton d'or in France, or a gouden lamm in the Low Countries. The modern town now in Montenegro, has a few cross streets and a central bazaar. Cattaro was ceded to Venice in 1423 and retained the right to maintain its own mint. It remained a Venetian possession until 1797. Silver grossetti and copper and billon quattrini, follari, and soldi were issued here. Saint Trifon was the patron Saint, and is shown generally with palm in his hand. The reverses have St. Mark and VENETO in an ellipse resembling the Venetian types.

Drivasto, celebrated in the middle ages for its trade in grain, had also a coinage, but these are of the utmost rarity. But six varieties are known, nearly all unique. They show the Virgin and child on the obverse, and usually a standing figure with inscription Drivasti on the reverse. Its last bishop was elected in 1336. In the fifteenth century it rapidly declined and was conquered by Mohammed II. in 1478.

Sas, called also Sovacia and Svac by the Serbs, is mentioned in annals as early as the ninth century. It was plundered often during mediaeval times. Its last bishop was in 1530, when it was practically destroyed. The ruins of an ancient chapel are still to be seen. This was dedicated to St. John and the few coins—which are very rare—that are still extant of this place bear his effigy. Only five specimens are known, and bear the words "Sovacii Civitas."

Mr. Frey begged to acknowledge the liberal help he had received from the works of Chaudoir and the various contributions by Zambaur, Dechaut, and Stockert. In conclusion he mentioned that the meeting was held on a thoroughly numismatic day, being Maunday Thursday, and made familiar to numismatists by the English series of Maundy coins first instituted by Charles II. of England.

Mr. Howland Wood then spoke on the coinages of the modern Balkan States, and gave a brief outline of Turkish history. His remarks in brief are as follows:

Roughly speaking, one might say that there are two big races of people that have reached out from their homes in Central Asia and made themselves known in other parts of the world, these are the Mongols and the Turks. The Huns were one of the early tribes to make an excursion into Europe and the Mongol Tartars were another. These got as far as Germany and into Hungary, and some of these, the Golden Horde, settled in parts of Russia; others went into China, while others overran Persia, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor, and founded dynasties in India. But before these hordes of Jhinghis Khan came into being, various nomad tribes had left Sungaria and the desert of Gobi. The White Huns were one branch that broke up the Greek Bactrian Empire. Another branch was the Turks, who appeared about the sixth century. Although for a long while they were not successful against the Khalfate and other powerful dynasties south of the Jaxartes and Oxus rivers, they quietly gained power individually as mercenary troops and as leaders of troops, supplanting their masters and founded dynasties as at Gazni and other places. With these openings, fresh tribes came in and the great Seljuke Empire of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries was Turkish. But even these Turks did not have everything their own way. The Tartar hordes under Jhinghis and his successors pushed various Turkoman tribes farther and farther away from their homes. Out of some of these tribes which were buffeted back and forth between the Greek Empire, the Sultans of Egypt, and the Mongols, was a sturdy band under the leadership of one Ertoghrul. About the middle of the thirteenth century this band while near Angora stumbled across a battle being waged between Kay Kubad, the Seljuke Sultan of Iconium, and a Mongol army. Not knowing either side, but liking a good scrap, Ertoghrul plunged in on the side of the Seljuks and won the day. The Sultan was not slow to reward his new allies, and lands and camping grounds were given to them in the old Roman province of Bithynia, on the then frontiers of the Mohammedan world and the Greek Empire. The tribe gradually increased in numbers and possessions and under Ertoghrul's son, Othman, became independent. This was the beginning of the Turkish or the Ottoman Empire, and as the years went on they vanquished this and that tribe and captured towns and cities from the Greeks, reached the sea

coast and built a fleet. The big Greek cities of Brusa and Nicaea came into their possession. At the end of the thirteenth century the Seljuke Dynasty came to an end and the Ottomans felt more free to wage war among their neighbors as they pleased. Ten tribes of the Turkoman race divided up this empire, and the Ottomans were by no means the largest of these, though gradually these various tribes were all swallowed up by the House of Othman. Finally they reached the eastern shores of the Bosphorus, where for a while they rested.

During this breathing spell the Turks began to organize their new dominions, and the first money was issued. Being hemmed in on all sides by enemies, especial attention was given to an army, and the first standing army of modern times was developed. These men were paid, and regular infantry corps were organized. By this time the Ottomans had become a mixed race, and all sorts of clans and tribes flocked to their standards, but in order to have some sort of check on these a rival body was formed composed of Christians, these were called new troops, or Janissaries.

The Byzantine Empire at this time was about at its lowest ebb, heavily taxed, corrupt, filled with foreign soldiers and chiefs, full of intrigues and jealousies, besides the civil war between two rival Emperors, made it an easy prey to the Turks, who were biding their time. Outside of Scutari and a few forts on the Asiatic side and but narrow strips along the sea on the European side, the Servian Empire pressing it hard on the north and west, the Venetian, Genoese, and Knights of St. John gouging big holes out of its vitals, the empire was but a shadow of itself. Besides this it had to maintain two Emperors and three Empresses. One of the Emperors, Cantacuzenus, had given his daughter to Orkhan. What really brought the Turks into Europe was the struggle between the Venetians and the Genoese. The Venetians had already aroused the anger of the Turks, and consequently support was given to their rivals. Eighty men first crossed over on a couple of rafts, and in a few days three thousand soldiers were over. One excuse led to another to send more troops over. Constantinople did not fall yet, but Adrianople fell in 1361. The Turks pushed on through Macedonia and Thrace and in places reached the Adriatic. But northward the way was not so easy, for here were vigorous races of Slavs, Servians, Bornians, Bulgarians, Vlachs, Hungarians, and others. The first encounter between northern Christians and the invaders was in 1364. Gradually these Christian states were conquered or became vassals of the Turks, though not without long and hard fights.

About forty years later it seemed as though the Turkish power would be wiped out, for all the structure they had built in Asia was tumbled down in one blow by Timur, better known as Tamerlane. But the Turks rose above this defeat chiefly through the strength of their rulers. No other nation has produced, one after the other, eight sovereigns as brilliant as did the Ottomans. In 1453 Constantinople fell, and for nearly two hundred years Turkey was at the height of its power. In fact, in many ways it outshone Christian Europe. Since the middle of the seventeenth century its course has been downward. The Sultans ceased to have the power and influence they once had, their place being usurped by governors and corrupt officials, revolt was ripe and first one province and then another separated or was taken away until to-day we see but a phantom, though a very lively one, of the former greatness of Turkey.

Urkhan issued the first Turkish coins. The first coins issued in Europe were at Serez in 1419; then Adrianople, 1429, and then Constantinople, 1471. The first Turkish silver coins were called akches, one-third or one-fourth of Constantinople the first gold coin was issued, this was called an altoon, or by Europeans a sequin; this was in 1478. The altoon, or sultane altoon, was known by various names, such as floore (florin), shabee under the Persian influence, and after the conquest of Egypt, as ashrafee or sherefee. Before gold was struck the Venetian ducat for the most part filled the need of gold with the Turks.

The akcheh, as well as all other denominations introduced later, gradually deteriorated. The akcheh became as thin as paper. About 1700 a new coinage began. Two standards of gold were issued side by side, the altoonees and the zer mahboobs, in weight about three-fourths of the former. Those of the heavier standard that had the toughra on them were called funduk altoonees. Long before the Turks issued large silver coins, Austrian

thalers and Dutch rixdalers were current in Turkey. These the Turks called *asadi ghuroosh*. In 1687 Suleyman II. issued large silver coins which were called *ghuroosh*, and by travelers *piastres*, but they weighed only about three-fourths of the foreign coins. Another coin that came in was the *para*, which was worth 3 *akchehs*. 5, a *beshlik*; 10, an *onlik*; 15, *onbeshlik*; 20, *virgirmilik*; the *otuzlik*, or *zolota*, (a slavie word), 30 *para*; 40 *para*, the *ghuroosh*; 60 *paras*, the *altmishlik*; 100 *paras*, the *yuzlik*.

The following are some of the Turkish mints in Europe: Constantinople, Adrianople, Serez, (now in Bulgaria), Novabazaar in Servia, Uskub, or Skub, now in Servia, Karatova now in Servia, Sidrah Kiysi in Salonika, Kujaniya in old Servia, Cianitza in Servia, Srebernitza in Bosnia, Belgrade in Servia, Ochrida in Albania, Sofia in Bulgaria, Sarajevo in Bosnia, as well as the mint name Serai, which was probably for the same place.

The modern Greeks of today are largely the descendants of the ancient Greeks. Naturally there is a mixture of various bloods. For a time they considered themselves Romans rather than Greeks. The identity of the Greeks as a people largely disappeared under the corruption of the Byzantine Empire, which was far worse than the subsequent Turkish rule. It is only in the last 100 years that the Greeks have given much, if any, thought as to who they were or of their ancient glories. All during the time the Greeks were under Turkish control they suffered as much at Christian hands, because they were considered heretics, as they suffered under the Moslems. Modern Greece begins in the twenties of the last century.

After the battle of Navarino, in 1827, the Greek provisional government was set up with Capo d'Istria at the head. From 1828 to 1831 the Republic issued money—a silver piece called a phoenix and divisional pieces in copper called *leptas*, 1, 5, 10, and 20. 100 *lepta* went to the phoenix, which equalled one-sixth of a Spanish dollar.

After the assassination of Capo d'Istria an international convention made Greece a kingdom, and the Bavarian prince Otho was placed on the throne. In 1833 the monetary system was modelled on the French and the phoenix became *drachme*, though of the same value as before, which was the same as the franc. 40 and 20 *drachmes* were issued in gold, with head to left. 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ *drachmes* were issued in silver, with head to right. We have a $\frac{1}{4}$ *drachme* dated 1875, with head to left. This portrait shows a moustache. These pieces were engraved by K. Voight, a Bavarian engraver. The copper simply bears the Greek arms and value on reverse, and comes in 10, 5, and 2 *leptas* and 1 *lepton*. In 1862 a revolution drove Otho from the throne, and George of Denmark succeeded him. In 1867 Greece became part of the Latin Monetary Union, with the proviso that the money should be struck at the Paris Mint. In gold, pieces of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 *drachmes* were struck. In silver, 5, 2, and 1 *drachmes*, and 50 and 20 *leptas* were struck, and in bronze, 10, 5, 2, and 1 *leptas*. Some of the bronze was struck at Bordeaux, Strassburg, and other French mints. The pieces were engraved by Barre, and later by Borrel, and show several different portraits. In 1910, 1 and 2 *drachms* pieces, in the new style of art, were engraved by Jacobidy. On the reverse is depicted Thetis on a sea horse bringing the shield forged by Vulcan to Achilles. In 1893, 20, 10, and 5 *lepta* pieces were made in nickel. They have a crown on the obverse. In 1912 a new issue was put out engraved by Pillet. These have a central hole, and show on one side an owl on a vase. In recent years a special coinage for Crete has been issued similar in style to the regular Greek coinage.

The Wallachians, or Roumanians, were not confined to Roumania. They are numerous in Transylvania, and from there to the southern borders of Thessaly. The third Bulgarian Kingdom was Roumania. The modern Roumanians of today are the descendants of the mixed population of old Roman Dacia, Macedonia, Thrace, and Moesia, who were so effectually Romanized that the language has survived to this day. The barbarians of the north came in—the Goths in 250, later the Huns, the Bulgarians, the Avars, the Magyars, the Golden Horde of Kipjak under Batu, the Turks, Cossacks, and Tartars. The people fled to the mountains, and for centuries were forgotten. They had their own *Woiwodes*, or *Hospodars*, and were tribute to Turkey from 1460 to 1861. The common people were probably the poorest and most wretched in Europe under their rulers and Turkish rule. In 1802 Russia stepped in and made things a little better. Moldavia and Wallachia were joined into the Principality of Roumania in 1861. The first prince was

Couza, but he was not successful and abdicated in 1866. Prince Charles of the royal Prussian family of Hohenzollen Simaringen was then chosen. Up to the battle of Plevna in 1877 it was said the Roumanians ceased to have any martial or warlike spirit. Since then they have shown their worth.

As I have said, Charles of Hohenzollen was elected prince in 1866. He was proclaimed king in 1881. His death has been reported since the war started last year. The coinage is that of the Latin Monetary Union. The unit is the leu, plural lei, which is divided into 100 bani. The first coins struck were bronze. These were made by Watt & Co. and Heaton of Birmingham in 1867. The silver began in 1869. The first series showed a portrait, and was struck at Frankfurt. The next issue was struck in Brussels from 1873-77, and had simply the arms and value. The dies were cut by Kullrich, and show the head of Charles. The silver was first struck in Vienna, and later gold, silver and copper were struck at Brussels. After 1881 the inscription was changed from Domul, prince, to Rege, king. About 1900 a nickel coinage came out for 20, 10, and 5 bani, and bronze for 1 and 2 bani. In 1906, on the fortieth anniversary of his reign, a new gold, silver, and nickel coinage was issued. These were engraved by Michaud, and were struck at Brussels, though some of the nickel were struck at Hamburg. The nickel have a central hole. In 1910 a new issue of silver was put out; these show a native peasant girl in the fields spinning.

The Slavic race, which everybody has been hearing much more about since the present war, is a large and old race which is slowly coming to the fore. The Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks of Hungary, Croats, Serbs, and Bulgarians belong to this race. They fall in two classes as regards religion, those that received Christianity from the East and those that received it from Rome. During the past century two other divisions have arisen—northern and southern.

The Serbians were first settled in the Carpathians, but were invited by the Emperor Heraclius in 630 to settle in the desolated western parts of his empire. For several centuries they remained settled in these lands under their Knezes, or Krals. In the twelfth century the old Serbian Kingdom came into being, and in the fourteenth century it looked as if the Serbs would succeed the Byzantine Empire, and the Turks would be kept out of Europe. This was under Stephan Dushan, but it was not to be, as his death in 1355 caused his empire gradually to tumble down, and at Kossovo in 1389 the kingdom became subject to Turkey.

The present Serbia begins when the Turkish yoke was thrown off in 1804. This preceded the Greek revolution by fifteen years. These successes were won by one of the people, Kara George. He was a natural leader, comparable a good deal to Villa, and whenever he appeared victory was at his side. In 1813, however, he lost his hold on both himself and his people, and during an invasion of the Turks fled to Austria with most of the leaders. One remained, Milosch Obrenovitch, he, compromising with the Turks, virtually made the country free, though under the tribute of Turkey. In 1817 Milosch was chosen grand Knez, or prince, and in 1830 the country became semi-independent. Milosch was forced to abdicate in 1839 in favor of his son, Milan, who died soon after. Michail, a younger brother, reigned from 1840-1842. Then came in Alexander of the Kara George line, and he was retired in 1857. The old Milosch and his son Michael were recalled, the former dying in 1860, and Michael became prince a second time. He was assassinated in 1868. The expelled Alexander Kara Georgeovitch was convicted in Austria with complicity in the crime, and he and his posterity were declared forever excluded from the Serbian throne. Nevertheless this line, through assassinations, is now on the throne.

The coinage began in 1868, during the reign of Michael Obrenovich III., with an issue of copper coins struck at Vienna and designed by Scharff. They consisted of 1, 5, and 10 para pieces. In the same year Milan Obrenovitch succeeded Michael, though not until 1875 were coins struck, when we find coins engraved by Leisek and Scharff, which were struck at Vienna. Serbia had already adopted the Latin Monetary Union system, making a dinar worth a franc, and 100 paras going to a dinar. A similar issue followed in 1879, engraved by Tasset, showing a slight moustache. This included the 5 dinar piece in silver and copper paras. In 1882 there appeared a gold issue, showing Milan with a much larger moustache and bearing his new title of King,

which was conferred on him in that year. On these the head faces the other way, and the dies were engraved by Scharff. In 1883 appear a nickel issue, showing the arms of Serbia used for the first time. These were made by Heaton of Birmingham. In 1889 Milan abdicated in favor of his son, Alexander, whose coin issues consisted of silver. These show a portrait, and were designed by Scharff. On the assassination of Alexander in 1902, Peter of the first Kara Georovitch line was placed on the throne. In 1904 a new issue appeared, showing the head of Peter; the 5 dinar piece shows the additional portrait of the first Kara George and is commemorative of the first centennial of the independence of Serbia. The nickel coins are of the same type as the previous issue.

When the Serbian monarchy received its death blow at Kossovo in 1389 the inhabitants of the mountains in the western part of the empire preserved their independence. But after the fall of the Albanians under Scanderberg these Serbians could not hold out against the Turks and retreated further into the mountains. This part goes under the name of Tzernogora, or Blank Mountain, known to us as Montenegro from its Venetian translation. This happened about 1485. From that time on this little country has been almost constantly at war with Turkey, and with but one brief exception has maintained its independence. In the battle of Grahovo in 1858 Montenegro became recognized as a European power.

The first prince was Danilo. He was assassinated in 1860, and was followed by Nicholas, who still rules.

Montenegro has but recently issued money, beginning about 1906 with a nickel and copper issue struck at Vienna; later gold and silver have been issued, some struck at Paris and some I think at Vienna. The denominations are perpers and paras, and they bear the portrait of Nicholas on one side and the national arms on the reverse.

The Bulgarian kingdoms of the middle ages and the Bulgarian kingdom of today must not be confused as being founded by the same people. The original Bulgars were a Hunnish tribe similar to the Avars and Tartars of Scythian or Turanian stock, who conquered a Slavic people and finally became merged with them. From 527-565 mingled tribes of Huns, Bulgarians, and Slavs invaded the Byzantine Empire, but the inroads of the Avars on top of them cut their activities for a while short. In the seventh century the first Bulgarian kingdom arose. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century. The first kingdom ended in 971 at the hands of the Russians and the Byzantines. The second kingdom lasted from 976 to 1018.

The third kingdom came into being about 1190, was established by the Wallachians and lasted about 200 years. None of these kingdoms had the vitality or the influence that the early Serbian kingdom had and cannot compare with it in anywise.

The Bulgarian people since that time were very thoroughly under the rule of the Turks and lived a forlorn existence for centuries. Attempts to rise up were few and far between and were for the most part in the nineteenth century.

Bulgaria was made a principality under the suzerainty of Turkey in 1878 by the peace of San Stefano and the treaty of Berlin. The first prince was Alexander of Battenberg, who abdicated in 1887. Silver 5, 2, and 1 levas and 50 stotinkis, struck at St. Petersburg, were issued under this ruler, as well as copper 10, 5, and 2 stotinkis by Heaton of Birmingham. None of these coins shows a portrait.

Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg was the next ruler. His first coinage was nickel, introduced in 1888, and was struck at Brussels. The denominations were 20, 10, 5, and 2½ stotinkis. These were slightly changed in 1906. The silver and gold was struck at Kremnitz, and bore the portrait of Ferdinand to the left. The designs were by Schraff of Vienna. Some copper coins of 1 and 2 stotinkis were made at Paris in 1901. Since Ferdinand has taken the title of Czar, a new issue has been put out. The silver was designed by Schwartz, and the gold by Marschall. The 100 liva piece is a very handsome coin.

It was moved, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Frey and Wood for their most interesting papers.

After some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

New York, April 17th, 1915.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of February 20th, March 4th, March 20th, and April 1st, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members: Messrs. Otis H. Cutler, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, William G. Pearce, and H. H. Westinghouse, of New York; Edward F. Carry, R. Ortman, and Harry F. Williams, of Chicago, and Max Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland. Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Governors would report that the exhibits now on view are the same as last month except that the case full of curious-shaped coins has been replaced by medals of Bismarck. These medals, as well as the United States war medals, have aroused considerable interest, and we have received a number of newspaper clippings regarding them. The decoration of Gustavus Adolphus, for distinguished conduct in the Thirty Years' War, which was mentioned in the report at the March meeting, still remains on exhibition. The Society has the option of purchasing it, and, while its financial condition at the present time would not warrant the purchase from its own funds, it would certainly be a most desirable addition to its collection, and would present a good opportunity to any of the members who might feel generously inclined.

The number of visitors during the month of March was 810.

The additions to the cabinet since the March meeting have been: 276 coins, 80 medals, and 1 piece of paper money, from the following donors: Rochester Numismatic Society, Mrs. Robert James Campbell, Elliott Smith, J. Sanford Saltus, A. R. Frey, Howland Wood, and P. O. Tremblay.

This includes a very considerable donation from Mr. P. O. Tremblay of Montreal of 268 Canadian tokens and medals.

Attention is called to the finely executed portrait medal by Mr. J. M. Swanson of Mr. Elliott Smith, President of the New York Numismatic Club. Also to the silver medal, with original ribbon and c'asp, given by Gen. B. F. Butler to the colored troops in the Civil War who distinguished themselves for courage in the campaign before Richmond. This medal is of the very greatest rarity; it was presented by Mr. Saltus.

Accessions to the library: 2 books, 12 periodicals, 1 pamphlet, 6 coin sale catalogues. Duplicates—2 periodicals, 1 coin sale catalogue. Non-numismatic—1 book, 5 periodicals, 3 pamphlets. Donors: Emil Bahrfeldt (Berlin), Cleveland Museum of Art, Henry Russell Drowne, Gutttag Brothers, Hispanic Society of America, Archer M. Huntington, B. Max Mehl, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museu Paulista (Brazil), Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien, J. W. Scott, Treasury Department (Washington), Theodore J. Venn, Harry F. Williams, and Howland Wood.

Respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject for consideration—the future policy of the Society regarding business and other meetings, and how to increase the interest in them. This was followed by an informal discussion, in which fourteen members participated.

The following proposition for amendment to the By-Laws was presented by Mr. Belden, who gave notice that he would bring it up for action at the November meeting:

CHAPTER VII, Section 1 amended to read as follows:

1—Regular meetings shall be held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November, at such hour and place as the Council may direct and nine members shall constitute a quorum.

On motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

Important Announcement by B. Max Mehl
ANNOUNCING
THE SALE AT AUCTION
OF THE
Magnificent and Valuable Collection
OF
Rare United States and Pioneer Gold,
Silver and Copper Coins

FORMED BY

MR. B. W. SMITH, Redlands, California.

Being the most important Numismatic Offering of this Season, and one of the finest and most complete Collections of its kind ever offered in this country.

Over Twenty-two Hundred Lots of which more than Six Hundred are Gold.

\$20.00 Gold Pieces; 27 specimens including 1887 and 1891 brilliant proof.

Ten Dollar Gold; 1795, 1796, 1797 Small eagle, 1798, 1804, 1869, 1873, 1876 and 1907 St. Gaudens with periods of which but 50 specimens were coined; all branch mints represented.

Half Eagles; 1795 to 1899. 1796, 1820, 1823, 1830, 1834 With motto, two varieties. Rare mints including finest 1861 D.

Four Dollar Gold, 1879, one of the first struck.

Three Dollar Gold;—COMPLETE! With brilliant proof 1875! 1854 D. etc.

Quarter Eagles: 1796 both varieties, 1797, 1806, 1826, 1842 P. mint, 1845 O., 1875 brilliant proof, together with all branch mints well represented.

Gold Dollars: Philadelphia mint complete and about all branch mints including a choice 1870 S.

Silver Dollars: Practically complete of all the mints, including 1794, 1836 name below base, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852, 1858 and Trade dollar of 1884.

Half Dollars: Both varieties of 1796 (choice specimens), 1797 etc. Mint marks about complete.

Quarter Dollars include a brilliant proof 1796; one of the best 1823 and a proof of 1827 together with practically all branch mints.

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 6

Paper Fractional Money of the United States.

BY DR. D. W. VALENTINE.

[The following paper was read before the New York Numismatic Club on Feb. 12, 1915.]

Fractional currency is literally a part of the unit of exchange. It may be metallic, paper, or of other material. Locally it is usually applied to United States paper fractional money. Coins of denominations less than the unit are usually spoken of as "minor coins."

In Colonial times paper money was issued that included denominations of units, multiples of units, and fractionals of unit of current value. Previous to the Civil War there had been numerous issues of paper fractional money issued by cities, banks, corporations, firms, and individuals. These were not authorized by Congress, and were commonly called "shin-plasters." I have endeavored to obtain the origin of the term, and will quote the definition taken from the Century Dictionary:

"1—A small square patch of brown paper usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco juice, or the like applied by poor people to sores on the leg; U. S. hence humorously. 2—A small paper note used as money, a printed promise to pay a small sum, issued as money, without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility in denominations of from 3 to 50 cents as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments. People were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic of 1837 and during the early part of the Civil War 1861-65."

The Standard Dictionary gives a very similar definition though it includes the Colonial period as well as that of 1837 and the Civil War. Our fellow-member, Mr. D. Proskey, who has such a vast fund of numismatic lore, gave a definition as originating from "the fact that 'post boys' and riders on toll-roads used to carry the toll fees in the top of their boot leg so the toll gatherer could collect with little delay." In my boyhood days of the early 70's I used to hear the term applied to the subject of this evening's paper, but it is evident that it originated long before the governmental issue of paper fractional money.

Minor coins had been issued by the government almost continuously from 1793 in denominations varying from one half cent to one half dollar, but during the first years of the Civil War the issue was small and the branch mint at New Orleans was closed. Besides, the fear of the people had caused them to hoard the coins, thereby creating a disappearance of the greatly needed medium of minor exchange. To meet this need there came an unauthorized private issue of tokens, promises to pay, store cards, etc., made of various metals, vulcanite, paper tickets, or checks good for bread, milk, meals, street car, or ferry passages, beer, admission to the theatres, etc. Postage stamps were also used, as issued, in metal frames with mica

fronts or in envelopes with the value of contents, as well as the name of the individual or concern issuing such, printed on the envelope. The government on July 17, 1862, prohibited the issue of such tokens or store cards, but realized the necessity of some medium to take the place of minor coins. It has been stated that the Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Spinner, obtained the idea of using postage stamps from Mrs. Spinner relating how she had had difficulty in making change while shopping in Washington, D. C., and overcame the trouble by giving some postage stamps she had with her. It is claimed that Mr. Spinner stuck postage stamps singly or in multiples on Treasury paper and used them for exchange, also making arrangements with the Post Office Department to exchange soiled stamps when presented, as this was not legal currency and was but a poor substitute for it, Mr. Spinner developed the idea and presented the same to Congress. An act was passed on July 17, 1862, authorizing the issue of such currency, which was called "Postage Currency." This issue, at least, might be classed with "siege money," as it really was a "necessity issue," caused by the disappearance from circulation of practically all of the minor coins.

In 1861 the Federal Government issued paper money in multiples known as "Demand Notes," but the work was done by New York Bank Note Companies, as the Treasury Department had no means of making the paper or printing the notes. The issue of postage stamps of this period was contracted for by the National Bank Note Company for the same reason, as contracts were given to the National Bank Note Company of New York for making the bed pieces and roll-plates, and printing the obverse of this issue of postage currency, which had as a centre design the reproduction of a postage stamp, or multiples of same. The American Bank Note Company of New York received a contract for furnishing the paper, making the bed pieces, rolls and plates and printing the reverse of the issue. It may be of interest to state that an essay was printed which designated the specimens as "postage stamps," but the same has no engraver's or maker's name upon it, hence it is impossible to state just what it is. It has been rumored that the contracts were given to the two different bank note companies to act as a check and prevent the surreptitious or fraudulent issue of money. But as the companies were practically one it would not reflect upon the companies but upon a possible wrongdoing employee.

It has been most difficult to get positive information as to which variety of the first general issue was the first issued. From such facts as I have gathered I feel positive that the perforated edge came before the cut edge, and it has been stated that the specimens with the "A. B. N. Co." monogram preceded the ones without it. This claim was based by the statement that the bank note companies after the fulfillment of their contracts turned over the plates to the Government, and the Government then erased the monogram on the reverse and issued a few sheets, both perforated and cut edge varieties. I have considerable faith in the author of the statement, but regret that I have not as yet found corroboration; on the contrary, I find a letter from S. P. Chase to the President of the American Bank Note Company, dated May 23, 1863, which contained the following: "In my letter I had expressed the understanding that the dies, plates, etc., from which the United States notes were printed belonged to the Government, and their custody subject to the direction of the department. The reply of your predecessor controverted this position, etc." Also the extract from a letter from S. P. Chase to the President of the National Bank Note Company, dated May 28,

1864: "You are aware that I regard such ownership and custody as the right of the department under the former contracts with the two companies. As this was not conceded, etc." These extracts would indicate that the plates, etc., were not turned over to the department, but there may be other or later proof that they were.

The paper used seems to have been of two kinds only, plain paper, but of various shades. The inks were of two colors, but also of various shades. Plate numbers appear on the wide margin of the sheet. Some specimens show parts of letters or numbers of unknown meaning.

Some of the perforated specimens have had the edges trimmed either without intent to deceive or to imitate a scarcer variety with cut edges. Another word of warning to collectors, mutilated specimens exist with large perforations crudely done, and without doubt fraudulently done.

This issue is peculiar, as it is not really money, but a medium of exchange of postage stamps. It is "exchangeable for sums not less than five dollars and receivable for all dues less than five dollars." The only place that the word "cents" appears is on the base line of one stamp, though the numeral or numerals of the denomination appear on both the obverse and reverse, though the word "cents" does not appear by it. There is no "promise to pay" on any United States paper fractional money, so they are not notes.

This issue is not signed, as contemporaneous bills or later issues of the fractional currency, and no Treasury seal appears on this issue.

The issue commenced Aug. 21, 1862, and ended May 27, 1863, amounting to over \$20,000,000. Our fellow-member, Mr. G. H. Blake, found and loaned to me a copy of the report of S. M. Clark to the Superintendent of the Treasury, W. P. Fessenden, from which I will read a number of extracts and from which I have gathered proofs which compel me to revise my tabulations.

Extracts from "Report to The Secretary of the Treasury, W. P. Fessenden, from the First Division National Currency Bureau, by S. M. Clark, chief of the division, November, 1864":

Origin of the division. This division had its origin in an attempt to trim and separate Treasury notes by machinery. This work up to the Summer of 1862 had been executed by hand labor. The first paper issues of the Government made necessary by the existing Civil War were manufactured by the New York bank note companies, and sent to this department in sheets of four notes each. After they were received here the signatures of the proper officers were attached and they were trimmed and separated by hand labor with shears. Futility of Treasurer and Register to sign notes—Congress authorized employment of corps of assistants. (Statutes at large V 12 p 313.) Economy and better security to print signatures authorized. (Statutes at large V. 12 p. 346.) Following which, a facsimile of the seal adopted by the Treasury Department was designed, and the American Bank Note Company employed to make dies of same of three sizes. The demand for original dies was made and the American Bank Note Company refused to surrender them. The American and National Bank Note Companies of New York were practically one, a powerful monopoly. The production of the "postal currency," as it was then called, next engaged your predecessor's (Secretary Chase) attention. The price paid for it was largely disproportionate to the cost of the production. In his own language, though bearing no interest, it was the dearest loan."

Treasury Department, Bureau of Construction, Oct. 7, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have matured the details for carrying out the Secretary's plan of supplying the place of the present postage currency, with a currency based on the issue of revenue stamps, as follows:

Upon the Secretary's suggestion that the size of all the denominations shall be the same as the present 10-cent postage currency.

The obverse of all denominations I would print in black and the reverse in four different colors, say, 50's, red; 25's, purple; 10's, green, and 5's, tan color. (Then follows the list of machinery and labor to print 16000 sheets daily). The engraving of the bed plates could all be done in the department.—I have a design prepared for the Secretary's inspection—have made arrangement for trimming, separating, and paper, cost of machinery, fixtures, etc., packing, cost of pressmen printing, 75 cts to \$1 per 100 sheets. Signed, etc., S. M. Clark, Chief Clerk Bureau of Construction.

The Secretary adopted the report on the 10th of October, 1862, and approved the design. This design was made larger than the postal currency, viz., $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. I recommended the use of this size instead of the smaller size he had prescribed. P. 20 (following a report) "Upon this report he decided to adhere to the size originally prescribed by him, and the design be reduced by photography. It was unfortunate for the artistic merit. But it promoted economy—and the cost was less than one-fourth what the Postal Currency from the New York bank note companies had cost." (See Note 1).

A system (of checks upon production to prevent fraudulent issue) was prepared and submitted on Nov. 7th, 1862. The paper will be made in the basement paper room, delivered in quantities of even thousand sheets to the plate printing room in the attic, then deliver the paper to the pressmen in quantities of 500 sheets, charging them to the pressmen by name in a book prepared for the purpose with two-columns-ruled for crediting the return of printed sheets, one for "perfect", the other for "imperfect" sheets. Each pressman to be held strictly accountable for the sheets delivered to him, the charge to be cancelled only by the delivery in kind to the assistant superintendent, not by payment; i. e., nothing but membrane paper will cancel the charge. All sheets torn, spoiled, or otherwise spoiled to be returned—but to be entered in the "imperfect" column. The receipts and burnings to be recorded in book "Record of Imperfect Sheets." The Superintendent of Trimmers' Division will count and compare the sheets, sign receipt, record the quantity and amount received in a book "Record of Currency Received from the Plate Printer After Trimming;" if damaged a sheet was delivered to the surface printer the same as a "perfect" sheet, but placed on top of pile. Three days will be required for drying all surface printing. The Superintendent of the separating room receives them. Keeps a "stock package" of each denomination to exchange for "imperfect" sheets, to insure decimal delivery to the Treasurer and a simple check upon the packers. The 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, to be put in packages of \$10, secured by a paper strap marked "\$10," and the 50 cents in packages of 320, each secured by a paper strap marked "\$20." Five of each of these packets aggregating 750, to be banded together by a strap marked "\$250." Four of these \$250 packages to be placed in neat paper box (6 in. long $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high) and labelled on the top thus:

\$1000 Dollars United States Revenue Currency

\$200 in 5 cents
\$200 in 10 cents
\$200 in 25 cents
\$400 in 50 cents,

and in this condition to be delivered to the United States Treasurer in locked up wooden boxes, by a messenger, etc., etc. Signed S. M. Clark, Chief Clerk in charge.

Hon. S. P. Chase
Secretary of the Treasury.

The system remained under advisement for some time, and eventually was returned to me endorsed as follows without date to the endorsement. The within system of checks and balances is approved. The currency to be called "Fractional Currency" instead of "Revenue Currency." Signed S. P. Chase.

The paper upon which the issues of the Government were printed was a large item of expense, and I had frequently reported to the Secretary the

propriety and economy of manufacturing paper of a distinct character in the department. He was paying the New York bank note companies \$22.50 per thousand sheets for a paper inferior to that which I could buy in open market for \$12. He directed an advertisement inviting proposals from paper manufacturers for furnishing the department with paper; authorized me to make investigations and experiments to the manufacture of a distinctive paper in the building. We attempted to produce a paper evenly tinted in the fibre with a bright non-photographic tint which would not interfere with the engraving and could not be removed from the paper without destroying the fabric. All our efforts failed; we could introduce no suitable pigment which we could not chemically remove. In report on bids to supply paper, which evidently refers also or wholly to paper for bills as it alludes to "green tints," and green was not used except on 10c, second issue fractional, there is the first reference to "watermarks," "all of which are inferior and badly done—also the "silk threads" are mentioned. The most ingenious of the two is Mr. Haywood's straight threads in colors. (Most interesting though is the following) "But since his (Mr. Homan's) reports were rendered another bid has been received from Stuart Gwynn of Boston. This bid contains samples of most extraordinary character and excellence. The maker divulges to the department his process of manufacture, which is different from anything I have heretofore known and sound in principle. The paper possesses wonderful strength, is not permanently injured by soaking in hot or cold water, and the surface does not rough up by abrasion under the ordinary tests. It is too transparent for the green tint and from its nature cannot be more opaque. The green tint proves itself to be no security. The St. Louis counterfeit \$10 proves this, and the Treasurer's clerk tells me that among the bills coming to him to be split prior to burning he has found some with the green tint entirely gone. The samples No. 1 and 2 were not in the envelope; of the remainder I prefer No. 4, at \$16.00, but should prefer a lighter weight than the lightest one submitted, being 14-16-18 pounds. I think 10 pounds heavy and strong enough of the "vegetable membrane" paper. I think it can be printed dry. The "distinctive mark" submitted by Dr. Gwynn is ingenious and might be serviceable to the department in detecting counterfeits, but would be of little value to the public, as it injures the paper. Signed, S. M. Clark, Acting Engineer in charge.

I continued my experiments for the production of a distinctive paper—also to print dry. In an informal conversation with Mr. Chase, October, 1862, I alluded to my report last quoted and found he had never seen the report. After search it was discovered and read to him, when he immediately telegraphed Dr. Gwynn to come to Washington, and bring specimens of his paper with him. Dr. Gwynn came, and his visit resulted in a contract for the production of the paper in the Treasury building. (Extracts from contract with Stuart Gwynn of the City of New York). He (Dr. Gwynn) does hereby convey to the Treasury Department the exclusive right to manufacture and use or control the manufacture and use of the said membrane paper. It is further agreed and understood that a secret mark shall be placed in the web of the paper so that one copy or impression thereof shall be upon each note or stamp issued of such size and device as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury and that the paper shall be tinted of such color as may be desired without extra charge. Signed S. P. Chase, Stuart Wynn.

I soon found that Dr. Gwynn possessed great scientific acquirements. His first attention was given to tinting the fibre, but failed. In the course of his experiments he discovered a method of tinting non-photographically with a new and rare pigment, a fibre foreign to that used in the manufacture of paper, but which could be introduced into and mingled with it in such a manner that no re-agent known to chemistry nor any method that he could devise would remove its non-photographic property without at the same time removing the fibre itself. This was the origin of the so-called "spider legs" in the membrane paper, and which has been adopted as one of the distinctive characteristics of the national paper now made in the department.

The first membrane paper produced was unsatisfactory, as the peculiar process of making rendered it more liable to split than ordinary bank note paper. All bank note paper hitherto made would split more or less readily,

but this proved more liable to split than any others, so its use was therefore abandoned. (Note—This would show that the so-called split fibre series should be listed before the fibre paper of the second general issue.) Experiments were continued with ultimate success and a paper produced which would not dissolve in hot or cold water—would not split, which had an immovable non-photographic tint in its spider leg fibre, and took ink more readily, retained it longer, and wore better than any paper manufactured for currency in any country.

Dr. Gwynn was experimenting with dry printing, but was arrested under very strange proceedings of the officials; confined for thirty days, and unconditionally released. His disgust with such treatment caused him to have no further personal transactions with the department except through his expert and attorney. Mr. Clark continued experimenting, and Mr. Chase in a letter to a committee of Congress, dated June 3, 1864, stated that the "dry printing process was" operating simultaneously and in daily use producing dry printed impressions of unexcelled perfection and beauty. For amount printed to Oct. 1st, 1864, see Note 2.

These extracts show that several different kinds of paper were used; that wet printing and dry printing were both used; that great economies took place; that radical changes were made in the design of the second general issue, and a bronze surcharge is first used. I have been unable to obtain information as to the significance of the surcharge on the upper corner or corners of the reverse. The value of each denomination appears for the first time, though the specimens are still unsigned and without seals. They are, as the first issue, exchangeable for postage stamps, etc. Some (so-called) proofs of this issue were made on watermarked paper, being the first watermarked paper used for fractional currency. The entire issue was made at the department from Oct. 10, 1863, to Feb. 23, 1867, and amounted to over \$23,000,000.

S. M. Clark in his report states: "To protect that portion of the public which will not protect itself by the exercise of ordinary diligence in scrutinizing paper money, the only course in my judgment when a counterfeit gets into the channels of circulation is therefore to make a new issue and withdraw the latter from circulation."

Counterfeits of the second general issue were more numerous than those of the first issue and of much better workmanship; this and the increased demand for fractional currency necessitated the change of type and created two additional denominations, though one of these, the 15-cent denomination, was only made as an essay or proof (see Note 3); the other, the three-cent denomination, is the first and only one of such denomination in any issue and was only printed with green back. It is the only variety of this issue that has no signatures, though none has seals. The need of this denomination was eliminated by an act of Congress March 3, 1865, providing for the coinage of a 3-cent coin in nickel. An act of Congress May 17, 1866, providing for the coinage of the 5-cent coin in nickel prohibited the issue of any bill of denomination less than 10 cents. This general issue has two principal series, the first, known as green backs, includes all the denominations; the second series is known as red backs, the distinction being caused by the two colors used in printing the reverses. The second series does not include the 3-cent denomination nor the variety known as the 50-cent Spinner "new style" or "open back." These, the red backs, are the only specimens that have autographic signatures. Many specimens of different issues appear with signatures written across the obverse or reverse, and even above the regular signatures, but the only value they have when the signature is in a different location than that on the current specimen is that of an auto-

graph in addition to the market value of the regular specimen. The signatures of the present incumbents of office of Treasurer or Register in fractional currency is simply an autographic value. The 5-cent variety bears the portrait of S. M. Clark, erroneously stated by a tabulator to be that of Gideon M. Welles. There was no law regulating whose portrait should be used, but the assurance of Mr. Clark in so using his portrait stirred Congress into passing an act on April 7, 1866, prohibiting the portrait of any living person appearing on any notes or bonds. Before this act was passed the Bureau of Printing and Engraving had the essay of the before-mentioned 15-cent notes in preparation, but the act prohibited its issuance, hence it only appears in proof on separate obverse and reverse.

The red backs bear a number of different combinations of autographic signatures, and are made of different papers and with various surcharges. In fact it is the series of the greatest number of varieties. One reason for this being the fact that they were printed with blank spaces for the signatures, some specimens being extant now unsigned, and as the change in the officials of Register and Treasurer occurred the new officials would sign some of these varieties. F. E. Spinner was Treasurer from March 16, 1861, to June 30, 1875; J. C. New from June 30, 1875, to July 7, 1876. The Registers were S. B. Colby, from Aug. 11, 1864, to Sept. 21, 1867; N. L. Jeffries from Oct. 5, 1867, to March 23, 1869. W. S. Rosecrans in 1880. The names of the last two appear on some notes, though they were not officials until after the issuance was supposed to have ended. The 25-cent denomination has the portrait of William Pitt Fessenden, who was Secretary of the Treasury 1864-5. The second variety of the 50-cent denomination bears the portrait of F. E. Spinner.

Several kinds of paper were used, at least three—coarse fibre, sometimes called parchment; fine fibre, and plain paper. The coarse fibre is placed first, as the variety known as the 50-cent Justice red back appears only in coarse fibre with the surcharge on the corners of reverse "S-T-6-4," and the signatures are Colby and Spinner. Note: The "S" cannot indicate the month as the issue did not commence until December.

The inks are black on obverse and red on the reverse of one series and green on the reverse of other series. Surcharges also appear on the 10, 25, and 50-cent denominations. The surcharges noted are "S E 2-6-4," "A-2-6-5," and "M-2-6-5" on reverse corners and two solid bronze ovals appear on the obverse of the 50-cent denomination and on only the coarse fibre paper variety of the 25-cent green back variety.

There also appear what might be classed as location marks on some varieties—the 5-cent denomination has a small letter "a"; the 10-cent denomination has a small numeral "1"; the 25-cent denomination has a small letter "a", and the 50-cent denomination has a small numeral "1" and a small letter "a", either combined or singly. These appear in the left side of specimen, either about half way down or near the left lower quarter corner. They have been incorrectly called "plate numbers," or "plate letters," but as they only appear on specimens on the left edge row of a sheet or top row of a sheet and the combination "1 a" always on the upper left corner specimen of a sheet they surely indicate the location of the specimen on the sheet. The emissions of the general issue seem to overlap, but no reason has been found for their so doing. This series was all done at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Beginning Dec. 5, 1864, and ended April 16, 1869, and amounting to over \$86,000,000.

With the fourth general issue we find further improvements. The Treasury seal is impressed on all varieties for the first time. The 10-cent note is the only one which mentions postage stamps. The work is more artistic and symbolic. The 10-cent denomination, known as the "10-cent Liberty," from the engraved bust of female figure. The 15-cent denomination, known as the "15-cent Columbia," from the engraved bust of female figure, also on obverse. The 25-cent denomination, known as the "25-cent Washington, fourth issue." The 50-cent denominations have three varieties, one having the portrait of Abraham Lincoln, another the portrait of E. M. Stanton, and the third having the portrait of Samuel Dexter. Plate numbers and letters appear on the last to indicate plate and location of bill on plate. Some of the work of this issue was done by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; some by the American Bank Note Company, and some by the National Bank Note Company.

The paper was various kinds—plain, watermarked, fibre, minute, and coarse, and combinations of same. The inks were black for obverse engraving and red for seal. The reverse of entire series was green. The issue began July 14, 1869, and ceased Feb. 6, 1875, amounting to over \$166,000,000.

The fifth, and last, of the general issue was the simplest, and has the least number of varieties. The appropriation for issuing fractional paper money was about exhausted, and an act of Congress April 17, 1876, for the issue of fractional silver coins to redeem the outstanding fractional paper currency caused the end of its manufacture.

The three denominations have but six varieties. The 10-cent denomination, appearing with the Treasury seal in green and also in red ink, has the portrait of W. M. Meredith. The red seal has a long key in one variety and a short key in the other variety. The 25-cent denomination has the portrait of Robert Walker, and the difference in the size of key makes two varieties. The 50-cent denomination has the portrait of Wm. H. Crawford. They all have plate numbers and letters, as the Dexter of the former issue. The paper is a fibre watermarked paper. The ink, obverse, black engraving, with red or green seal and the reverse of all varieties in green ink. Some of the work was done by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, some by the Columbian Bank Note Company of Washington, D. C., and some by Joseph B. Carpenter of Philadelphia.

The issue commenced Feb. 26, 1874, and ended Feb. 15, 1876, and amounted to nearly \$63,000,000. This makes a sum total of \$368,724,079.45 issued, and in 1886 \$15,000,000 was outstanding and it was stated by Mr. Russell H. Drowne at that time that only about \$1,000,000 could be accounted for as outstanding. The amount of fractional silver and base metal coinage as compared with the amount and number of specimens outstanding should cause collectors to awaken to the opportunity that will never present itself again. Over \$300,000,000 in minor silver coins, over 90,000,000 cents and half cents coined since 1857, to say nothing of that issued before, ought to cause you to realize how extremely scarce are some of the specimens of the subdivisions of which scarcity even many paper money collectors are ignorant.

The tabulation as arranged up to date shows the following divisions and sub-divisions. Divisions are what might be called types, or where the difference is distinctive, and most easily discernible, as perforated edge or cut edge of the first issue; differences in surcharges or of paper in second issue; difference in design, paper, or color of ink used as in third issue.

Subdivisions concern difference in paper, shade of ink, surcharges of each denomination, errors, insertion of letters or numbers on certain notes in sheet regularly occurring. Plate numbers are not included, though I have a list of all I have seen, nor are notes with signatures in improper places included.

	Divisions	Sub-divisions	Total
The 1st issue has	16	30	46
2nd "	21	38	59
3rd "	12	58	70
4th "	6	17	23
5th "	3	6	9
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 207

NOTES.

	Fractional	Postage
1. Comparative cost of printing		
50 cent pieces per \$1000.	1.59	6.97
25 cent pieces per \$1000.	3.08	13.94
10 cent pieces per \$1000.	6.71	28.87
5 cent pieces per \$1000.	13.43	55.75
	<hr/> 24.81	<hr/> 105.53

making a saving on \$50,000 lot Treasury assortment of \$865.90. 400 times for first issue.

2. Second issue to Oct. 1st, 1864.

	5 ct.	10 ct.	25 ct.	50 ct.
Membrane paper dry	11857	17098	58689	62300
Bank note paper dry	6500	9000	65000	4100
Bank note paper wet	96004	1249295	475846	573375
				12481.223

3. Having mentioned "proofs" twice, I must inquire what really are proofs. I think a "proof" must be an impression from the bed piece before hardening of same, or this, like coins, might be called a "trial piece" or "pattern" if the design be not accepted. Furthermore a "proof" is usually on a different paper than a first impression. A close-trimmed specimen printed on one side only I should be inclined to suspect as a defective sheet specimen.

Medal Issues and Awards.

At the Spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at Pittsburgh, April 30, fifty-two acts of heroism in many parts of the country were recognized. In two cases gold medals, in fourteen cases silver medals, and in thirty-six cases bronze medals were awarded.

The Swedish-American World's Fair Committee, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, has struck a commemorative medal. The obverse represents "The Golden Port," the sun setting in the horizon, with inscription "Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915." On the reverse will be found "Pallas" (The goddess of wisdom) crowning Science and Labor, supporting United States and Sweden's official shields, with inscription "Arbetet Adlar," "Labor Enobles."

J. DE L.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial.

THE information has been received from Mr. H. O. GRANBERG, Chairman of the Board of Governors, that the dates for the San Francisco Convention have been definitely fixed for Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1. Also that Sept. 1 will be designated as American Numismatic Association Day by the Exposition authorities. Mr. GRANBERG announces the date was changed from that mentioned in the May NUMISMATIST to enable certain active members to attend the convention who could not otherwise have been present. It is also stated that the West is giving the convention much hearty support, and already a satisfactory attendance is indicated. All Eastern members should make every effort to be present at this convention in order to make it a memorable one in the history of the organization.

Meetings of Societies.

THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting was held at 22 Albemarle Street on April 15, Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

Professor Oman exhibited twelve silver medallions, or double siliquae, of Constantius II., Constantius Gallus, Valentinian I., Valens, Gratian, and Valentinian II., including three probably from a find in Somersetshire, made in 1887, and two from the Groveley Wood find. Mr. Sharp Ogden, F. S. A., showed fifteen bronze coins of Constantine I. to Magnus Maximus, struck in London, in remarkably fine condition, from the Great Orme's Head find. Mr. F. A. Walters, F. S. A., showed a bronze medallion, with remains of contemporary gilding, of Crispina—obv. CRISPINA AUGUSTA, bust left, rev. CERES, Ceres seated right, holding torch and ear of corn (Gnecchi, Plate CXI, 2). The President exhibited a series of the silver coins from the find discussed in his paper and a solidus of Valentinian, rev. VICTORIA AUGG, of the London mint, with m.m. AUG OB.

Sir Arthur Evans made a series of communications on the coinage and silver currency in Roman Britain from Valentinian I. to Constantine III. A great hoard, consisting of 2042 late Roman silver pieces, found many years since in the North Mendips, which had passed into the late Sir John Evans' possession, was now for the first time described. Two siliquae from this hoard struck by Magnus Maximus at Londinium under its new name of "Augusta" were already known, but the hoard contained many other pieces of interest, including a series of so-called silver medallions shown to represent double-siliquae or 1/60 pound silver. That the name "Milliarensia," though not strictly applicable, attached itself to these seems highly probable. The hoard also supplied new evidence as to a series of coins of small denomination struck from Gratian's time onwards representing half-siliquae.

A further communication for the first time called attention to some numismatic evidence indicating a revival of the London Mint (closed since 326 A. D.) by Valentinian I. Double-siliquae of this Emperor and his colleagues were cited bearing the exergual legend S. M. L. A. P. not found in any Continental mint. This was the epoch when the name of Augusta was supplanting that of Londinium, and the proposed reading S(acra) M(oneta) L(ondinii) A(ugustae) P(rima) (sc. officina) reflected this transitional usage. The revival of the London Mint seems therefore to have been part of the great work of restoration affected in Britain by Valentinian's General Theodosius in 367. His activity was specially connected with the "sportulary" issues at the time of the Quinquennial festivals.

In a concluding communication attention was called to the important part played by stamped silver ingots of a pound in weight in the currency of Roman Britain at this period. Various kinds of these ingots in association with gold and silver were enumerated, and their issue was connected with the London Treasury (Thesauri Augustensium) mentioned in the *Notitia*. The possibility of Constantine III. having struck coins at London was also discussed. The frequency of the occurrence of great hoards of late Roman silver coins in the west of England, and especially in the Mendip district, was connected with the silver-mining industry in that region. The silver seems to have been largely exported for the use of foreign mints, but coined silver was used for the payment of those engaged in the mining industry. It was a significant circumstance that the final detachment of Britain was followed by a practical cessation of silver coinage of the Empire.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on March 17, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

Mr. James E. Cree, Mr. Terence Eden, Mr. W. J. Longhurst, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, and the Hon. Andrew Shirley were elected members.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on "The Anglian Coins of Harthacnut," in which, after explaining away numerous misreadings and Danish coins which had been allowed to creep into the standard works on Anglo-Saxon numismatics, he demonstrated that three types only were issued during the reign. The chronological order of these three coinages and their dates of issue were then considered, and reasons were proffered to show that one of them was struck during Harthacnut's reign over Southern England from

1035 to 1037, in the lifetime of Harold I. The existence of money issued by Harthacnut at this period had hitherto passed unnoticed, notwithstanding that the type in question could only be regarded as anomalous if allowed to stay amongst the coins of his reign from 1040 to 1042 as sole monarch of all England.

Miss H. Farquhar exhibited a series of five half-crowns of Charles I. by Briot, namely, 1, a variety of Hawkins 497 in very high relief; 2, Hawkins 498, but with a small B within the O of EBOR.; 3, similar, but the small B at an obtuse angle over a pellet to the right of the crown on the reverse; 4, mint-mark anchor, B upright on the obverse, horizontal on the reverse; 5, the pattern of 1628 with the signature N. BRIOT. F.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 20, 1915. Seventy-fourth meeting, President L. G. Amberg, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, L. G. Amberg, Merritt, King, Bauer, Wild, Borradaile, Kaufman, Plumb, Yawger, and W. H. Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. C. C. Hollis, sales manager of Bastian Brothers Company, this city, presented the Association, for its collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum, a Maine Memorial Medal, struck in brass. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hollis.

Dr. French read the following paper on the overdates, errors, etc., of the United States copper coinage, having on exhibition his collection, as examples:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have taken for my subject this evening, "The Overdates of the Cents of the United States," also the errors made by the early die sinkers, together with corrections of the same, and also a brief reference to the mistakes that have crept into our coin catalogues. An overdate means a coin in which one date is punched over another. This is done on the die itself by the die sinker at the mint and has no reference to alterations made by unscrupulous persons on the coins after leaving the mint.

The first overdate I know of appearing in the United States cents is seen in the year 1798. There were three old dies of 1797 used, and are known as D. 111, 112, and 113. In 1799 we have the variety over 1798. 1800 gives us five varieties of overdates—two over 1798, one over 1799, and two over the unfinished die 179. The next overdate we have came in 1807. There are two varieties—large and small 7—the latter extremely rare. The 1809 die was punched over 1808. In 1810 one of the dies used was cut over 1809, and in 1811 one of the varieties was cut over 1810. One of the large dates of 1819 was cut over 1818. In 1820 again the die sinker used one die of 1818 and three of 1819. One large date 1819 and two small dates. I know of but one specimen over 1818. In 1821 a die of 1820 was used. I know of but one specimen, which is in the cabinet of our worthy ex-President of the A. N. A.—Dr. Henderson. A die of 1822 was used to make one of the varieties 1823. In 1824 one variety is punched over 1822. Again in 1826 a variety was cut over 1825. One variety of 1833 was cut over 1831—only one specimen known of. One variety of 1839 was cut over 1836. There were a few mistakes made in punching dates, as in 1828, where a 2 was punched between the 8 and 2 and in 1844 over 1881 and 1851 over 1881—the 8 was punched twice in the last two cases and corrected immediately by the die sinker. These latter three should come under errors. There were a number of errors made by the early die sinkers. The first occurred in 1794. This is found in the variety known as H. 46. The regular, or fraction bar, was omitted. In 1796 a H was punched in the word liberty for a B. This is seen with two reverses, known as Gilbert-Elder Nos. 9 and 10.

In 1797 there were two varieties of reverse cut without stems (D. 97 and 98) and a reverse with M cut over E in America. The letter reverse was used with two obverses, D. 108 and 109. In 1801 we have many errors. There are two varieties of 1/000, besides variety 1/000, one stem to wreath and H united; then we have the corrected fraction 1/100 over 1/000.

In 1802 we have the stemless wreath, again in two varieties, one with the final S in States cut double—one much too low. We also see the 1802 with reverse, 1/000, which is scarce.

In 1803 we see the stemless wreath but only one variety—the one with the perfect legend. There is also the rare date 1803, 1/100 over 1/000.

I think, gentlemen, these are all the grave mistakes and corrections made by the die sinkers on the large copper cents. I have not taken in re-cuttings simply to strengthen a date or other part of a coin, nor did I touch on pointed nor blunt 1's, etc.

Some mistakes have crept into coin catalogues as 1802, one stem to wreath, and 1802, 1/100 over 1/000; also 1848, small date. These gentlemen, do not exist.

Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended the Doctor. Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 4, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—Thirtieth meeting held at Board of Trade Rooms, April 28, 1915. Meeting called to order at 8.15, President Oliver in the chair. Members present (12): Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Fuller, Pond, Prevost, Welcome, Champagne, Thyberg, Stone, Morse, Higgins, and Hinchley.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Financial report read and was approved.

Announcement was made of the death on April 7th of Clarence G. MacDonald, a member of the Club, and upon motion the President and Secretary were requested to draft resolutions of sympathy for presentation to the bereaved family.

The following acquisitions were announced, the Secretary being requested to advise the donors of the thanks of the Club: Bronze medal "To commemorate the opening of the Cape Cod Canal," 1914, presented by Messrs. Reed & Barton. Silver and bronze official medals of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915, presented by Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chief of Department of Official Coins and Medals. Pamphlet "Large U. S. Cents" published 1915, by Theodore J. Venn, presented by the author.

Mr. Stone gave a talk on coins and tokens of Canada.

Adjournment at 10.15 to May 28th.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 4, 1915. Seventy-fifth meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Wild, Borradaile, Kaufman, Tillotson, and Stanley. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Bauer read a communication received from Mr. J. de Lagerberg, who stated that he intended sending his collection of medals to the San Francisco Exposition, and would like one of each of our anniversary medals to place with the collection. Mr. Bauer signified his intention to send Mr. de Lagerberg one of the medals displaying his portrait; Mr. Woolsey and Dr. French will also send one of each of the medals with their respective portraits.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Coin and Medal Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, sent the R. N. A., with his compliments, two specimens of the Exposition official medals, one in bronze and one in silver, and they certainly are fine products of the medallic art. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Zerbe for his kindness, and the medals will be placed with our collection on exhibit at the Municipal Museum.

Mr. Merritt announced that he had received word from Mr. Granberg that the 1915 convention of the American Numismatic Association would be held in San Francisco. While this will be a disappointment to many of the R. N. A. members, on account of their inability to attend the convention, at that distance, still it will give the western members the privilege we have enjoyed for the past few years here in the East, and every one of us will make strenuous efforts to boost and hurrah for San Francisco, and do all we are able to make the convention a success.

Mr. Theodore J. Venn, of Chicago, sent the R. N. A., with his compliments, a copy of his work on "Large United States Cents, a Monograph on the Big Copper Pennies Coined by the United States Government from 1793 to 1857," giving a description of the various types and varieties, their values in different states of preservation, based on auction sales, making it a valuable work of

reference for the amateur as well as the advanced collector. Mr. Venn was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his gift.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 18, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, May 14, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beasley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Frey, Heaton, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Niklewicz, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser; also, as new member, Mr. C. P. Frey, and as guests, Messrs. Davidson, Savage, and Saltus.

Mr. Niklewicz delivered a very interesting address on "Some Polish Kings; History and Coins." He began with Sigismund Augustus, the last of the Jagellons, and touched upon the history of all the kings of Poland during the 16th and 17th centuries, ending with John III. Sobieski. He dwelt at special length upon the life of Sigismund III., who also was king of Sweden and whose coinage was very prolific, and John III. Sobieski, the great warrior who achieved fame on account of having relieved the siege of Vienna by the Turks. Mr. Niklewicz illustrated his address by a large number of silver and gold coins from his own collection.

After the address a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Niklewicz. The business meeting then took place. After the roll call, the minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read with some slight corrections.

Messrs. F. B. Bardon and C. P. Frey were unanimously elected to membership.

The Treasurer then submitted his report for the four months ending May 1.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a magazine, and read a very interesting letter received from Mr. Bardon in connection with his application for membership, and describing his collection and its origins.

The Secretary also read a press notice of Mr. De Lagerberg's collection of medals.

The Secretary also called the attention of the Club to the fact that quite a number of the very pretty club pins were on hand for sale, as well as some of the Smith medals.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, for the Executive Committee, then reported that it was decided to purchase for the Club eight Elliott Smith medals for future use of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee further reported that they had directed the Secretary to present the Elliott Smith medals to Sig. Memmo Cagiati, Naples, Italy, and Sig. Mario Lanfranco, Rome, Italy.

Mr. Kennedy, in behalf of the Membership Committee, reported the applications for admission to the club of Messrs. Alfred E. Davidson of New Rochelle; of Mr. Maurice Schulmann of Amsterdam, and of Mr. A. D. Savage of New York City.

Mr. Swanson read the report of the Medallic Art Committee.

President Smith then surprised the club by a number of presentations of the Presidential medals. The first medal was presented to Mr. Davidson as the latest applicant for membership, and his good friend of many years' standing. Mr. Davidson accepted the medal in a very graceful speech, explaining the particular significance which for many reasons the day had for him, and his pleasure at becoming a member of the club. He especially thanked "Neighbor Smith" for the token he had given him. The next, a silver medal, was presented to Mr. Boyd, as a token of gratitude for his many and devoted activities in behalf of the Club. The third medal, also in silver, finally was given to Mr. Frey for his many years of faithful service to the club, and both recipients accepted the surprise given them with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Frey returned the compliments by presenting Mr. Boyd with an early medal issued by Whitehead & Hoag Co. in 1910; muling of the Heath and Higgins Medals.

President Smith then welcomed the guests of the evening, Messrs. C. P. Frey, "the Tinker", and Mr. Saltus.

Mr. Frey replied, telling of some of his interests in numismatics, especially of a book which was being published by the concern he was associated with for the purpose of arousing the interest of school boys in coins, and which tried to do so especially by many fine illustrations.

In this connection Messrs. Niklewicz and Smith drew attention to the lamentable lack of knowledge of the average American "man in the street" of all the old types of American coinage which were still valid currency.

Mr. Saltus replied, telling of his recent trip south and to Cuba, on which he made inquiries in regard to medals and tokens in connection with the Cuban revolution, and found that they were extremely difficult to obtain on the island.

Mr. Belden extended an invitation to the club in behalf of The American Numismatic Society to visit a very fine exhibit of Presidential Peace Medals, which was accepted with thanks. The meeting then adjourned.

The following were the exhibits of the evening:

By Mr. Niklewicz—A series of Polish coins in connection with his address.

By Mr. Wormser—The following coins in connection with Mr. Niklewicz's exhibit: Ducats for the City of Danzig of Stephen Bathori, Sigismund III., Vladislaus IV., John Casimil, Michael Korybut and John III. Sobieski; also double ducat for Thorn of Michael Korybut and 10-ducat piece for Danzig of Sigismund III.

By Mr. Julius Gutttag—New varieties of necessity paper money, as follows: Bermuda, one pound note engraved by the American Bank Note Company; Switzerland, 25 francs, printed in three languages; Belgium, one and two francs; Bordeaux, Chamber of Commerce, 2 francs; Gibraltar, two shilling note, August 6, 1914.

By Mr. Blake—Uncut sheets of four \$1. and \$2. silver certificates, the first sheets of the series signed by Parker & Burke; also a collection of coupons of United States bonds.

By Dr. Valentine—A specimen of satirical paper money, "Genuine Fiat Money."

By Mr. Davidson—The following medals awarded to the Patent Scaffolding Company: *Scientific American* Gold Medal, awarded by American Museum Safety. The Grand Prize Medal of the First International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation held in New York City, 1913. Plaque awarded by Internationale Hygiene Ausstellung, Dresden, 1911.

By J. de Lagerberg—By courtesy of Mr. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, the Third Anniversary Medal issued by Rochester Numismatic Association of George J. Bauer, President. The medal of the new Pope Benedict XV., made by Carlo Johnson, of Milan, designed by Albino Dal Castiguo. Token of esteem of friends to Magnus Lagerberg on his 70th birthday, 13th March, 1914, designed by A. Lindberg. Corrected wedding jeton described in *THE NUMISMATIST*, Sept., 1914, Page 463. (On account of the severe weather, thermometer 20° below zero, wedding was held at the groom's father's estate, "Almnas" and not in church). Mexican five centavo, 1915. Government unknown.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 136th monthly meeting was held on Friday, May 7th, 1915, with President Holmes in the chair. Twelve members were present.

Several magazines and sales catalogues were received since last meeting.

A "Monograph on the Big Copper 'Pennies,' coined by the U. S. Government from 1793 to 1857," was received from its author, Mr. Theodore J. Venn.

Two specimens of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition's official medals, one in bronze and one in silver, were received from Mr. Farran Zerbe. Adjourned to meet Friday, June 4th, 1915.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

Old Mormon Bank Destroyed by Fire.

Fire destroyed the old Mormon bank on the Kirtland flats at Kirtland, Ohio, on May 9. The building was a landmark in this section and was built by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon religion, when he decided to make Kirtland the headquarters for his sect. The building was estimated to be 100 years old, and was constructed of hard pine. Smith used the building as a bank when he first started to issue the Mormon "wildcat" money, before their migration to Salt Lake City, Utah. A number of old relics which he left behind were also destroyed.—*Associated Press*.

[An extremely interesting article upon the above-mentioned Mormon bank, written by Mr. Waldo C. Moore, appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* of May, 1914, Pages 235-243.—Ed.]



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
 Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
 \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
 burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

New Members to be Admitted June 15, 1915.

1809 M. S. Meigs, Weymouth, Mass.
 1810 Byrle B. Davis, 1102 E. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Md.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 15, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 1, 1915, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Henry Stephens, (U. S. Gold), Waters, Mich.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
R. C. Garlick, 1642 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
Earle E. Higgins, (U. S. Coins), 500 Main St., Springfield, Mass.	John M. Oliver Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

C. O. Trowbridge, to Framingham Center, Mass.
A. Reimers, to Hotel Arlington, Ellis & Leavenworth Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Geo. A. Larned, from Spencer to R. F. D. 85, Oxford, Mass.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 17, 1915.

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As announced in the May issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the Board of Governors has selected San Francisco for our 1915 convention.

In view of the fact that the Springfield convention had expressed its desire to have some Eastern city selected, and as a very cordial invitation had been sent to the Board to hold the convention in Baltimore, I had personally hoped that this city would be chosen. But now that the Exposition City has been selected, every effort should be made to have the convention come fully up to the standard established, in point of attendance, character of the exhibits, and the general interest of the convention sessions.

The following committee is hereby appointed to secure papers to be read at the convention: R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada, chairman; William C. Stone, Springfield, Mass., and H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

The following committee is hereby appointed to make necessary local arrangements for the convention: Farran Zerbe, chairman; Dr. D. Gates Bennett, Fred T. Huddart, A. Reimers, and I. Leland Steinman, all of San Francisco. This committee will have power to add to its number such other local members as it thinks advisable.

The call for nominations for officers appears in this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and nominations may be made by any member or branch society until July 15, when nominations will close. They must be sent to General Secretary Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All nominations will be published in the August issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Ballots will be sent to all members about August 1. The election law provides for the appointment of a committee of three by the President, "whose duty it will be to see that nominations shall be made." In accordance with this provision the following committee is hereby appointed: J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.; F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.; Harry A. Gray, Roxbury, Mass.

Fraternally yours,

Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1915.

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Call for Nominations of Officers.

In compliance with the By-Laws, Article IV., Section 2, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary until the opening of the Convention on the second day of regular session.

The Convention will be held at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, inclusive. Officers to be nominated are: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Chairman Board of Governors and four members of the Board of Governors.

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Two Varieties of the Chubbuck Store Card.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

In the March, 1915, NUMISMATIST, reference was made to the two varieties of store cards which had been issued by S. W. Chubbuck at Utica, N. Y., which are described in the list of "New York Store Cards" recently printed by the New York Numismatic Club. Now, through the kindness of Mr. David Proskey of New York, we are enabled to show illustrations of both varieties of these cards, which are as follows:



No. 411.

Ob. S. W. CHUBBUCK. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN TELEGRAPH CHEMICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS. UTICA, N. Y. TELEGRAPH CHEMICAL surrounded by a number of ornamental lines.

Rev. MORSE TELEGRAPH ALPHABET. Metal, copper.



No. 411A.

Ob. same as foregoing.

Rev. similar to foregoing, but the fourth and fifth lines are curved instead of straight, as on No. 411. Metals: Silver, copper, brass, and white metal.

In the list of "New York Store Cards" the variety with the straight lines is stated to be in silver, brass, copper, and white metal, and that the variety

with the curved lines was known only in copper and white metal. It is quite clear that this is a mistake, for in my own collection are specimens with the curved lines in silver, brass, copper, and white metal, while the only known specimen with all straight lines in any metal that has come to my attention has been the one loaned by Mr. Proskey, which is in copper. In the catalogue of the Chubbuck collection the statement was made that only two specimens had been struck in silver, but no reference was made to the variety.

We will be very much pleased to have new varieties brought to our attention.

Obituary.

ALBERT B. RAGAN.

After an illness of several weeks, one week of which he was confined to his bed, Albert B. Ragan died at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. J. Hubble, 36 Washington Street, Monroe, Mich., Saturday, May 4. He was born in Monroe on Nov. 4, 1857, his early life being spent there up to 1880, when he left for Leadville, Colo. He gave up prospecting after about seven years and returned to Monroe, where he followed railroading for many years on the Pere Marquette between Monroe and Saginaw, first as a fireman and later was promoted to engineer, which position he held for about two years. He was obliged to give up railroading owing to poor health and for the past fifteen years has resided here with his mother.

Mr. Ragan was a member of the American Numismatic Society (No. 57) and owned a rare collection of coins, which was bequeathed to St. Mary's College. For many years Mr. Ragan was one of the trusted inspectors of the city of Monroe. In the construction of the water works he acted as an inspector for J. D. Cook; and in many jobs of paving and sewer construction so long as his health permitted, the city generally obtained his services as an inspector, he being a man of excellent judgment and keen observation and always watchful of the interests of the city. He leaves his mother; one sister, Mrs. John Eiberg of Chicago; and two half-brothers, Nathan B. and William J. Hubble. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church Tuesday, May 6, the Rev. H. De-Gryse officiating. Beside a large concourse of his friends in the city, the service was attended by a delegation of Pere Marquette railroad men, his former companions in the service of that road.—*Monroe Record Commercial*.

Prices Brought at Low's 180th Sale.

Following are some of the highest prices realized at the sale of coins and medals held by Lyman H. Low at New York City on April 9, 1915:

No.		No.	
1.	1794. Dollar. Fine\$70.00	416.	Do. 1715. V. fine\$ 6.75
84.	1796. Quarter Dollar. Extremely fine\$ 7.75	417.	Daler. 1715. Fine\$ 9.25
151.	1794. Half Cent. Fine, black\$ 5.50	418.	Do. 1716. V. good\$ 8.25
186a.	1793. Cent. Crosby 6F. Abt. strictly fine\$22.50	419.	2 Daler. 1717. Fine\$12.25
237.	1856. Flying eagle cent. Unc.\$11.00	420.	Half Daler. Ulrica Elenora. 1720. Good\$ 8.00
324.	Thaler for Tyrol. Austria. 1486. Fine\$ 7.00	421.	Daler. Fred. I. 1724. VG. \$ 5.25
390.	Riksdaler. 1543. Sweden. Ex. fine\$ 7.00	422.	Half Daler. 1735. V.G. ...\$ 4.00
393.	Do. 1573. Very fine\$ 7.25	423.	Do. 1736. Fine\$ 4.25
398.	Creutzer. 1632. Fine....\$ 5.00	424.	2 Daler. 1736. Fine\$ 7.00
	Swedish Plate Money—	425.	Half Daler. 1739. V. G. ...\$ 4.00
415.	Half Daler. Chas. XII. 1710. Fine\$ 7.25	426.	4 Daler. 1741. V. good...\$11.50
		427.	Daler. Adolph Fred. 1753. Good\$ 5.00
		428.	Half Daler. 1754. Good...\$ 4.00
		429.	4 Daler. 1756. V. fine...\$17.00
		430.	Daler. 1758. Fine\$ 5.00
		516.	Colonial Bar Cent. Good. \$ 4.75

A United States Pattern?



Mr. Edward Michael has brought to our attention the piece above illustrated. This is struck in silver, and seems to have been intended as a pattern piece for a United States coin. From its workmanship we are inclined to think that it was not made at the United States Mint, but the date 1892 seems to warrant the belief that it was intended as a pattern, for there was a general change of design in United States silver coins in that year, for which many models were submitted. We would be pleased to publish any information regarding this piece that any of our readers can furnish.

Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins.

Governed by the information received from Washington, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the series of special commemorative coins for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition may be expected ready for delivery very soon. Considering that this series of five special coins was not authorized until January, and that, due to doubts as to the passage of the bill providing so many different denominations, no advance preparation was made—not even ideas for designs considered—if the coins are issued during the coming month it will have been a very prompt production, particularly since a new shape—octagonal—and two denominations not regularly coined, \$1 and \$50, have made necessary the production of special tools and press fittings. A new series of regular coins are usually many months in development.

The new Director of the Mint made his first official visit to the San Francisco mint early in May. His visit at this time was particularly in the interest of the special coins, all of which will be coined at the San Francisco mint.

A special hydraulic press used for medal stamping at the Philadelphia mint was received at the San Francisco mint during the month. This press, which weighs fourteen tons and has a striking power of 450 tons, is for use in striking the three thousand \$50 gold pieces, and is to be returned to the Philadelphia mint just as soon as the coinage has been completed.

It is expected that the striking of the first \$50 piece ever authorized by our Government will be an occasion of some special event at the San Francisco mint. This will be the first special issue to be struck at a branch mint, and the mint mark, "S", is to appear on all the coins.

We are informed that sketches by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman of New York, as noted by us last month, were being considered for the \$2.50 gold piece. Designs were incomplete when Miss Longman, while on a visit to Washington particularly for conferring on the subject, was taken seriously ill and was not able to continue the work within the time which could be afforded to her. The designs for this denomination as finally adopted, as also that for the silver half dollar, are by mint designers and will probably be credited to Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver. It is said the designs for both of the denominations are particularly pleasing.

From designs by Mr. Charles Keck of New York the dies for the \$1 gold pieces were made by the Medallion Art Company of New York. One of the few instances, and certainly the first in many years, for Government coinage dies to be made outside of the Philadelphia mint. The principal device for this denomination is said to typify an argonaut. Having this and some of the

other dies made outside the mint are a special expense to the Exposition in order to expedite production.

Designs for the \$50 gold pieces are by Mr. Robert Aitken of New York and San Francisco. We understand the same designs with modifications to correspond to shape, round and octagonal, have been adopted for this denomination. Governed by Mr. Aitken's sculpture and medallic work of the past, and that they will be struck in a medal press with attending slow and careful process, it is a fair speculation that "high art" and high relief will be notable.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Exposition's Coin and Medal Department, informs us that they have reason to believe some, if not all, the denominations will be ready for distribution soon after June 1st, and that advance orders, particularly for the fifty-dollar gold pieces, are decidedly pleasing to the Exposition.

A large market is being found for complete sets from banks of the country, the Exposition supplying single and double sets mounted in metal frames and under glass for public display in banks. The mail offering of them in this form to the banks of the country has produced a pleasing response in numerous orders. Several banks have ordered from five to twenty sets.

Considering that the limited issue of the fifty-dollar gold pieces would not produce more than 750 complete double sets, mounted to display obverse and reverse, as they are being purchased by banks, a successful distribution is anticipated. Orders for complete sets from many collectors are on file and representatives of foreign governments at the Exposition are reserving sets for presentation purposes to their sovereigns.

Each complete set and each fifty-dollar gold piece will be delivered in a leather case without additional cost.

Masonic Pennies in Rochester City Museum.

There has recently been donated to the Municipal Museum by the Rochester Numismatic Association and placed in its collection in case No. 22 an exhibit that probably will prove to be of interest to all Masons of Rochester and vicinity. It is an exhibit of 110 pennies such as are used among Royal Arch Masons in exemplifying the work of one of their degrees. All are in "proof condition," never having been used and with the mint polish still on them. The material of which they are made is copper or bronze and as a rule they are of the dimensions of the old-fashioned copper penny. The different tints given the two metals leaves a pleasing impression and awakens interest. The tints range from the lightest of copper to the deepest shade of bronze.

Probably one of the oddest designs is one marked "Huntington Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., Huntington, Ind., Chartered May 24th, 1855," with the tools of the craft, a wooden mallet and chisel in the center, on the obverse. On the reverse is "One Penny" and a keystone on the surface of a warped metal effect purposely given the coin. The edge of this piece is irregular and scalloped, while the color is an extremely dark bronze. Another of a somewhat similar design is marked "Waterford Chapter, No. 169, R. A. M., Waterford, N. Y.," with the keystone and 1860 in the center on the obverse. The reverse has the secret symbols of the craft stamped thereon. Still another of a beautiful mahogany bronze color has on the obverse "California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., One Penny," with the state coat of arms in the center. On the reverse, "A. I. 2385" under a blank scroll with the keystone and "Chartered April 30, 1855, San Francisco."

As indicating the wide range of the collection, it may be said that the following cities and towns are represented: New Castle, Pa.; Marlborough, Mass.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Lewiston, Idaho; Sanford, Fla.; Germantown, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Lakeville, Conn.; Muskogee, Okla.; Claremont, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Rahway, N. J.; Ancient Chapter No. 1, of New York; Ypsilanti, Mich.; Loveland, Col.; Montgomery, Ala.; Brodhead, Wis.; Nevada, Iowa; Lenior, N. C.; Walnut Ridge, Ark.; Florence, S. D.; Edmonton, Alberta; Wilmington, Del.; Greenville, Tex.; Sutton, Que.; Waseca, Minn.; Conneut, Ohio; Newport, R. I.; Thomasville, Ga. These Masonic pennies were secured by Charles K. Warner, of Philadelphia, for the Rochester Numismatic Association, and credit should be given to him and to the Association for a unique and interesting exhibit.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Additional Tennessee Civil War Tokens.

Two more varieties can be added to the list of Tennessee civil war tokens which was published on Pages 140-142 of the April, 1915, NUMISMATIST.

- 13A. Obv. WM. McDONALD, Drayage, 25 Cents, MEMPHIS, TENN. (Same as obverse of No. 13. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS. 1862. (Same as reverse of No. 9. Copper. Plain edge.
- 16A. Obv. D. L. LAPSLEY & CO., NASHVILLE, TENN. (Same as No. 15.) Rev. 25 (large figures) CENTS and 13 stars. Copper. Reeded edge.

Sing Sing Convicts to Make "Token Coinage."

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, speaking before the Civic Forum in Aeolian Hall, in New York, recently, disclosed his newest plan for reforming the inmates of Sing Sing. This is to allow them to manufacture, and circulate among themselves, a coinage all their own. "Token coinage," declared Mr. Osborne, "will teach prisoners exactly how to make money when they return to society."

Ghent to Issue Coins of Iron.

According to information received from Amsterdam on April 30, the city of Ghent, beginning May 1, will start issuing iron coins, owing to the scarcity of gold, silver, and copper.

Catalogues Received.

From Elmer S. Sears of Swansea, Mass., Part II. of the fixed price catalogue offering California gold quarters, halves, and dollars; Hard Times tokens, Canadian coins, numismatic books, ancient Greek and Roman coins, and an assortment of foreign coins in gold, silver, and copper.

United States Coinage for April.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of April, 1915:

Denomination	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	108,750	\$2,175,000.00
Total Gold	108,750	\$2,175,000.00
Standard Dollars	100,000	80,000.00
Total Silver	100,000	50,000.00
Five Cents	3,600,000	180,000.00
One Cent	150,000	1,500.00
Total Minor	3,750,000	181,500.00
Total Coinage	3,958,750	\$2,406,500.00
Coinage executed for Cuba:	Pieces.	
Gold	150,000	
Silver	4,515,000	
Minor	3,732,000	
Coinage executed for Govt. of Salvador		
Minor	2,029,000	

The Elliott Smith Medal.



The New York Numismatic Club recently issued the above illustrated medal to its President, Elliott Smith, of New Rochelle, N. Y. The portrait of Mr. Smith is most lifelike and easily recognizable by any one who knows him. It was modelled by Mr. John M. Swanson, a member of the Club, who is associated with the firm of Whitehead & Hoag of Newark, N. J., at whose establishment the medal was produced. It is said that the medal has been struck in silver and copper, but the exact number of each is not at this moment known. This is the third medal to be issued by the Numismatic Club, the first being to Mr. Frank C. Higgins, the first presiding officer, and the second to Mr. Augustus G. Heaton.

Mehl's Monthly for May.

"The Copper Coinage of the Chinese Republic," by Mr. H. A. Ramsden, F. R. N. S., well illustrated, is the leading article for the May issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*. The eleventh installment of the series of articles entitled "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," by Mr. Sigmund Krausz of Chicago, also appears. The subject is Titus, A. D. 79-81. Mention is made of an interesting coin collection presented to the old Congress Hall at Philadelphia by Mr. Frank H. Stewart of the same city, and there is much other interesting numismatic reading.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

of THE NUMISMATIST, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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Publisher—The American Numismatic Association.

President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

First Vice President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

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Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Known bond holders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1915.

ALEXANDER S. INGRAM,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires March, 1917.)



The
American Numismatic Society
New York
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET
ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, May 6, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Charles Pryer, who read a paper on heraldry and its relation to history and numismatics.

It was moved, and unanimously carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Pryer for his most interesting lecture.

On motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

There has been placed on exhibition, in the museum of The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th Street, a most interesting collection of what are known as Indian Peace Medals.

These medals were given to Indian chiefs, or men of importance, by, or on behalf of, the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Benjamin Harrison, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, who died a little over a month after his inauguration and issued no Indian medals. In most cases the medals are issued in more than one size, the more important Indian getting the larger medal.

The medals are of silver. The Indians value them very highly and wear them on all ceremonial occasions. They are therefore hard to obtain, and the collection on exhibition is the result of many years spent in search of genuine specimens.

The first and most remarkable medal is entirely engraved by hand, on an oval plate of silver, five by seven inches in size, representing an Indian chief starting to smoke a calumet, or pipe of peace, which he has just received from General Washington, who stands with his right hand outstretched. A man, plowing, in the background, is also emblematic of peace; below is the inscription, GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1793, and on the reverse the arms of the United States.

Beginning with John Adams the medals bear the profile bust of the President, with his name, title, and year of inauguration, with the exception of Lincoln, which is dated the year following his inauguration, and Grant, which bears neither name nor date. The reverse, from John Adams to Zachary Taylor, consists of the hand of a soldier clasping the hand of an Indian, above a tomahawk and calumet crossed, inscription PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Millard Fillmore adopted a new reverse, a pioneer and an Indian standing facing each other, with the United States flag as a background, and the inscription LABOR VIRTUE HONOR. This reverse was also used on the medals of Franklin Pierce.

The reverse of the medals of James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln bears an inner circle, within which is a representation of an Indian plowing, and outside of which is one Indian relieving another of his scalp, also the symbols of war and peace.

The reverse of the medal of Andrew Johnson represents America and an Indian chief clasping hands in front of a monument surmounted by a bust of Washington, and bearing the word PEACE.

Grant issued a medal entirely different in appearance, and with many symbols of prosperity and peace.

The medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison are oval in shape and depict on the reverse a pioneer and an Indian in amicable conversation. There is also a round medal of Benjamin Harrison showing scenes from the life of the Indian and the farmer.

The oval medals of the five Presidents last mentioned are lacking in the collection, which contains the round medal of Benjamin Harrison and from one to three medals of each of the other Presidents. They vary from two to three inches in diameter. Each one has been actually owned and worn by an Indian and some have been preserved through several generations.

Civic Forum Medal Awarded to Thomas A. Edison.

"Inventor and World Benefactor" was the inscription on the gold medal of the Civic Forum which was presented to Thomas A. Edison on May 6 at Carnegie Hall, New York City, by President Butler of Columbia University, who said: "This gold medal is not awarded for any particular achievement, but for distinguished services and great scientific achievements and in recognition of a great career, which has a place among the very highest in the roll of human history." The Civic Forum Medal was the work of Mr. Paul H. Manship of New York City, and is illustrated on Page 249 of THE NUMISMATIST of 1914.

The CONFIDENCE of a Satisfied Customer is the Highest Tribute a Merchant Can Recieve

When Mr. C. R. Stephens placed his valuable collection with me he wrote as follows:

"There is no use of disputing that you evidently have the strong support of all the numismatists who have dealt with you. Therefore, I feel quite sanguine of your ultimate success in disposing of my collection."

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within less than thirty days after the sale of his collection here is what Mr. Stephens writes me.

"I beg to acknowledge yours of February 27th, with check enclosed in full for net results of your recent sale of my coin collection."

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THE NUMISMATIST

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JULY, 1915

No. 7

Some Polish Kings; History and Coins.

BY HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

[This address was delivered at a meeting of The New York Numismatic Club on May 14, 1915.]

Two years after the death of Louis, King of Hungary and Poland, his daughter Hedwiga ascended the throne of Poland, in 1386. Many sought her hand in marriage. Jagellon, the handsome Duke of Lithuania, was successful. By this marriage Poland and Lithuania were inseparably united under one crown and government. He pledged the conversion of his people to Christianity, and was baptized by the name of Wladislas.

This Duchy of Lithuania was an immense addition to the territory of Poland. It extended from Poland in the west, beyond the Dnieper in the east, and from Livonia in the north. The Lithuanians and Samogitians were idolatrous in religion, despotic in government, and in language were widely different from the Poles or Russians.

The dynasty thus founded by Jagellon ruled for 186 years, and ended upon the death of Sigismund Augustus in 1572. During this reign, Livonia and Courland were annexed to the Polish crown, about 1561.



Sigismund Augustus, Gros for Lithuania, 1549.
Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

All the kings style themselves King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, although coins were struck for Poland bearing the Polish eagle alone, and for Lithuania bearing the Lithuanian horseman alone. On the later coins we see the crowned shield, with the eagle and horseman quartered, with the arms of the King's family imposed in the centre. The earlier coins also add Russia and Prussia. The coins of Sigismund III. also add Masovia, Livonia, and Samogitia. Warsaw was in Masovia.



Sigismund Augustus, III Gros, 1568, for Lithuania.
Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

At this time Poland had more printing presses than any other country of Europe. Books were printed in eighty-three towns; in Cracow alone

were fifty presses. Great liberty of the press allowed publications of all religious sects, which was not permitted elsewhere. When the Reformation was rending so many states, Poland received the new sects, and all—Catholics, Lutherans, Reformers, Arians and Greeks—published their books in various cities.

Such was this flourishing kingdom when Sigismund Augustus, the last of the Jagellons, died in 1572. Poland had attained its perfect growth, dimensions, and constitution.

Without a male heir, this last Jagellon restored the crown to the people, and the crown became elective. The jealous nobles refused to bend to a rival of their own order, but preferred to look abroad for a king. Henry, Duke of Anjou, son of Catharine de Medicis, and brother of Charles IX., King of France, was elected. He, learning of the death of his brother and his succession to the throne of France, returned at once to France.



Stephen Bathori, III Gros, 1583. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

Stephen, of the noted Bathori family of Transylvania, was the next king, 1575. He was valiant and politic. He brought the Cossacks into the service of Poland. The Cossacks were a military body, not a nation, on the southern borders of Poland. They lived by plunder, hunting and fishing. Their business was war, and they made expeditions every season against the Turks, returning to their homes at approach of winter. They generally numbered 5000 or 6000 men. Bathori enlisted them in the Polish service. They were then only infantry, but he joined to them 2000 horse, and in a short time they were chiefly cavalry. Bathori died in 1586, one of the most respected of the Polish Kings.

We now reach Sigismund III., whose reign and coins we have selected for part of our story.



Sigismund III., Ten Ducats, Danzig, 1614. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

The Poles now, on the death of Bathori, elected to the crown both Maximilian of Austria and Sigismund, son of King John of Sweden. Sigismund's party prevailed, and took Maximilian prisoner in 1587. Sigismund liberated him, rejecting the ransom offered.

Sigismund was related on the female side to the Jagellons, which reconciled the Poles to his accession. But his position was so uncomfortable that

both father and son were anxious for Sigismund to resign the crown of Poland and return to Sweden. King John dying at this time, Sigismund inherited the crown of Sweden. As King of Poland he was unable to leave Poland except under close restrictions. In the meantime Sweden was in the hands of his uncle, Duke Karl, as Regent.



Sigismund III., Three Gros, 1588, for Riga. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

In 1593 the Polish Diet permitted Sigismund to visit his hereditary kingdom, but to remain only so long as might be necessary to regulate affairs. He was crowned in the Spring of 1594 with great ceremony in the Cathedral of Upsala. Before his departure from Sweden he had appointed Catholic governors in all the provinces. He tried to establish Roman Catholic churches and schools, but failed. The Swedes, strongly Lutheran, feared the government of a Catholic, as Sigismund had to declare himself before taking the Polish crown. Sigismund returned to Poland, leaving matters in Sweden in confusion. The Swedish council at once put down the Catholic religion; Regent Karl convoked a general diet, and was made governor general.

In 1598 Sigismund sent an armament to Sweden to depose the regent, but was defeated. On his return to Poland, the Swedish Senate renounced allegiance, but offered the crown to his son, on the impossible condition that he should remain in Sweden and conform to the Lutheran faith; otherwise Sigismund and all his descendants were forever excluded from the throne. The crown was then offered to Karl, better known as Charles IX.

In 1600 Karl accepted the crown, but was not proclaimed King until the meeting of the Diet in 1604. Thus ended Sigismund's hereditary right to the crown of Sweden, which, however, he never relinquished, as we see on the coins, in which he positively asserts this right of "hereditary King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals." (NEC NON SVEC. GOT. VAND. Q. HRI. REX.).



Sigismund III., Quarter Crown, 1620, for Danzig. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

During the reign of Sigismund the Cossacks so harassed the Turks that they called the Poles to account, and war followed.

In this reign his general, Zolkiewski, maternal great grandfather of John Sobieski, invaded Russia and took prisoner Basil Schouisky, the new Czar, and his brother. And thus Poland became the disposer of the Russian crown. Sigismund's son Vladislav was set upon the throne of Russia, but was soon deposed.

This general Zolkiewski afterward fell in battle with the Turks, but was amply revenged by his descendant John Sobieski in his campaigns against the Turks.

On the death of Charles IX., his son, Gustavus Adolphus, then eighteen years of age, cousin of Sigismund III., inherited the Swedish crown. Sigis-

mund, who had been compelled to resign the crown of Sweden to his uncle Charles IX., was still unreconciled to the loss of Sweden. He so persistently advanced his claim that Gustavus in person led an army into Poland and took the provinces of Livonia and Karelia, and the City of Riga. This war continued for some years. At this time the terrible Thirty Years' War had been raging for some twelve years, and into it Gustavus now entered. Gustavus fell in November, 1632, at Lutzen, in battle with the famous Wallenstein.



Sigismund III., Crown, 1631. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

Sigismund III. died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son Vladislas IV.; and upon his death in 1648, John Casimir, his brother, a Jesuit, was made king.



Vladislas, Crown, 1641. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.



John Casimir, 18 Gros, 1668. Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

In this reign the Cossacks, oppressed by the Polish nobles, rebelled. Casimir, feeling that the Cossacks were aggrieved, conciliated them, but the

Polish nobles put an end to these pacific measures with the sword. The Cossacks taught the Po'es they could defend their own liberty, as well as that of their former allies and present oppressors. They advanced into Poland, and even invested the king in his camp at Zborow. Then in 1649 they were again warred upon, but the Cossacks obtained a peace in 1651. In 1654 the Cossacks submitted to the Russians, and were gladly received by Czar Alexis.

John Casimir upon his abdication, was succeeded by Michael Koribut Wiczenowiecki, an obscure Polish gentleman, but descended from the Jagellons, who was elected, and much against his will dragged to the throne in 1669.



Michael Koribut, Two Ducats, Thorn. Collection of Moritz Wormser.



Michael Koribut, Ducat, Danzig, 1673. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

We now come to John Sobieski, at this time grand general and marshal. These offices gave Sobieski a most absolute power, civil and military. He intrigued to depose Michael. He invited Louis XIV. to name a king for Poland, "to deliver the republic from the absurd tyranny of a plebeian nobility." Michael died in November, 1673, and Sobieski now sought the crown himself. He played his part well, taking every precaution to defeat his competitors. When the elective diet was hesitating he took them by surprise.

His friend and partisan, Jablonowski, Palatine of Polish Russia, addressed the assembly: "I demand that a Po'e shall reign over Poland. Among us is a man, who having saved the state ten times by his counsels and his victories, is regarded by all the world, as well as by ourselves, as the greatest, the first of the sons of Poland. Poles, if we deliberate here in peace on the election of a king, if the most illustrious powers demand our suffrages, if our strength is increased, if our liberty is in existence, if even we have a country, to whom are we indebted for it? Recall to mind the wonders of Slobodisza, Podhaice, Kalusz, and above all Chocim, immortal names, and take for your king John Sobieski!" This harangue had the desired effect, and Sobieski was elected king, 19th May, 1674.

This great king was not a creature of fortune. He had not to contend with obscure birth or limited education. His immediate ancestry was not only illustrious, but powerful. He had every opportunity from childhood that Europe afforded to acquire the best information as to war and policy, science and elegant learning. His father and grandfather were distinguished in Polish history.

Sobieski first studied the art of war in France, where he was sent in his youth, in the minority of Louis XIV. He visited England, Italy, and

Turkey. Returning to Poland, he found Casimir was King and engaged in the troublesome war with the Cossacks and Turks. John finally came forth as the greatest warrior of his age. He was made standard bearer, grand general and grand marshal.

Beside his merit Sobieski availed himself of other roads to distinction and power. His marriage with Marie de la Grange, one of the maids of honor to the wife of Casimir, strengthened his influence at Court. She was very beautiful and ingenious, but John did not marry her until Casimir had promised him considerable places and to make him grand general. His plotting against King Michael made him a favorite with the soldiers.



John III., (Sobieski) Naked Bust, 6 Gros, 1683.
Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.



John III., (Sobieski) Crowned Bust, 6 Gros, 1683.
Collection of Herbert Niklewicz.

He deferred his coronation for war with the Turks, and defeated them. During the winter John was crowned, and then was obliged to take the field in September, 1676, as usual, with an inferior force. He had 38000 against 200,000 Turks and Tartars. He made a stand at Zurawno, a little town on the west of the Dniester, and fortified his camp with entrenchments. The Turks were on the other side of the river and had cut off communication behind the Poles. The fate of Sobieski and Poland seemed now to hang by a hair. The Turks tried to pass the river, but were repulsed with great loss. Ibrahim the vizier, remembering the terrible havoc Sobieski had made, and fearing the dying struggle of the formidable Pole, proposed peace. John refused, although he had only four days' provisions, and gave orders for an attack in the morning. Ibrahim consented to peace on acceptable terms.

John had now five years of peace. Although female influence was expressly forbidden in the policy of the kingdom, yet his wife Mary managed Sobieski and his diet according to her own will. She managed with great prudence. Her sweet temper, refined sense, and majestic air gained her great affection with the Poles and great influence over the King and the Diet.

We now come to Sobieski's noted relief of Vienna. Leopold, Emperor of Germany, had driven the Hungarians to revolt. Tekeli, one of the principal nobles was their leader, and the Hungarians made an alliance with the Turks. Mahomet notified Leopold that the Hungarians were now allies and subjects of the Porte, and that all Austrian troops must leave Hungary. Leopold begged aid of the Poles, but Sobieski seemed disinclined at first to assist the proud and tyrannical emperor. Sobieski's Queen, Mary, however, was more favorable for various reasons. She was piqued with Louis XIV. for his neglect of the family; also Leopold promised to marry the archduchess to her son and so insure the succession to the Polish crown in her

family. Sobieski could not withstand Mary's artifices and was glad to war with the Turks again. He agreed to have 48,000 men ready when wanted. But John refused to sign the treaty unless Leopold styled him "His Majesty." Leopold at last reluctantly consented, and Sobieski became his ally.

Louis XIV. tried to prevent this alliance, but was thwarted by Sobieski's vigilance. The French ambassador, defeated, returned to tell Louis that Sobieski had grown too fat and gouty to make a single campaign. In a few weeks, however, Europe was told a different story.



John Sobieski, Danzig, Ducat, 1683. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

In May, 1683, the Moslem army, nearly 300,000, two-thirds Hungarians and Tartars, under Kara Mustapha, grand vizier, marched with over three hundred immense pieces of artillery. The vizier marched his army from Belgrade, along the west side of the Danube, through Hungary and proceeded almost without a blow to Vienna. The proud and overbearing Leopold, now timid and crouching, left his capital to defend itself against the immense host pouring down upon it.

Vienna is strongly protected on the north by the Danube, and was at that time strongly fortified on the other sides. On the south is a plain of nearly three leagues in extent, and here the vizier pitched his camp, which almost covered the plain. On July 8, 1683, the Turkish artillery began to play upon the walls, and the Austrians trembled. The garrison was little more than 11,000, besides armed citizens. By July 22 the Turks had approached very near to the walls.

Repeated messages were sent to Sobieski, begging him to hurry. But the Polish troops were not assembled till near the end of August, and then numbered only 24,000. Before Sobieski began his march, he received a letter from Leopold begging him not to wait for the troops, but urging that his majesty's royal presence and name alone, so dreaded, would make the enemy's defeat certain.

Thus Sobieski, in poor health, weak and debilitated so as to be helped on his horse, was the only man to whom Leopold could look for aid. The Poles marched along the Danube without resistance, and were joined by other troops.

The German generals, expressing anxiety as to the result, were cut short by Sobieski, saying: "Consider the general you have to deal with, and not the multitude he commands. Which of you, at the head of 200,000 men would have suffered this bridge to be built within five leagues of his camp? The man has no capacity." He alluded to the bridge at Tuln, which the duke of Lorraine had built for passage of the troops. The Turks offered no resistance as the Poles crossed the bridge, and all the troops safely assembled on the west side of the Danube by Sept. 7, 1683, numbering about 70,000. They could hear from Tuln the roar of the Turkish cannon. Vienna was almost reduced. The imperial army started on Sept. 9 for Vienna. They had to go fourteen miles across a ridge of mountains, over which the Germans could not drag their cannon, and were obliged to leave them behind, but the Poles succeeded in getting over twenty-eight pieces.

On Sept. 11 they reached Mt. Calenburg, the last which separated them from the enemy. From this hill a great spectacle was seen: an immense plain and the islands of the Danube, covered with magnificent pavilions; a multitude of 200,000, all in motion; the fire of the besiegers constant and terrible; a great city covered with fire and smoke, and only the tops of the steeples to be seen.

But Sobieski was not imposed on by this formidable sight. Said he, "This man is badly encamped; he knows nothing of war; we shall certainly beat him." The eagle eye of the experienced warrior was not mistaken.

Dissatisfaction had arisen among the Turks, and their defeat was already prepared. Sunday, Sept. 12, 1683, was the fatal day. The cannonade on the city began at daybreak. At 8 A. M. there was warm skirmishing; at 11 the Christian army was drawn up in array on the plain. Mustapha, fearing the allies were more formidable than he anticipated, commanded in person. He and Sobieski were both in the centre of their armies. At 5 P. M. the engagement had only been partial.

The vizier was quietly sipping coffee in his tent when Sobieski ordered his infantry to seize an eminence commanding the vizier's position. Mustapha was taken by surprise. An eclipse of the moon added to the consternation of the Moslems. The rout of the Turks became general. Vienna was saved. By 6 o'clock Sobieski had possession of their camp; night ended the pursuit.

The losses on each side do not appear to have been great, notwithstanding the importance of the victory. Immense treasures were found in the enemy's camp; Sobieski's share was some millions of ducats.

On the following day John entered Vienna, through the breach made by the Turks. The citizens received him with undisguised gratitude, and even then Sobieski shed tears on receiving their thanks. Said he, "Never did the crown yield me such pleasure like this." The people could not help comparing him with their own disgraceful sovereign, and exclaiming, "Oh, why is not this our master.?"

The haughty Leopold deferred the day of his meeting with Sobieski, and quibbled as to the ceremony to be observed. At the appointed hour he rode up to the emperor in the same armor which he had worn in the defence of Vienna, and accosted him with the ease of conscious but unassuming rank. The Emperor on the contrary was very distant and ceremonious. John presented the young prince, James, to whom the emperor merely nodded. Sobieski described this meeting in rather sarcastic language.

The petty jealousies of kings, generals, and politicians disgusted Sobieski. The Poles obtained only glory in this campaign, Sobieski earning the title of "Majesty" from Leopold and receiving the unwilling compliments of most European princes.

But he did not long retain the good will of his people. With the intrigues of his queen, he greatly overstepped the bounds of prudence, making certain treaties without having obtained the consent of the Diet, contrary to law. The reproaches of his Diet were not his only vexations, for his sons, imitating the intrigues of their father, gave him constant uneasiness. When setting out for his last campaign in 1691, he said, "It will be easier for me to get the better of the enemy than of my own sons."

He was now sixty-one years of age, and two-thirds of that time had been spent in the "tented field"; his health broken with vexation, and his frame shattered with his wounds, he had outlived his glory, and was now nothing but a sick dotard, nursed and managed by his wife. She continually made her husband and herself more obnoxious to the people. A traffic in offices with the queen's connivance excited great indignation. Under such government things were fast going to decay. The Diets were no sooner assembled than dissolved; riots and fights took the place of debates; the soldiers clamored for their pay; the generals set at defiance all authority, and engaged in their own aggrandizement.

Happily for Sobieski, he did not witness the consequences of this villainous administration. Death came kindly and laid low his gray locks with their withered laurels before rebellion had succeeded in tearing them from his brow.

He died June 17, 1696. He was tall and corpulent, large faced and full eyed, and most always in the same dress as his subjects. In war a lion, but in peace the plaything of others; he was well spoken, of very easy access, extremely civil, and had most of the good qualities requisite in a gentleman; well versed in military affairs and in all politic and scholastic learning. He spoke several languages—Latin, French, Italian, German, and Turkish. He was a patron of learning.

But, glorious as was his reign in many particulars, its effect was most pernicious on Poland's destiny, as Poland's subsequent history shows.

In preparing this article, the writer found the subject of Polish coins much too large to read in a short time. He therefore concluded to deal mainly with the two kings, Sigismund III., (on account of his accession to the crown of Sweden, his long reign and most prolific coinage) and John III. (Sobieski), on account of his fame as a general.

A little book, compiled by Count Joseph Tyszkiewicz, published in Posen, 1890, lists the Polish coinage, giving values. Of the 90 pages of this book, 20 pages alone are occupied by the coins of Sigismund III., 1587-1622.

The coins of Sigismund III. range in value from the copper solidus, a very small coin, of about one-fourth the size of our early United States half cent, to the twenty-ducat piece. We find the following coins: the solidus, denarius, half gros, gros, 1 ½ gros, 3 crucifer, 3 gros, 6 gros, quarter crown or thaler, (ort); half crown, crown, double crown, ducat, and also 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 20 ducat pieces. These coins were struck for Poland, and also for Lithuania. Coins were struck also by the cities of Danzig, Thorn, Posen, Elbing, Wschowa, and Riga. We also find as many as twenty-one minting places. Many of these coins are quite common and easy to obtain.

Although John Sobieski ruled during twenty-two years, 1674-1696, we do not find such a large coinage. We find coins for Poland and for Lithuania. Also coins struck at Danzig and Thorn. These coins are the solidus, 3 gros, 6 gros, ort (quarter thaler), thaler (crown); pieces of 1, 2, and 5 ducats. Most of the larger values of these coins are very rare.

United States Coinage for May.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of May, 1915:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
*Dollars	4,000	\$ 4,000.00
Total gold	4,000	\$ 4,000.00
SILVER.		
Half dollars	650,400	\$325,200.00
*Half dollars	12,000	6,000.00
Total silver	662,400	\$331,200.00
MINOR.		
Five-cent nickels	2,599,000	\$129,950.00
Total coinage	3,265,400	\$465,150.00

Coinage executed for Cuba:

5 pesos, gold	100,000 pieces
40, 20 and 10 centavos, silver	3,460,000 pieces
5, 2, and 1 centavos, minor	5,906,000 pieces

Coinage executed for Govt. of Salvador:

1 centavo, minor	979,000 pieces
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*Coined at San Francisco Mint for Panama Pacific International Exposition.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page.....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1/4 Page.....	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page.....	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page.....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover.....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover.....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WE ARE pleased to be able to show our readers this month the illustrations of two varieties of the notable commemorative series of coins to be issued in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition—the gold dollar and the silver half dollar. We are somewhat disappointed at not being able to show illustrations of the entire series, but as the other coins are not yet ready for distribution they will not be shown in our columns until the August issue. Another notable issue, which we describe and of which we illustrate three varieties, is that of the new Cuban coinage—the first regularly authorized coinage of that country since it has attained its independence. The entire series has been produced at the Philadelphia Mint, and is a creditable production of our great coin-making institution and its Chief Engraver, Mr. CHARLES E. BARBER.

IT WOULD BE highly interesting if all the members of the Association who expect to attend the annual convention at San Francisco would send in their names to THE NUMISMATIST, for publication in the August issue.

Letter to Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

The piece illustrated on Page 224 of the June NUMISMATIST is one ("E pluribus unum" excepted) of a series of the World's Columbian Exposition medals, 1892-93. It is by Lauer of Nuremberg, the largest of which measures 115 mm.; unlike the others, however, in one respect, it is without inscription.

LYMAN H. LOW.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 4th, 1915.

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Just before going to press the information has reached us from San Francisco by telegraph from ex-President Farran Zerbe that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society had been organized at San Francisco on the evening of June 25th. Mr. Frederick T. Huddart was elected President, Mr. Arthur C. Nygren, Vice President, and Mr. I. Leland Steinman, Secretary, all of San Francisco.

Each one of the officers of the newly organized numismatic society is well known throughout numismatic circles, and a very efficient organization is assured. It is said that a good programme is now being arranged for the convention, and every member who possibly can is urged to attend.

The Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins.

The information has just reached us by telegraph from Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Coin and Medal Department of the great Exposition, that three sets of dies of the round fifty-dollar piece broke on the sixty-third piece, and new dies are awaited before coinage is resumed. Owing to this fact, and the closing of the mint for the fiscal year settlement, there will be some delay in the delivery of complete sets and gold dollars in quantity lots until July 10. The rest of the series is ready for distribution.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 18, 1915. Seventy-sixth meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. Woolsey, King, Merritt, Stanley, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Borradaile, Bauer, Yawger, Plumb, Wild, and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Most of the evening was spent in talking convention, and it was suggested that the Secretary write the Secretary of the Springfield Numismatic Association inquiring if any of their members were planning to go to San Francisco, and, if so, suggest that they arrange to meet the Rochester members on their way, in passing through this city, and all go on together.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 1, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 20th. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

Mr. William Gunn exhibited a third brass of Carausius, obverse, IMP CCARAVSIUS PF AUG, rad. cuirassed bust, square to observer with head to right. Reverse, PAX AUG : S P MLXXI, Pax holding olive branch and sceptre, found in York. Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a proof in silver from dies for the bronze penny of 1860, with beaded circles on obverse and reverse. Mr. Walters exhibited the coins discussed in his paper.

Mr. Walters, F. S. A., read a paper describing some rare and unpublished coins in his collection. The most remarkable of these were three unique coins of Nero; a medallion, or four-sestertius piece, with reverse the harbor of Ostia; a dupondius with reverse Neptune standing to left, S. C. in the field, and a very fine sestertius with reverse Victory to right, holding a palm-branch in her right hand and a figure of Rome in her left. The other coins described included, besides several rare coins of Augustus, a sestertius of Galba with reverse Galba in a quadriga on a triumphal arch, a type not yet satisfactorily explained but apparently commemorating the remission of tribute, and another with reverse Victory writing on a shield, and a bronze coin of Otho of Alexandria with reverse, head of Nike.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—Minutes of the thirty-first regular meeting held at Board of Trade Rooms, May 26, 1915. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present (10): Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Champagne, Emery, Stone, Prevost, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, and Higgins.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Financial report as of this date read and by vote approved.

Application for membership by George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J., announced and laid over until next meeting for action.

Mr. B. A. Oppenheimer and Mr. Robert C. Munroe, President and Entertainment Committee Chairman, respectively, of the Springfield Stamp Club, were the guests of the evening. Both these gentlemen entertained the club with addresses interspersed with reminiscences of their personal experiences in collecting stamps. Mr. Morse gave a talk on paper money collecting, and Mr. Hinckley spoke on fractional currency and shinplasters.

Exhibits—Massachusetts paper money, Mr. Morse; municipal and private shinplasters, Mr. Hinckley; large copper cents, Mr. Oliver; varied exhibit oriental coins, Mr. Stone.

Adjourned at 10.30 to June 23.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, June 11, 1915. President Smith was presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Imhoff, Kennedy, Kohler, Niklewicz, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, and Wormser, and, as new members, Messrs. Davidson and Savage.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read, and were approved, with some slight corrections.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a press notice in regard to Mr. De Lagerberg's collection and exhibit at the Panama Pacific Exposition, also letter from Bardon and the receipt of one magazine.

Mr. Belden called to the attention of the Club the death of Mr. Charles Gregory. The President in behalf of the Club expressed great sorrow at the loss of such a distinguished collector and our esteemed fellow member, the Secretary being instructed to write a letter of condolence, and to spread this fact upon the minutes.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Executive Committee, announced that the subject of the next meeting would be an exhibition of medals and buttons of William Henry Harrison.

Mr. Kennedy, in behalf of the Membership Committee, recommended favorably for election the names of Messrs. Alfred E. Davidson, Alexander Duncan Savage and Maurice Schulman. Upon vote of the Club the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of these new members, and they were duly elected.

The President then welcomed the new members present, Messrs. Davidson and Savage, both of whom addressed interesting remarks to the Club.

The business meeting then adjourned to look over the very large and interesting line of exhibits of the evening, which were as follows:

By Mr. Adams, on behalf of Mr. Zerbe—One-half dollar and gold dollar of the new official Panama Pacific issue of the United States Government.

By Mr. Gutttag—The new gold five pesos for Cuba; Danish West Indies, four and 10 daler; an octagonal Leshner Referendum dollar; two and a half gulden (paper) for the Netherlands.

By Mr. Frey—Three types of the 10 gulden of William III. of Holland, dated 1850, 1875 and 1876; and three types of Wilhelmina, his daughter, the present Queen. Among the latter is the girlish type with long hair, which is rare.

By Mr. De Lagerberg—Political, railroad, steamship, transportation commemorative medals, etc. Eleven different specimens from Brazil, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Bolivar, Peru, and South America.

By Mr. Niklewicz—United States gold coins as follows: 1795, eagle the first type; 1795, $\frac{1}{2}$ eagle, the first type; 1870, $\frac{1}{2}$ eagle, the third type; 1834, $\frac{1}{2}$ eagle, the fourth type.

By Mr. Belden—Decorations of the present war: The Iron Cross, 1914, second class; the miniature new English "Military Cross."

By Mr. Valentine—Hard Times Token, Low No. 10, uncirculated.

By Mr. Beesley—A collection of French medals showing portraits of famous French kings. A series of American historical medals, a masonic medal of Burlington, New Jersey; a medal on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, 1868; a set of round octagonal commemorative $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and one dollar, struck for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in gold; a gold coronation medal of Edward VII.; two pound piece of George IV. 1823; a gold sovereign of Oliver Cromwell.

By Mr. H. Chapman—Rochester Numismatic Association Anniversary medal, 1914, with portrait of George J. Bauer, President.

By Mr. Wormser—Brunswick, Rudolph Augustus, 1865, triple Lautenthal mining thaler; Saxony square thaler, Frederick Augustus, 1697, upon reception of Polish nobles; Denmark, Christian V. square coronation medal of thaler size; Eichstatt, Joseph contribution thaler, 1796; Charles VI. $\frac{1}{4}$ ducats for Hungary and for Transylvania.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Rochester Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, June 1, 1915. The seventy-seventh meeting was called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Putnam, Borradaile, and Kaufman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A vote of thanks was extended Mr. E. D. Putnam for arranging that we might have the privilege of holding our meeting at the Municipal Museum, and for courtesies extended to us while there. It gave us an opportunity of inspecting our collection on exhibit there. While we are still short some of the varieties of the United States series, it is a very creditable collection, considering the short time we have been at it and the few to contribute.

A letter was read from Mr. R. M. McLachlan advising that he had been appointed chairman of committee (by President Duffield) to secure papers to be read at the San Francisco Convention of the A. N. A., in which he asked if any of our members would prepare and read a paper at that time. As it is at present uncertain just who will attend from here, the Secretary was instructed to advise Mr. McLachlan that the matter would be kept on the table and if it was found that any member would be able to read a paper we would advise him later.

Dr. French exhibited his magnificent collection of 1794 cents, numbering sixty-one varieties. Very few of the members had had the pleasure of seeing a complete set of 1794 cents in one collection. This is without doubt the finest and most complete collection of varieties of this date ever assembled. Forty-eight varieties were extremely fine or uncirculated. The balance were very fine, except Nos. 30 and 60, the former of which was good, the latter very good. There are no duplicates known of these two numbers. The Doctor gave a talk on the different numbers, and spoke of the comparative rarities of each variety and showed an easy way to tell the variety. He also spoke of the combinations of obverses with a reverse and combinations of reverses with some obverse. He also stated that Nos. 38 and 53 do not exist, and that Hays simply perpetuated the blunders made by Maris. Hays 38 was Maris 27, and Hays 53 was Maris 54. Mr. Charles Steigerwalt bought the Hays collection after the death of Mr. Hays and in the space for H. 38 was a worn 39, which was supposed by Hays to be slightly different from the piece he gave the number 38, and was identical piece Dr. Maris had previously given the number 27 in his classification. In the Hays collection the space for H. 53 or M. 54 was vacant. Hays never had it, and took his description from Maris. Maris made his blunder by not recognizing a new obverse. This obverse was first described by Hays and given the number 55 in his classification. Mr. W. W. Hays was nearly eighty years old when he completed his work, and we can easily understand how he did not recognize the 38 as being the same as the 39. As stated before, the description of the 53 was taken from Maris. The reverse of the H. 55 as well as the supposed reverse of H. 53 are the same as the H. 44. The H. 54 also has this reverse. The Doctor was accorded a vote of thanks.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 15, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday June 15, 1915. Seventy-eighth meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Borradaile, and Tillotson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. William Poillon of New York sent us a one-half shekel (Mark Penny) of Pottstown Chapter, No. 271, which will be placed on exhibition at the Rochester Municipal Museum with the other Masonic pennies. The Secretary was instructed to write and thank Mr. Poillon.

Several publications were received.

Meeting adjourned to July 6, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Butler Gold Medal, established by an anonymous donor a year ago, also is awarded every fifty years. On the recommendation of a committee of advice, consisting of Dean Woodbridge, Profs. Adler, Bush, Dewey, Russell, Suzzallo, and E. L. Thorndike, the medal was awarded to Bertrand Russell, F. R. S., Lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his contribution to logical theory. The Butler Silver Medal was awarded to Prof. Ellwood Patterson Cubberley of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, for his contributions to educational administration.

A royal decree has been issued at Amsterdam, Holland, conferring a gold medal on Captain Arthur R. Mills, of the American liner Philadelphia, and silver medals to each member of the crew for the rescue of the crew of the Dutch steamer Chester on the North Atlantic on February 4. J. DE L.

Swedish-American Panama-Pacific Exposition Medal.



One of the year's most notable medals has been issued by special request to commemorate the participation of Sweden and the Swedish-Americans at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the designs and modelling being the work of George Larson of San Francisco, well known both in this country and Europe in the art of engraving and designing. The obverse is the figure of "Pallas", Goddess of Wisdom, crowning Science and Labor, with the motto "Arbetet Adlar"; "Honoring Labor." On the reverse is a true reproduction of the Swedish building with the Golden Gate and Tower of Jewels in the background with the wording Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. From this official design will be struck solid 18 K. gold medals for the Swedish Government and principal commissioners. A limited number of these medals, 2 inches in diameter, will be struck in bronze for numismatists, medal collectors, and others seeking art subjects of this kind.

Prices of the Thompson Collection.

The following prices were realized on some of the lots of the Thompson collection held by Henry Chapman at Philadelphia on May 12th to 14th:

Lot No.		Lot No.	
96	Lesboe Electrum Hectae. \$13.50	668	1797 half dollar 22.00
219	Mass. Oak Tree Shill. 1662. 10.25	1037	1804 dime. Good 10.80
237	Conn. Higley copper. Pierced. 7.50	1197	1794 cent. Hays 25. Good 15.00
284	1776 Continental CURRENCY dol. 11.50	1204	1794 cent. H. 35. V. fine 11.50
292	Bar cent. Uncirculated 9.00	1217	1794 cent. H. 47 10.50
320	1822 half dollar in copper 26.00	1260	1799 cent. Very good 36.00
330	1851 silver dollar in copper 24.50	1294	1804 cent. Very good 14.00
355	1795 eagle 30.00	1296	1805 cent. Uncirculated 16.00
357	1797 eagle 50.00	1411	1834 cent. Uncirculated 16.50
358	1798 eagle over 1797 72.00	1413	1835 cent. Uncirculated 26.00
364	1795 half eagle 25.00	1439	1839 cent over '36. Ex. fine 33.00
366	1796 half eagle over 1795 30.00	1461	1839 cent over '36 78.00
367	1797 half eagle 275.00	1568	1856 flying eagle cent. 11.50
417	1873 \$3 gold piece. V. fine 47.00	1569	1856 flying eagle cent 10.25
434	1797 quarter eagle 150.00	1622	1854 proof set 47.00
488	1794 dollar. good 74.00	1623	1855 proof set 52.00
526	1836 dollar 20.25	1624	1856 proof set 44.00
527	1839 dollar. Very good 25.50	1625	1857 proof set 38.00
547	1851 dollar. Uncirculated 70.00	1626	1858 proof set 33.00
548	1852 dollar 74.00	1838	1861 Confederate half dol. 9.00
557	1858 dollar. Extremely fine 21.50	1861	3rd issue. 50c Justice. Rev. inverted. 26.00
667	1796 half dollar 49.00	2436	1852 pattern ring dollar in gold. 31.00



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 15, 1915.

1811 Henry Stephens, Waters, Mich.

1812 R. C. Garlick, 1457 E. 54th Place, Chicago, Ill.

1813 Earle E. Higgins, 500 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following application has been received prior to June 15, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 1, 1915, the same will become a member on that date and will be published in the August issue.

APPLICANT.

Will V. Troth, (U. S. Coins)
West Baden, Ind.

PROPOSED BY

Edward Michael
J. A. Lewis

Change of Address.

Arne Agle, (General)

D. C. Recanzone

Box 321, Hurley, N. Mex.

Waldo C. Moore

Herbert R. Wolcott, to 26 Irvington St., Springfield, Mass.

I. Leland Steinman, to Hooker & Lent Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 21, 1915.

General Secretary.

Nominations for 1916.

To date the following nominations have been received by the General Secretary:

For President—CARL WURTZBACH, Lee, Mass.

For First Vice President—R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada.

For Second Vice President—C. H. SHINKLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Librarian—H. H. YAWGER, Rochester, N. Y.

For General Secretary—WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, O.

For Treasurer—WYNN HOERNER, Lewisburg, O.

For Board of Governors—

H. O. GRANBERG, Chairman, Oshkosh, Wis.

JUDSON BRENNER, Youngstown, O.

H. R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.

FRED E. MERRITT, Rochester, N. Y.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md.

WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 21, 1915.

General Secretary.

To the members of the American Numismatic Association:

For the information of our members, and in reply to inquiries concerning our laws relating to the election of officers, Section 2 and 3 of Article IV. of the By-Laws are reprinted herewith:

Sec. 2. At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made.

Sec. 3. All elections of officers shall be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary to conduct such election. A ballot shall be sent to each member with return envelope, marked "Ballot." These ballots are to be signed by the member with his membership number. The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the first day of the convention and the results shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the second day.

Nominations for officers will close July 15, and ballots will be sent to all members early in August.

The Elections Committee (designated above as the Committee on Credentials) is hereby appointed as follows: John L. Hitchcock, San Francisco,

Cal., Chairman; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Farran Zerbe, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.; Fred T. Huddart, San Francisco, Cal.

The Committee on Proxy Representation is hereby appointed as follows: Dr. D. Gates Bennett, San Francisco, Cal.; Farran Zerbe, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

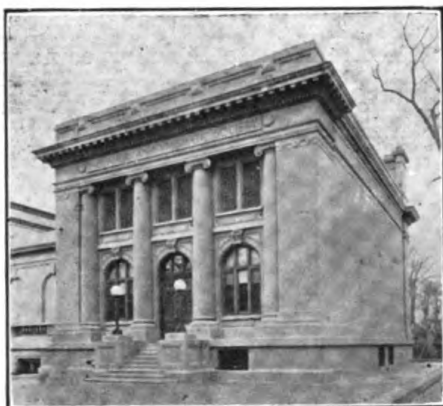
Fraternally yours,

Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1915.

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Prices of the B. W. Smith Sale.

Lot	
30. 1797. Eagle. Small eagle.	
Ex. fine	\$68.00
32. Do. 1798 over '97. Very	
fine	\$82.00
56. Do. 1873. About fine...	\$40.00
Half Eagles, Philadelphia Mint—	
114. 1814. Practically unc...	\$25.50
116. 1820. Straight base 2.	
Unc.	\$60.00
117. 1823. Very fine	\$42.00
118. 1830. Practically unc...	\$34.00
119. 1832. Square base 2. 13	
stars. Unc.	\$205.00
120. 1834. Crosslet 4. Unc...	\$72.50
121. 1834. Plain 4. Very fine.	\$33.00
147. 1887. Brill. pf.	\$94.00
195. 1879. Stella. Flowing	
hair. Ex. fine	\$72.50
215. \$3. 1873. Ex. fine	\$52.00
217. Do. 1875. Brill. pf...	\$1125.00
218. Do. 1876. Duller pf...	\$175.00
231. Do. 1854D. Very fine...	\$48.00
237. Quarter Eagle. 1796.	
Without stars. Strictly	
fine	\$33.00
238. Do. 1796. With stars.	
Fine	\$62.00
239. Do. 1797. 13 stars. Fine	
for coin	\$78.00
248. Do. 1826 over '25. Strict-	
ly fine	\$93.00
261. Do. 1842. Very fine ...	\$68.00
274. Do. 1875. Brill. pf.	\$36.50
306. Do. 1852 D. Very good.	\$32.00
312. Do. 1845 O. Strictly fine.	\$65.00
349. Gold Dollar. 1863	\$36.00
350. Do. 1864. Practically unc	\$35.00
351. Do. 1865. Very fine...	\$38.00
353. Do. 1857. Semi-pf.	\$25.00
389. Do. 1857 D. Practically	
unc.	\$15.00
403. Do. 1870. Prac. unc. ...	\$52.00
404. Templeton Reid. \$2.50.	
Strictly fine	\$360.00
405. C. Bechtler. \$5. Georgia	
Gold. 128 G. 22 Carats.	
Fine	\$51.00
406. Do. 150 G.	\$240.00
411A. A. Bechtler. \$5. 122 G.	
22 Carats. Very good...	\$81.00
413. Do. 141 G. 20 Carats.	
Very good	\$34.25
416. U. S. Quarter Eagle.	
1848. CAL. Very fine...	\$45.00
417. 1851. \$50. August Hum-	
bert. 887 Thous. "50"	
in rev.	\$180.00
420. Do. 1852. 887 Thous.	
Fine for coin	\$140.00
425. Miner's Bank \$10. Very	
fine	\$190.00
428. Moffat & Co. \$10. 264	
Grains. 1852. Very fine	
for coin	\$86.00
429. Do., but from diff. die.	
Very good	\$92.00
436. 1849. Norris, Gregg &	
Norris. \$5. Plain edge.	
strictly fine.	\$35.00
437. Same as foregoing, but	
reeded edge. Ex. fine...	\$37.50
439. 1853. Wass, Molitor &	
Co. \$5. Very fine....	\$102.00
527. 1860. \$2.50. Clark & Co.	
Very fine	\$16.00
528. 1860. \$5. Do. Ex. fine...	\$16.00
529. 1860. \$10. Do. Ex. fine.	\$40.00
530. 1860. \$20. Do. V. fine.	\$725.00
531. 1861. \$20. Do. V. fine.	\$240.00
536. 1849. Utah. \$5. Ex. fine.	\$40.00
538. 1860. Utah. \$5. V. good.	\$42.00
539. 1849. Utah. \$2.50. Near-	
ly fine for coin.	\$35.00
540. 1849. Oregon. \$10 Good	\$340.00
541. 1849. Oregon. \$5. Very	
good	\$110.00
546. Silver Dollar. 1794. Very	
good.	\$130.00
585. 1836. Name below base.	
Brill. pf.	\$151.00
586. 1838. Without stars.	
Reeded edge. Brill. pf.	\$310.00
587. 1839. Without stars.	
Reeded edge. Very fine.	\$55.00
600. 1851. Brill. pf.	\$140.00
601. 1852. Semi-pf.	\$120.00
608. 1859. Proof	\$28.00
749. 1884. Trade Dollar. Brill-	
liant proof	\$525.00
770. Half Dollar. 1796. Strict-	
ly fine.	\$120.00



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American Numismatic Society
 New York
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET
 ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Three of Cuba's New Coins.

THE NUMISMATIST takes pleasure in calling attention to the new coinage of Cuba, of which mention has been made in this journal before. The coins are now being struck at the Philadelphia mint, and their manufacture will engage a large percentage of that great establishment for several months.



FIVE PESOS.

Obv. Bust of Martí. Inscription, PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. 8.359 G. 1915. 900 M. Rev. Cuban coat of arms. Inscription REPUBLICA DE CUBA. Below, CINCO PESOS. Gold. Reeded edge.

Few countries have ever been benefitted more by the introduction of a national coinage than Cuba will be. For the several years since her achievement of independence the coins of various countries have been in common



ONE PESO.

Obv. Large five-pointed star, radiated. Inscription, PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. 26.7295 G. 1915. 900 M. Rev. Cuban coat of arms. Inscription, REPUBLICA DE CUBA. UN PESO. Silver. Reeded edge.

use there, with the usual result that the money changers have reaped a harvest. A considerable proportion of the population is uneducated, and without knowledge of the real value of the various coins current in their country

FORTY CENTAVOS.

Obv. Same as that of the one peso, but the weight reads 10 G. Rev. Also the same as that of the peso, but CUARENTA CENTAVOS. Silver. Reeded edge.

they have been easy victims of fraud and rapacity. The new coinage will soon end that economic outrage; and especially since laws already enacted will remove from circulation those coinages whose standards of value differ markedly from the national.

The new coinage presents several interesting features. The most interesting is, perhaps, the double system of the coinage, as it unites the Spanish-American system, and that of the United states. This will be seen in the list of the denominations, to wit: Gold—Twenty pesos, ten, five, four, two, and one peso pieces, the four and two peso pieces recalling the old escudo and half-escudo gold pieces. Silver—Peso, forty, twenty, and

TWENTY CENTAVOS.

Obv. Same as the peso, but the weight reads 5 G. Rev. Same as the peso, but VEINTE CENTAVOS. Silver. Reeded edge.

ten centavo pieces, in which the twenty and forty-centavo pieces harmonize approximately with the Spanish peseta and the franc of the Latin Monetary Union, which has been so widely adopted, with occasional slight modifications, in South American countries. Nickel—Five, two, and one-centavo

TEN CENTAVOS.

Obv. Same as peso, but weight reads 2.5 G. Rev. same as peso, but DIEZ CENTAVOS. Silver. Reeded edge.

pieces. The exclusive use of nickel for the minor coins is of special interest, and it will be of still greater interest to watch the results. So distinctive are the types of the minor coins that one is very much inclined to expect that confusion with the other white metal will not be so infrequent as to cause trouble.



FIVE CENTAVOS.

Obv. Large five-pointed star, with capital V in centre. Inscription PATRIA Y LIBERTAD. 5.0 G. 1915. 250 M. Rev. Cuban coat of arms. Inscription, REPUBLICA DE CUBA. CINCO CENTAVOS. Nickel. Reeded edge.

The standard of fineness and weight is the same as of the United States coins, the legalized standard of the Island Republic.

The types are understood to have been made by Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver at the mint. The types, we understand, are after specifications furnished the engraver by Cuba. Except for certain features that might be open to criticism it is a pleasure to note the general elegance, simplicity,

TWO CENTAVOS.

Obv. Same as that of the five centavos, but the weight reads 3.5 G., and within the star the numerals II. Rev. same as the five centavos, but DOS CENTAVOS. Nickel. Plain edge.

and chasteness of the designs. The fine large star is well chosen and well executed. As to the arms of the republic, one could wish that the shield had been made larger and thus better fill the field. The same criticism is

applicable to the bust of Gen. Marti, which adorns the gold coins. The lettering of the inscriptions should, we believe, have been of bolder face, a feature that would have compensated somewhat for the smallness of the shield.

But whatever one may urge in criticism of Cuba's new coins, it is a pleasure to remark their general elegance, and sure coin-like appearance. Few new coins issued by even the older countries in recent years are more successful.

ONE CENTAVO.

Obv. Same as five centavos, but the weight reads 2.5 G. and within the star the numeral I. Rev. Same as the five centavos, but UN CENTAVO. Nickel. Plain edge.

Upon request the Curator of the Mint collection has secured from the Inspector, Mr. Eduardo I. Montoulien, detailed by the Cuban Treasury to the Philadelphia mint during the manufacture of the coins, a brief account of José Marti, whose portrait adorns the gold pieces, a sketch that will doubtless interest many:

José Marti, generally referred to in Cuba as '(the Apostle,' was born at Havana, Jan. 28, 1853. He began his studies in the local schools of Havana, and while preparing to enter the University of Havana, when sixteen years old, was sent to the quarries to do hard labor with many other political suspects.

His advanced ideas, his eloquence, and his ardor for all that might tend to increase the liberties so strictly denied to the Cubans by the Spanish Crown, even at that early age, decided the local authorities to send him in exile to Spain. Here he succeeded in being allowed to enter the Central University at Madrid, and at this institution and at the University of Saragossa studied law.

Later he went to South America, where thousands of Cuban patriots had gone in exile, and while professor at the University of Guatemala and serving in other official capacities in this and other republics, he organized patriotic clubs, held meetings, started publications, and collected money for the support of the revolutionary legations that patriotic Cubans sustained all over the Continent, in order to prepare for the next war with Spain.

Leaving South America, he came to New York as Consul for Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina, and in this country he did his greatest work. He founded a paper, *La Patria*, which at once became the official organ of Cuban patriots; he established revolutionary clubs all over the country wherever he found Cubans, or even Americans or foreigners that sympathized with Cuba's desire for liberty. Step by step he prepared the ground for the 1895 revolution. With the greatest tact he brought together all the leaders that, due to rivalry, and to difference of opinion regarding the terms of the Zanjón Pact that put an end to the ten year war (1868-1878), had for years been kept away from each other, and induced them to accept the leadership of General Maximo Gomez as Generalissimo.

His patriotic activities did not make him neglect his literary work. An able linguist, he engaged in considerable work of translating into Spanish prose and verse of standard foreign authors. In 1888 he published a translation of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona." He was a voluminous writer and his standing as a philosopher is recognized by scholars.

Not heeding the advice of those of his friends who believed that he was more needed as an adviser than as an active soldier in the field, he was one of the first to land in Cuba at the head of an expedition. Joining General Gomez, only a few days after landing he was shot dead while General Gomez's bodyguard was engaging a large force of Spanish troops at Dos Rios, Santiago Province, May 19, 1895.

[We are indebted to Gutttag Bros. for the loan of a set of the silver and nickel coins.—Ep.]

The Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins.



HALF DOLLAR SILVER.

Designs by Charles E. Barber. Issue limited to 200,000.

Obverse. Columbia scattering flowers; attendant with cornucopia to signify the boundless resources of the West. Background, Golden Gate illumined by the rays of the setting sun. Inscription: PANAMA—PACIFIC EXPOSITION—1915. Reverse. Shield of the United States surmounted by American Eagle and supported on the one side by a branch of oak, emblem of strength and stability, and on the other side by the olive branch of peace. Inscription: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HALF DOLLAR—IN GOD WE TRUST.



ONE DOLLAR GOLD.

Designs by Charles Keck. Issue limited to 25,000 pieces.

Obverse. Head representing Labor through whose efforts the Panama Canal became a reality. Inscription: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1915. Reverse. Two dolphins, indicating the meeting of the two oceans, surround ONE DOLLAR—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—SAN FRANCISCO.

QUARTER EAGLE (\$2 ½) GOLD.

Designs by Charles E. Barber. Issue limited to 10,000.

Obverse. Columbia seated on the mythical Sea Horse. Columbia with the Caduceus, the emblem of trade and commerce, inviting the nations of the world to use the new way from Ocean to Ocean. Inscription: PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—1915. Reverse. American Eagle on a stand and bearing the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—2 ½ DOL.

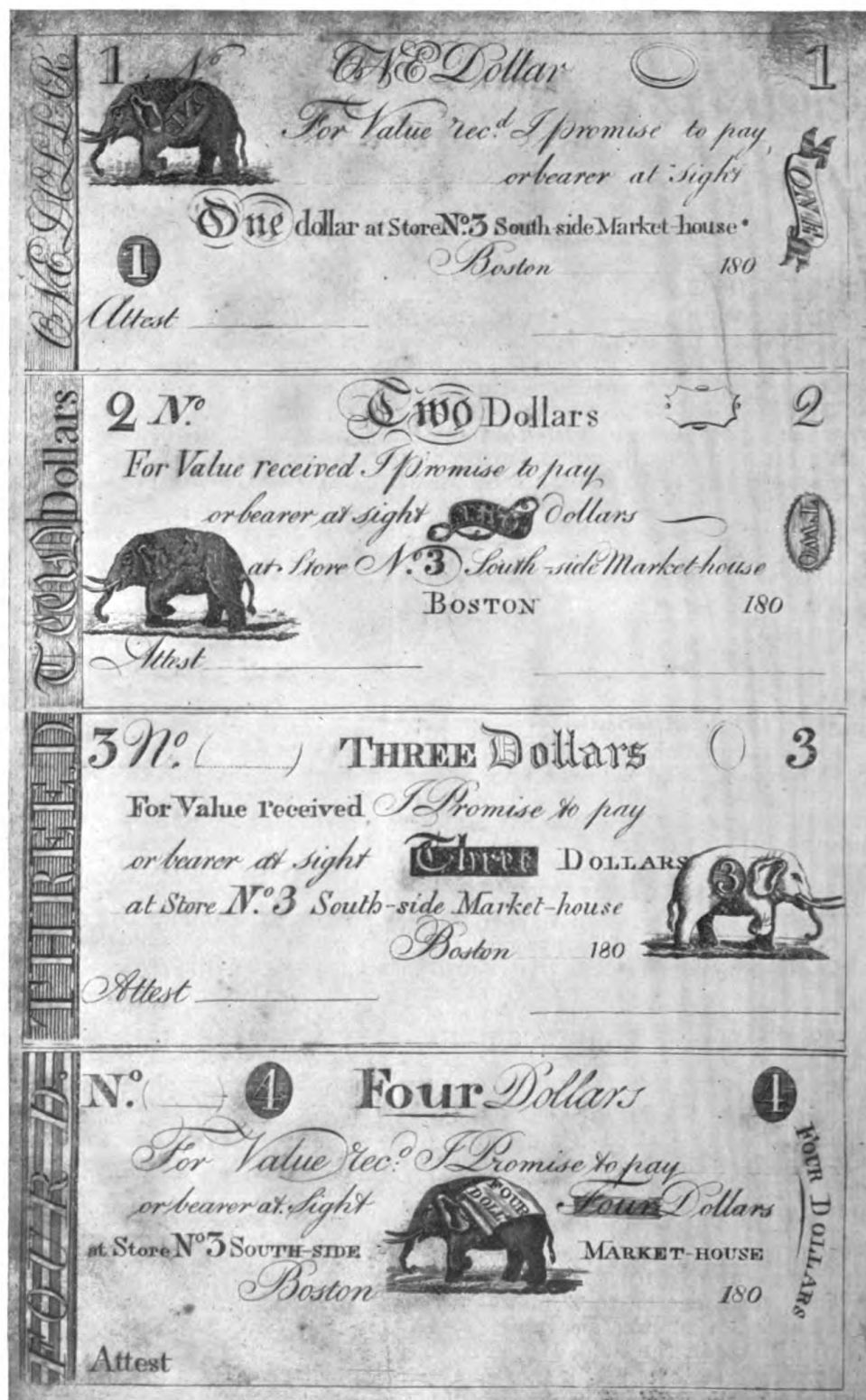
QUINTUPLE EAGLE (\$50) GOLD.

Designs by Robert Aitken. The first \$50 gold pieces to be issued under authority of the United States. Total issue limited to 3,000 pieces. The motives used in these designs were selected by the sculptor because of their simple dignity and far-reaching significance, as well as for their decorative pattern.

Obverse. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, Skill, Contemplation, Spinning, Weaving and of Agriculture and Horticulture. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLARS—M C M X V. In field, IN GOD WE TRUST. Reverse. Owl, sacred to Minerva, the accepted symbol of Wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pine. PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—SAN FRANCISCO. In the field, E PLURIBUS UNUM—The designer's initials, R. A. Dolphins, suggesting as they encircle the central field, the uninterrupted water route made possible by the Panama Canal, occupy the angles of the octagonal coin.

Early Boston Shinplasters.

BY H. A. GRAY.



In the early part of the nineteenth century, not only in Boston, but also in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some of the seaport towns, such as Sa'em, now the city of Salem, Mass., the principal merchants owned their own ships, and imported their wares direct from all parts of the world. Such was the case with the firm who issued the shinplasters shown herewith. These were issued between the years 1800 and 1910, as shown by the date, "180—", on the notes.

As early as 1800, the Boston Directory gives the name of Martin Blake, merchant, S. side market. In 1803 we find the name of John S. Trott, English goods, S. side market. In 1805 the name of the firm of Trott & Blake first appears. The address, "No. 3 S. side market," is the same as that on the notes. The same entry appears up to and including 1809, when the name of John S. Trott appears alone at the same address, while Martin Blake is located at No. 7 Central St. Some time between 1813 and 1816 John S. Trott moved to No. 17 Broad Street. In 1818 his name does not appear in the directory at all. He must either have died about this time, or else had left the city. Between 1810 and 1813 Blake moved to No. 4 South Side market, being the next door to where he was located when with Mr. Trott. His name disappears from the directory in 1816.

The following advertisement in a Boston newspaper, dated 1806, is of interest, in that it shows the customs of the times, and perhaps gives a clue to the reason for the appearance of the elephant on the notes. The elephant has for many years been used in connection with business advertisements, etc., concerning India, and dealers in goods from that country.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—A new and complete SHIP will be ready to sail from Bath, Kennebec, in about 10 days for Liverpool. A quantity of light freight will be taken down free of any expense to the shipper to Bath, and carried at the usual rates from there—for which, or passage, please apply to TROTT & BLAKE, No. 3 South side of the Market House.

Medal Issues and Awards.

On June 2, in the Avery Library Building, Columbia University, the first medal in gold struck from the dies by Cass Gilbert, Esq., was presented to Samuel Putnam Avery. This medal, designed and modeled by Victor D. Brenner, sculptor, was established by friends, architects, and others as a token of friendship and esteem, and in appreciation of Mr. Avery's many contributions to the cause of culture in the fine arts, and especially in commemoration of his gift of the Avery Library Building to Columbia University.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was the recipient of the Edison Medal for meritorious achievement in electrical science at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, May 18.

The Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has presented twelve medals in gold, silver, and bronze for the best essays written by enlisted men of the army and navy on topics of interest to the service and to the country.

Columbia University awarded at its commencement exercises, on June 3, the Barnard Gold Medal for Meritorious Service to Science, established and endowed by the will of the late President Barnard. The award is made every fifth year, on recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences. The award for 1915 was made to William H. Bragg, D. Sc., F. R. S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Leeds, and to his son, W. L. Bragg, of the University of Cambridge, for their researches in molecular physics and in the particular field of radio-activity.

J. DE L.

Correspondence

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NUMISMATIST

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MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. Drawer 976

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVIII.

AUGUST, 1915

No. 8

The Royal Mint of Rome.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

In the annual report of the Royal Mint of Italy, issued in 1912, there appeared an account of the new establishment, accompanied by many very fine illustrations showing the principal parts of this modern coinage plant. A liberal translation of a part of this account is as follows:

The Directors of the coinage establishments of the great countries usually devote an especial chapter in their annual reports to a descriptive account of the latest improvements introduced in their technical plants. Such information always is regarded with much interest by those connected with the industry of coin-making, and serves to establish a community of ideas among the respective Directors, who value it highly in their desire to always more perfect their respective establishments.

In the annual report of the Mint of Paris of the year 1897 was found a complete description of the establishment; likewise for the Mint of London in the report for the year 1905, and for the Mint of Philadelphia for 1907.

In recent years the most important variations have been made in the Mints of Utrecht and Rome. Both of these mints have not only renewed almost all of their machinery, but have created new establishments from the foundation up. The building of the Mint of Utrecht was finished in 1910, while the operation of the establishment was begun in April, 1911.

The first stone for the building of the Mint of Rome was placed on June 27, 1908, and the outside walls were finished in August, 1911. As for the installation of the machinery plant, almost completely renewed, it is opportune to state that in July, 1910, the necessary funds were provided, and in November, 1911, the plant was complete, ready to begin work. On Dec. 15, 1911, His Majesty, the King, with his august presence, honored the first activity of the new monetary establishment.

The mint of the third Italy has its site now in a building erected on the historical hill of the Esquiline, and is bounded by the streets Principe Umberto, Principe Amedeo, Lamarmora, and Cairoli. The area, 5600 square meters, compared with that of the mints of other great states—London, 15000; Paris, 13000; Brussels, 10000; Utrecht, (the new plant) 9200; Vienna, 12000—may create the thought that it is too limited. However, the regularity of the almost rectangular area, the complete utilization and a good distribution of the premises have permitted the adaption of sufficient space to all the services, still leaving a margin for every probable development.

The principal frontage of the Royal Mint is toward Via Principe Umberto. It is composed of a sub-basement, a ground floor, which occupies all the area, and of four floors above the ground, limited, however, to the body of the building facing Via Principe Umberto. Under the ceiling of the subterranean floor run the conductors for the smoke from the ovens of fusion and from the boilers for steam heating, for the kitchen, laundry, &c. This same floor is intended for the electrical plant, fuel, and materials other than metals for coining.

On the first floor are the offices for the administration, with library, the numismatic museum, the laboratory for die cutting, and the first laboratory for assay. The central floor, which is limited to the central part of the building, which faces Via Principe Umberto, is devoted to the Royal School of Medallion Art, with a great salon, a room for modelling, and diverse rooms for the study of engraving, for the direction and for the custody of the instructive material.

The numismatic museum comprises a great salon and two fine side rooms. In the great salon, in glass cases, are shown the coins and medals made in the Mint of Rome, the modern coins made in the principal countries, and the best

medals struck at the foreign mints. One of the lateral rooms is devoted to the exposition of the collection of wax models of the celebrated Roman engraver, Benedetto Pistrucci, author of several British coin designs, which he created and engraved in 1816 as Chief Engraver of the London Mint. The other small room contains the collection of dies of the annual Pontifical medals, of inestimable historical value, because unique in the world, which range from the first medals created in Italy until our days.

A noteworthy department of the new mint is the Royal School of the Medallie Art, which was authorized by law of July 14, 1907, the rules for its conduct being determined on Oct. 4, 1907. With the expectation that the new school would be placed in the new mint building, then under construction, it was temporarily placed in a building near the Royal Academy of San Luca, where it remained until the end of the scholastic year 1910-1911. In November, 1911, the course began, and the school moved into the Royal Mint. The direction of the school and the teaching of composition and of the plastic art were confided to the sculptor, Prof. Comm. Giuseppe Roinagnoli, who was assigned to this position as a result of the competition of 1900. The teaching of engraving was confided to the engraver of the Royal Mint, Cav. Prof. Luigi Giorgio, up to 1912, when the position became vacant with the latter's death. (The present chief engraver is Prof. Cav. Attilio Motti).

The school is supervised by a directive council formed of artists who represent the Royal Artistic Monetary Commission, the Academy of San Luca, the superior council of Beautiful Arts, and of representatives of the Ministries of Instruction and of the Treasury. A secretary provides for the necessary operation of the institute.

The first scholastic year was that of 1908-1909. Many young artists, from various institutes of the kingdom, presented themselves for the competition for admission as pupils, which number was limited to twelve. Of these six of the best were selected, it being intended from the beginning to give the new school the character of a true and proper superior institute, destined to the perfection of the special arts of the medal and of the coin.

The success of the new school was immediate. At the end of the second scholastic year (1909-1910) two prizes were assigned of 500 lire each to the two best pupils, and for the third scholastic year (1910-1911) it was possible to assign for the first time a purse of study of 1200 lire to the pupil who led in the competition for admission, and at the end of the same year a prize was assigned to another pupil who had especially distinguished himself, and then another purse was assigned in the year 1911-1912. At the end of the scholastic year June, 1912, for the first time was assigned a purse of perfection of 3000 lire to the best pupil graduating after the two years' course of study.

At the end of every year the directive council has observed a notable progress as compared with that just passed; a great artistic maturity in the young pupils; a more happy efficiency in the result of the teachings, which assures the ultimate destiny of the institute, from which is expected a re-embellishment of a very noble art which renews to Italy a new form of antique glory.

At present, through the effect of the successive modifications and additions, which experience suggest being introduced to the first regulations, the teachings of the school last two years. Now has been added the privilege of a third course, which is utilized by almost all the pupils who have served the two years' course.

There have been annexed to the school two fellowships of ordinary study, of 1200 lire, of the duration of one year. One of these is given for the first year to the pupil making the best showing in the contest for admission. The other, for the second year, is conceded to the one who has attained the best marks in the examinations from the first to the second course. There is also a purse of perfection of 3000 lire which is competed for every year by the pupils who have completed the second course, the pupils of the third year also being privileged to take part in it.

Besides the ordinary pupils of the school, admission has been granted, dating from 1912-1913, to the students of the first superior free course of sculpture of the Instituto di Belle Arti of Rome, who are obliged to inscribe to the second year of the Medallie School. The pupils of the first superior course of painting and decoration of the above-named institute can also attend the Medallie School during the same year, when they request permission.

The school is provided with all the necessary technical and instructive material, of a rich collection of plaster casts of the best bas-reliefs and of me-

dallions of the Renaissance, numerous modern medals and plaques, and the most notable works of medallic art.

In the report of the Royal Italian Mint for 1910-1911 there appeared a very extensive account of its operations from the earliest times, which may be of interest to the general numismatic reader. It follows:

Among the mints of the modern great States of Europe that of Rome can boast the longest existence. Although it is certain that in some historical periods other Italian mints had the ascendancy over that of Rome, still the latter never lost its mint, and always continued the coinage which had been initiated under the dominion of the Roman Republic.

Even if the mint of Florence, with its coinage of the golden florin, opens the monetary history of Europe in the beginning of the thirteenth century of the vulgar era, the mint of Rome, with the series of the coins of the first emperors, representing in all its splendor the majesty of the Roman Empire, already had proved with the elegance and the accuracy of its engraving to what height had then come the art, good taste, and purity of coinage.

The first Roman bronze coin was issued, according to the opinion of some writers, at the epoch of the triumvirs, around 440—according to others, 335—before Christ. It was in the beginning based on the duodecimal pound system, and besides the nominal twelve ounces comprised the fractions or portions representing the half, third, fourth, sixth, and the twelfth part of the pound.

This true monetization, called the *aes grave*, had been preceded and accompanied by that of the *aes signatum*, constituted of rectangles in bronze, with special imprints, which designated the office from which they had been emitted.

With the year 269 B. C. began the coinage of silver, the first piece struck being the denarius of silver, with its fractions, quinarius and sestertius, and, contemporaneously with the bronze, put to one side the first method of making coins by casting. The weight was gradually diminished until the as, around the year 89 B. C., had the weight of a half ounce, while its fractions were rarely coined.

Therefore from the epoch of the coinage of silver, all the coins being struck by means of dies, began the life of the mint, or "officina monetate," of Rome. The site of this mint was in the Campidoglio, and precisely, according to several, in the temple of Juno Moneta; according to others, in the vicinity of this temple.

The legend narrates that the Romans during the war against Pyrrhus, finding themselves in great straits for money, made a vow to the goddess, that if they were assisted by justice, they would arduously apply themselves to their arms and would never lack money. The intent of the vow achieved, the veneration of Juno Moneta began, and it was decreed that the denari should be struck in her temple.

However, the modern critic has destroyed this legend, and it appears that the mint was in the vicinity of the temple of Juno Moneta. At any rate, it is certain that from the pieces issued came the name of moneta, which name, with almost all the modern countries designates now also the monetary establishment.

The gold coin during the Republic was struck only outside of Rome by the generals for the uses of war. In the mint of the capital gold was coined for the first time under Julius Caesar, by the City Prefect, Munatius Plancus, in the year 44-45 B. C. The imperial money began with Augustus in the year 27 B. C. It seems that on this occasion the Emperor had taken to himself the coinage of gold and silver, leaving to the Senate that of bronze, and these bore the initials S. C., signifying "Senatus Consultus," in almost all the coins of such metal until Aurelian.

The Officina Monetale Senatoria remained very probably in the Campidoglio during all the empire, while it seems that the Imperial mint was in the third region, behind the Coliseum, at the entrance of the street which now leads to the Lateran. The coins issued up to Diocletian and Constantine, who reformed all the coinage, are the following:

The aureus, or denarius, of gold; rarely the quinarius.

The denarius and the quinarius of silver, under Caracalla, and the double denarius, or antoninianus.

The pieces of four and two asses, commonly in oricalcum; the as, and sometimes the quadrans, in copper.

Rarely were the multiples of these coins struck. The multiples, vulgarly called "medaglioni," (medallions) had beginning with Emperor Adrian (before this time they constituted extraordinary exceptions) and they were multiplied in the successive reigns; in the lower empire they were found often in gold of great weight?

As to the medallions in bronze, not bearing for the greater part the senatorial seal, (S. C.) it is not very certain if they were current as true coins or whether they served some other purpose. The gold coin was maintained pure during all the empire, but the weight was gradually diminished so that from 40 aurei to the pound they coined 72 under Constantine and his successors. The silver coin preserved about its primitive weight, but, commencing with Antonius, they depreciated so much that from the end of the eleventh century up to Diocletian it was finally constituted of a mixture of copper washed with silver or tin.

The coin of bronze, (oricalcum, or copper) very abundant in the early times, began to diminish in the variety of the emissions and in the weight of the pieces in such manner that from Galien to Diocletian the great mass of the coinage was constituted by the antoninianus, issued as a coin of silver, although it was formed of a composition.

Under Diocletian and Constantine the Great a radical reform occurred in the monetization. Many other mints were opened in the empire, and new types were created, with the intention of relieving the uncertainty to which the coinage had come.

These new coins were the golden solidus, 72 pieces to the pound, and the tremissis, or third of a solidus, and also but more rarely, the quinarius.

The miliarensis of silver, and in sequence the siliqua and half siliqua.

The follis of bronze, with many under-multiples.

Up to Diocletian the bronze coin emitted by the mint of Rome had a currency limited perhaps to Italy. It has been rarely found in foreign countries. On the other hand, the gold and silver coins were current throughout all the empire.

The autonomous provincial mints, with few exceptions, ceased to coin noble metals from Augustus to Diocletian.

After the fall of the Western Empire the mint of Rome continued its coinage in the name of several barbaric kings, for the account of the Emperor of the East. The latest coin that is known of this period is one which appertains to Antavasdus and Nicephorus, between 741 and 743.

At this epoch the Popes, who for a long time had been installed as Bishops of Rome in the capital, abandoned by all other superior authority, had easily acquired, through their dignity as heads of the church, a pre-eminent influence over the people. Several tokens in the form of money had been struck under Gregory III. (731-741) and Zachariah (741-752,) and then under Adrian I. (772-795) a normal coinage was commenced, first of the Byzantine type, then Carolingian, which lasted until Leon IX., (1049-1055.)

This coinage, exclusively of silver, was often interrupted, inasmuch as that of many pontificates there is not known a single coin. This fact must be attributed to the frequent troubles of those times, to the brief pontificate of several Popes, and to the easy destruction of the coins due to their thinness and fragility. Also to the continuous struggles between the Popes, emperors, and the people, which impeded the free action of the economical and political life of the city.

These coins always present the name of the Popes, often in monogram, besides almost always that of the reigning emperor, and finally of the name of the city and of St. Peter, protector; sometimes the bust of the latter, or of the Pope. After Leon IX. it seems that the activity of the Roman mint was very limited up to a little before 1188, in which year intervened the concordia between Clement III. and the Roman people, resulting in the mint being restored to the Pope.

In the document relative to this peace, published by Baronio and by Muratori, the passage of the mint from the Senate to the Pope is indicated with the verb "reddo," (returned.) According to several, basing itself on the significance of this word, this document would signalize the origin of the pontifical mint, it being interpreted as a renunciation of the mint to the Pope on the part of the Senate, with the reserve of a third part of the benefits. In regard to this Carli-Rubbi in his book, "Delle monete e dell'istituzione delle zecche d'Italia," Page 143, explicitly says: "In the year 1188 the Popes had the mint from the Senate,

and from that time commenced to call with the name 'Papale' that coin which before was of the Senate," but this interpretation, however, is not now sustained by any one.

According to others, the above-mentioned passage must be considered as a restitution, because the mint had previously been usurped by the Roman people, and to support this several emissions of "provisini" of composition (coins struck in imitation of the denar of Provins, in Champagne) with the name of the Roman people, which were used during this period.

Notwithstanding what was said in the concordia, the Roman Senate continued, certainly through Papal concession, to strike coins in its name until the first half of the fifteenth century. The coins were the denaro and the picciolo of composition, which were issued from the beginning of the coinage until near 1437; the grosso, or carlino, of silver, and the half, which commenced to be issued toward the middle of the thirteenth century, and terminated with the return of Urban V. from Avignon (1367); the zecchino of gold of the Venetian type, which seems to have had beginning in 1350, the last emissions of which were around 1437. Near that epoch Eugene IV. revoked to himself the issue of all kinds of coins.

It is necessary to note that with the return of Urban V. from Avignon the Popes had already taken to themselves the coinage of silver, of the Avignon type, leaving to the Senate that of gold and of the composition, which then was taken definitely by Pope Eugene IV., as said above.

In all the later times until the innovation of Eugene IV. the mint had its seat at the foot of the Campidoglio, near the arch of Septimius Severus and the Curia, mentioned in the writings of the fifteenth century as the Zecca "Antiqua."

Pope Eugene IV. brought it within the confines of the Vatican, where it rested but a little time, because after the middle of the fifteenth century we find it in the vicinity of the Banco di Santo Spirito. It went peregrinating here and there until 1665, when Alexander VII. caused it to be placed in the Vatican Gardens, in order to take advantage of the abundant waters of Lake Bracciano and to obtain power for several machines. There it remained until 1911.

The mint of Rome coined for the Popes, until Eugene IV., the grosso and its fractions, after the Avignon type. With the reform introduced by this pontificate was coined the Papal ducat and the ducat di camera, or florin, in gold; the grosso, or carlino, and its fractions in silver; the denaro and the picciolo in composition.

Every vestige of the senatorial authority having disappeared, the coin presented the coat of arms of the Pope on one side, and on the other the figures and the names of the protectors of Rome, St. Peter and St. Paul, or one only of them.

This state of affairs continued until Julius II., who in 1504 reformed the coinage, which had depreciated very much in purity and weight. Then there was a certain variety of the obverse of the coin in which the bust of the Pope was substituted for the coat of arms, and for the reverse, besides the images of the two saints, or one of them, also appeared other legends and figures.

The best medallists and engravers were associated with the mint of Rome, the result being that its products from the end of the fifteenth century and onward are the best from every point of view.

With Clement VII. appeared the scudo of gold of the sun, an imitation of the French coinage, and the ducat, of silver. The double and the triple giulio, vulgarly called testone, emitted before, entered nominally into the pontifical coinage, and there remained until the latest times.

Under Sixtus V. the piastre, or scudo of silver, gave beginning to the series of these handsome and large coins; and the gold, the multiples of which previously had not been emitted but rarely, furnished doubles and quadruples with frequency to the normal coinage.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, through the merit especially of the Hamerani family, who attended to the cutting of the dies in co-operation with other artists of ability for nearly a century and a half, the Papal coins of the mint of Rome offer variety, fineness, and geniality of engraving that no other mint in those times could equal.

The mint of Rome operated during the French Republic in 1798-1799; for Ferdinand IV. of Naples in 1800; for Napoleon I. emperor, in 1809-1814, and for the Roman Republic in 1849.

After the fall of the Napoleonic government the restoration made it a duty

to renew all the old customs, giving the old coins, which had not yet disappeared from the public markets, their oldtime supremacy.

France, however, recognizing the advantages of the decimal computation, maintained its lira of 20 soldi, or 100 centesimi, of copper, and Piedmont imitated it, and, as Tini says, "itself, made after a half-century the founder of the Kingdom of Italy, transmitted the heredity with the fundamental laws of the coinage of 1862."

And thus also the Papal coinage, which for several centuries had remained unvaried, in its determinations, forms, and values, assumed in the later times those common to the other parts of Italy, and under Pius IX., besides the lira and all the fractions of copper, coined in the mint of Rome from 1866 pieces of silver of the denominations of 5 and 2 lire, and 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 lire in gold.

Rome, reunited to the rest of Italy, devoted its mint, together with that of Milan, to the striking of the national coins, until the abandonment of the latter establishment made the mint of Rome the only one in the kingdom.

The coins struck in the mint of Rome are as follows:

Under the reign of King Victor Emanuel II.: Pieces of 100 and 20 lire in gold. The scudo in silver.

Under King Humbert I.: As national coinage: Pieces of 100, 50, and 20 lire in gold. The scudo, 2 lire, 1 lira, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lira in silver. Twenty centesimi in bronze. As colonial coins, for Eritrea: The tallero and 2 and 1 lire.

Under King Victor Emanuel III.: As national coinage: 100, 50, and 20 lire in gold. Scudo, 2 lire, and 1 lira in silver. Twenty-five and 20 centesimi in pure nickel; 10, 5, 2, and 1 centesimi in bronze. As colonial coinage, for Italian Somaliland: Rupia, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupia, and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupia in silver; 4, 2, and 1 besa in bronze.

The manufacture of coins and of other operations which previously had been conducted in the diverse mints of the kingdom, was concentrated by the royal decree of June 28, 1892, in the unique establishment in the capital of the kingdom. The activity of the mint of Rome was notably increased, but the production which the exactions of the circulation made necessary found insurmountable obstacles in the unfavorable conditions of the establishment where it had seat, in the bad state of the machinery, and above all in the scarcity of the motive power available.

While the mints of London and Paris had at their disposal respectively the power of nearly 600 and 500 horse-power, the old mint of Rome had only 25 horse-power, half of which was hydraulic, generated with the waters of Bracciano, and half by small gas motors of old type.

It was therefore manifestly necessary to provide for a new site for the monetary establishment of the kingdom, and to equip it with the necessary modern instruments of production. The site being selected in Vie Principe Umberto, in the vicinity of the Piazza Guglielmo Pepe, King Victor Emanuel III. placed the first stone of the new building on June 27, 1909. With the law of July 10, 1910, the funds were provided for the replacement of the machinery, and after little more than a year the new offices were opened for operation.

In this manner the mint of Rome, which from the Capitoline Hill, after long centuries, had peregrinated, passing through Castel Sant'Angelo, and then on the Vatican Hill, was transferred in the new site on the Esquiline Hill in 1911, on the recurrence of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom.

Mehl's Monthly for July-August.

The above-named magazine appears this month as a double number for July and August. The principal article is entitled "The Coins of Hawaii," by John P. G. Arndt. There is an article on common coins that are scarce—Prince Edwards Island—under the heading of the Denford Numismatic Society. Of especial interest is an article entitled "The First United States Mint," by Frank H. Stewart, which is accompanied by a representation of the mint buildings in 1816, showing among three buildings the first one that was erected in 1792. There is much other interesting numismatic reading.

Interesting Building Tokens Issued in Hull, England.

BY T. SHEPPARD.



Through the generosity of Mr. William Sykes, the Municipal Museum at Hull has added to its collection a fine collection of Hull building tokens in bronze, designed and struck by Mr. Sykes. There are seven in all, on the obverse of which are the arms of Hull with the inscription "Civitas Kyngeston super Hull". The reverse shows reproductions of Holy Trinity Church, Statue

of King William III., Royal Infirmary, Dock Offices, Town Hall, Hymers College and the Grammar School.

Although only recently issued, the collection is of interest, as the Town Hall represented is now demolished for a larger building, while the Grammar School, Hymers College, and the Royal Infirmary have been modified by alterations and extensions.

Sig. Memmo Cagiati.

We have received from the well-known Italian numismatist named above the latest installment of his valuable work entitled "Supplemento all' Opera Le Monete del Reame delle due Sicilie," July-December, 1914. The number commences with an appeal by Sig. Cagiati for a monument to Alessandro Begani, commandant of Gaeta during the siege of 1815. Then follows an article on the life of Begani by B. Cosentini, accompanied by many documents, especially the articles of capitulation of Gaeta. Sig. Cagiati contributes an interesting relation of a find of coins of the time of Philip IV. and the Neapolitan Republic. These coins had been found while a well was being dug in the garden of an old house in Avellino. The total number of pieces was 539. There are corrections and additions to Sig. Cagiati's well-known work on the coins of the two Sicilies, accompanied by illustrations. There is also an index of Part I., the Mint of Naples, and an alphabetical list of the legends. B. Cosentini gives an account of the medal struck to commemorate the laying of the first stone for the Port of Bari, with illustration. There is an illustrated article on the varieties of punctuation in the legends borne by the piastre of Ferdinand II. of Bourbon, written by Michele Squicciarini. Also a final extract from the work on the general vocabulary of coins by Edoardo Martinori, beginning with the quartarolo aquilano of Aquila and ending with the zecchino of Naples. With this number commences a description of the museums and private collections of Southern Italy, beginning with an account of the Museum of Brindisi, accompanied by illustrations of more important objects. Dr. Luigi Giliberti contributes a very interesting article on the subject of the coat-of-arms of the City of Nocera dei Pagani, in which he contends that the etymology of the word nocera had nothing to do with nut tree, as generally accepted, and shown on the city's coat-of-arms, but had a much earlier Greek origin, and probably was the name of some Greek locality formerly inhabited by Nocera's early colonizers. If this contention is true, then the tree on the coat-of-arms of Nocera is without significance. Dr. Giliberti states that the present coat-of-arms does not date further back than the tenth century, and perhaps not even as far as that. He says: "The ancient coins of Nocera Alfaterna show on the reverse the emblems of the Dioscuri, the dog, &c., but the emblem the most often seen, which is the most interesting and the most handsome, and which constitutes the principal type of Nocerine coins, is represented by a nude youthful hero, who curbs a horse with his right hand and carries in his left a long spear with a flower at the top, as is observed on the reverse of various coins, reported by Sambon, Head, Garrucci, and in which works can be seen the design of the coin which we reproduce." * * * Consequently this figure, which constitutes the principal type of the coins of ancient Nocera Alfaterna, should constitute its coat-of-arms of to-day. The arms, therefore, which the Citta di Nocera dei Pagani should use ought to be a shield bearing a design of the youthful hero curbing a horse, in the left hand a sceptre formed of a spear with a flower at the top. * * * Thus there would be a coat-of-arms, not consecrated to error and ignorance, but one more rational and more consonant with ancient and historical origins and to the traditions of the illustrious and noble city." There is much other numismatic matter, the whole number being excessively interesting.

Money Coined on Battlefields.

The news that the French soldiers in the southern area of the war are being paid in franc notes printed at the front, and in some instances, at all events, on a press set up within sound of the enemy's guns, is not so altogether extraordinary or unique a circumstance as might at first be supposed.

Similar expedients have frequently been adopted aforesaid under like circumstances, and for this reason. Experience has shown that the regular payment of troops on active service is a vital matter, since men who receive their money allowances regularly, and so are able to provide themselves with such little luxuries as may be available, are better contented, and enter more heartily into the spirit of the campaign than do those whose pay is withheld from them, or only doled out irregularly at uncertain intervals.

President Kruger found this out for himself soon after the outbreak of the Boer War, and made use of the gold mines on the Rand during the early stages of the campaign in order to obtain the wherewithal to coin money to pay his burghers.

One field mint was set up in the Boer camp outside Ladysmith, and another in the western area of the war, and at both considerable number of gold coins were turned out.

These were all of the same size and weight as our sovereigns and half sovereigns, with Kruger's head on the obverse of each, and on the reverse a design of which the principal features were a lion couchant, a burgher in field kit carrying a rifle, and a trek wagon. Although, as has been said, quite a lot of these coins were struck, they were soon so eagerly sought after that they became comparatively rare, and they are now valued by collectors at sums far in excess of their face values.

During the siege of Mafeking again notes for small amounts, as also surcharged stamps, were printed, and this makeshift money passed freely from hand to hand among the besieged garrison.

In the same way, Gordon issued both notes and coined money for use inside Khartum during the siege which ended so disastrously. The latter took the form of dollars and half-dollars, and the material they were made from was mostly lead, hardened by a small percentage of silver. Of course, it was Gordon's intention to ultimately redeem this debased siege money in proper silver coinage, but fate willed it otherwise.

Enormous quantities of siege and battlefield money, both notes and coins, were turned out by the Confederates during the American Civil War which broke out in 1861 over the question of slavery. The notes, of which many thousands are still in existence, are now worth little or nothing, save as curiosities; but some of the pieces of coined money are highly valued by collectors.

This is especially the case as regards the "Richmond dollars," which were minted inside the town during its long siege by the forces of General Grant, and which are really very handsome coins. It is currently said, by the way, that the dies for these dollars were cut by a couple of Londoners who had enlisted in the Confederate army, and who had originally been compelled to leave their native London in a hurry because of the misapplied enterprise they had shown there in making money at their own private "mints."

Very interesting—and also at the present time, very valuable—examples of battlefield coins are those pieces known to collectors as "gun money," which were minted by order of King James II. during the fighting in Ireland that culminated in the Battle of the Boyne. Their ostensible values ranged from sixpence to five shillings.

That is to say, these were the amounts impressed upon them by the dies from which they were struck. But in every case the coin was made from the metal from melted cannon, each piece being of the same size as its silver original. The rarest of all is now the copper five-shilling piece, single perfect specimens of which fetch very large sums indeed on the rare occasions when they are for sale.—*Pearson's Weekly*.

[We are much interested in the reference to the "Richmond dollars." This is certainly a piece of news to numismatists.—ED.]

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1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
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1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WITH THIS issue the work of editing and managing THE NUMISMATIST passes to other hands and the undersigned retires after having been connected in an editorial and business capacity with the magazine since February, 1912. In withdrawing from THE NUMISMATIST I wish to sincerely thank all those who have accorded me such generous and consistent support. Trusting that the magazine will enjoy the greatest prosperity under the new management, I am, very truly,

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1915.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

INFORMATION has been received from Mr. H. O. GRANBERG, Chairman of the Board of Governors, that President FRANK G. DUFFIELD, 1811 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md., has been elected and agreed to accept the position of editor and business manager of THE NUMISMATIST. MR. DUFFIELD will begin with the September issue, and all communications intended for THE NUMISMATIST should be addressed to him after Aug. 1. The Board of Governors is to be congratulated upon its wise selection, and we feel assured that MR. DUFFIELD will be very successful in his conduct of our official magazine.

Meetings of Societies.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—Thirty-second regular meeting held on June 23, 1915, at Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present (15): Messrs. Higgins, Hinckley, Champagne, Curtis, Pond, Stone, Prevost, Welcome, Emery, Drowne, Oliver, Sears, Frazer, Fuller, and Morse. Visitors present (2): Messrs. McCowan and Parmelee.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Financial report omitted.

Upon motion of Mr. Hinckley, duly seconded, George H. Blake was unanimously elected to membership. Application of B. A. Oppenheimer was presented and upon motion by Mr. Oliver, duly seconded, Mr. Oppenheimer was unanimously elected to membership under a suspension of By-law Art. 1, Sec. 2.

A letter was read from the Rochester Numismatic Association inviting those of this Club going to the A. N. A. Convention at San Francisco to join and travel West with those going from the Rochester Club.

A unanimous vote was cast to omit the July and August meetings.

Elmer S. Sears came up from Swansea as our special guest of the evening and gave an interesting address on the subject, "The Humorous Side of Coin Collecting From the Dealer's Standpoint." Mr. Sears displayed a large collection of Siamese porcelain gambling tokens. A hearty vote of thanks was extended Mr. Sears for his splendid address.

The usual auction sale concluded the evening program.

Adjournment to Sept. 22, 1915.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, July 6, 1915. Seventy-ninth meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. King, L. G. Amberg, Merritt, Bauer, W. H. Amberg, Stanley, Bernstein, Borradaile, Yawger, and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Bauer exhibited a Baldwin & Co. 1850 \$10 gold piece. Obverse, a mounted vaquero to right in the act of throwing a lasso; beneath, 1850; above, California Gold; below, Ten Dollars. Reverse eagle similar to that on regular United States series, above Baldwin & Co., five stars at each side, below San Francisco; Adams 41; the piece in extremely fine condition.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 20, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, July 9, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beasley, Blake, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Frey, Heaton, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Niklewicz, Proskey, Smith, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

After the roll call the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary read a letter of thanks from the family of Mr. Charles Gregory in acknowledgment of the Club's letter of condolence. The Secretary also reported the receipt of one magazine.

The Treasurer submitted a brief report.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject of the next meeting

would be an address by Mr. Niklewicz on "Aetium; Antony's Defeat; with coins of Augustus and Antony."

Under the head of new business the advisability of issuing a publication of the transactions of the Club at frequent intervals was discussed.

President Smith feelingly acknowledged the tribute of the Club upon the death of his father, which occurred on June 21st. The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of viewing the exhibits of the evening, the subject of the meeting being "Coins, Medals and Buttons of William Henry Harrison."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyd—A collection of twenty-nine different medals and tokens in reference to the subject of the evening.

By Mr. Proskey—Ninety different medals with very few metal varieties but showing a great many types and die varieties in reference to William Henry Harrison. Also fifteen buttons and four embossed cards used at political meetings. Also a silk badge with crepe worn at Harrison's funeral. All from the three greatest presidential medal collections, two of them being the John F. and the Ramsey McCoy collections, and also from his own collection.

By Mr. Chapman—A collection of about thirty different medals in reference to William Henry Harrison, some without date, some of 1840 and of 1841, all different sizes, dies and metals, picturing the various representations of the log cabin, the Battle of Tippecanoe, Bunker Hill, allegorical representations, and the portrait of Harrison.

Other exhibits not related to the subject of the evening were:

By Mr. De Lagerberg—By courtesy of Mr. R. S. DeVries, Passaic, N. J., medal struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United States Express Company, 1854-1904. By courtesy of Messrs. George Larson & Co., San Francisco, the Swedish-American Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, commemorative medal. Swedish Navy. Token struck by "Svenska Pansarbats-foreningen" of metal used in the plates for construction of the Swedish cruiser Sverige. Obverse. Three crowns surrounded by Sverige—S. P. F. Reverse. The navy anchor surrounded by same inscription as on obverse side.

By Mr. Kohler—The new Panama-Pacific Exposition \$2.50 gold piece.

By Mr. Blake—The new Panama-Pacific Exposition octagonal \$50 gold piece. An uncirculated \$100 coin or treasury note of the 1890 issue, showing the portrait of Farragut.

By Mr. Wood—Four Transylvanian medals.

By Mr. Beasley—Connecticut, 1775, 40 shilling bill.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on May 19, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

The Public Library, Newcastle, was elected to membership. The President announced that Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman had been appointed Vice-President in succession to the late Mr. Roth.

The evening had been reserved for the annual exhibition of naval and military medals, orders, and decorations, and the objects of interest lent were so numerous that only a selection can be noticed. Miss M. Farquhar showed a set of medals of Charles I., including a badge by Rawlins dated 1642, which indicated his presence at Oxford in that year. She also read a paper upon documentary evidence of the issue of medals to commemorate the capture of the Spanish galleons at Vigo in 1702. Mr. Spink exhibited a series of medals representing every British regiment engaged in the Waterloo campaign; the rich group of medals and decorations of Sir James Lyon, who commanded the 6th Hanoverian Division; the field-officer's gold medal for Salamanca, with bar for Vittoria, of Col. Thomas Lloyd (of the 94th Regiment), who fell at Nivello, and a beautifully chased casket in gold inscribed to his memory by his brother officers. Mr. Charles Winter, describing this collection, explained that the first designs for the Waterloo medal were in bronze and gold, but at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, it was decided to issue it in one size and one metal, silver, the obverse being from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the reverse from a Greek

coin of Elis. Mr. T. K. Mackenzie produced the Duke's own medal for that battle, which was officially indented with his name and title upon the edge; a group of decorations awarded to Col. Cutcliffe of the 23rd Light Dragoons; the Peninsular medal, with ten bars, of Dr. Archibald Arnott (of the 20th Foot), afterwards Napoleon's surgeon at St. Helena; and a manuscript report of the battle of Waterloo by Col. Best, who commanded the Hanoverian Brigade. Mr. E. E. Needs followed with the original medal for Waterloo of Sergeant Charles Ewart (of the Scots Greys), the hero of the well-known picture "The Fight for the Standard"; and the Mint-Master's presentation copy of the medal inscribed to the Duke of Kent. Major Freer contributed a paper upon the importance of the careful preservation of medals as memorials of the recipients, which he illustrated by a series of decorations awarded to members of his family in Peninsular times. Mr. W. S. Ogden exhibited a folding map printed for the use of soldiers in the Carolean wars; Mr. Andrew, a large seal, in silver-gilt and carnelian, of the Iron Duke; and the President, an interesting letter to a German soldier found by his son in the enemy's trenches at Neuve Chapelle.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—June 17th. Annual meeting. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

Messrs. F. J. Brittan and Henry Garside were appointed scrutineers of the ballot.

The President presented the Society's medal to Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, in recognition of his services to the study of ancient numismatics and the medallic art of the Renaissance.

Sir Arthur Evans delivered his presidential address, in which, after reviewing the work and progress of the Society during the past year, he proceeded to call attention to a number of interesting numismatic memorials of events in Belgian and French history which had recently repeated themselves.

A vote of thanks to the President for his address was moved by Prof. Oman and Mr. H. Symonds.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers for Session 1915-16 was announced and the following declared elected:

President—Sir Arthur J. Evans, P. S. A., M. A., D. Litt., LL.D., Ph. D., F. R. S., F. B. A. Vice-Presidents—Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., F. S. A., and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F. S. A. Treasurer—Mr. Percy H. Webb. Secretaries—Messrs. John Allan, M. A., M. R. A. S., and Frederick A. Walters, F. S. A. Foreign Secretary—Mr. J. Grafton Milne, M. A. Librarian—Dr. Oliver Codrington, M. D., F. S. A., M. R. A. S. Members of the Council—Miss Helen Farquhar, Rev. Robert Scott Mylne, M. A., B. C. L., F. S. A., F. R. S. E., and Messrs. G. C. Brooke, B. A.; H. A. Grueber, F. S. A.; George Francis Hill, M. A.; J. Mavrogordato; Lieut.-Col. H. Walters Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A.; Edward Shepherd; Henry Symonds, F. S. A., and H. W. Taffs.

Additional Prices of the B. W. Smith Sale.

771. Do. 1796. 16 stars. Very fine for coin	\$140.00	1708. 1856. Flying eagle. Pure copper. Abt. unc.	\$20.00
1026. 1878. Small S. Ex. fine.	\$27.00	1727. Half Cent. 1796. With pole. Good.	\$36.50
1040. Quarter Dollar. 1796. Brill. pf.	\$27.00	1742. 1841. Large berries. Original. Proof	\$30.00
1055. 1823 over 1822. Strictly fine for coin	\$118.00	1743. 1843. Small berries. Pf.	\$35.00
1060. 1827 over 1823. Re-strike. Brill. pf.	\$164.50	1747. 1859. \$20. Pattern. Copper. Pf. A-W 276	\$37.75
1156. 1849. Strictly fine	\$18.25	1755. 1866. Dollar. Pure copper. A-W 534. Pf.	\$20.00
1304. Dime. 1859, reverse of 1860. Brill. pf.	\$43.50	1757. 1871. Silver Pattern Dollar. A-W 1105	\$32.00
1406. Half Dime. 1802. Poor.	\$32.00	1806. 1860. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. Copper. Very fine.	\$21.00
1462. Half Dime. 1853. Without arrow heads. Semi-proof	\$23.75		

The Norway Jubilee Udestillings Medal.



We referred in the September issue, 1914, Page 455, of *THE NUMISMATIST*, to the Jubilee two-kroner coin. Through the courtesy of Mr. M. Borrelly of Christiania, Norway, we are now enabled to reproduce the Jubilee medal recently ready, designed by Ivaar Throndsen, medal engraver and sculptor. The medal is a strong, artistic reproduction of medallic art. J. DE L.

Famous Bison Doomed to Die.

Black Diamond, the famous bison of the Central Park Zoological Garden, New York City, whose image adorns one side of the nickel, will be slain within a few days, but his massive head will be preserved and mounted. The animal has been the model for many sculptors and painters. Despite his fame, there were no bidders when he was put up at auction, but recently the bison was sold to a dealer in poultry and game for about \$700. Black Diamond was born 19 years ago in the Zoological Garden and weighs something more than a ton. He is docile and considered a splendid specimen of his kind, but has outlived his usefulness.

Prices of Low's 181st Sale.

Following are some of the prices brought at the Sale of the Rupert E. Kingsford collection, held by Lyman H. Low at New York City on June 21, 1915:

Lot No.		Lot No.	
12. Montreal & Lachine token.		(1601). Fine	\$ 5.25
V. F.	\$ 3.75	311. Do. James I. Very fine...	\$ 7.25
54. Silver war medal. Cha-		312. Do. Charles I. 1644. Very	
teauquay on bar. V. fine.	\$33.00	good	\$ 3.50
55. Do. Fort Erie. Solid silver	\$ 8.50	314. Do. Commonwealth. 1656.	
66. 1867 Wyon Confederation		Fine	\$ 5.50
medal. Perfect	\$15.25	315. Do. Oliver Cromwell.	
146. Hard Times Token. Low		1658. Fine	\$14.00
17. Very good	\$ 3.25	319. Do. William III. 1695.	
153. Do. Low 81. Very good..	\$ 2.50	Ex. fine	\$ 3.40
155. Do. Low 105. Fine	\$ 6.75	328. Do. William IV. 1831.	
242. London Groat of Richard		Proof	\$11.50
III. Most parts fine	\$ 3.50	351. Bank of Ireland. Six Shill-	
249. Half Crown of Edward		ings. 1804. Fine	\$ 2.50
VI. 1551. Fine	\$ 3.75	744. Hard Times Tokens. 2d	
253. Do. Elizabeth. (1601).		Edition. By Lyman H.	
Fine	\$ 7.75	Low. Ink marks. Paper	
310. Crown of Elizabeth.		cover	\$ 4.25

"Confederate and State Currency."

The above is the title of a book which has just been published by W. W. Bradbeer of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the subject of which is the paper currency that did duty as money throughout the South during the civil war, and also paper notes issued by various Southern States during the same period. A warm welcome is sure to greet this valuable work, which represents the first real attempt to properly classify the numerous varieties of these notes, now receiving so much attention from collectors. Mr. Bradbeer has made this subject an especial study for a number of years and undoubtedly is better posted upon it than any other person. He has carefully classified every note, so far as possible, giving the place in which it was issued, the date, the name of the engraver, the rarity, and all possible detail, each note being assigned a separate number, which will make the book of valuable assistance to the collector in arranging his collection. Mr. Bradbeer has endeavored to place before the reader every obtainable bit of information regarding this remarkable and voluminous series of notes, and the book will be interesting to every reader, irrespective of the fact whether he is a collector or not. Not of the least value will be the illustrations, of which the work contains quite a number, as these show quite a number of notes seldom if ever seen by the average collector. In connection with the classified matter there are also biographical sketches of the Confederate statesmen whose names and portraits are shown on the notes—Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Judah P. Benjamin, etc. The book begins with the Montgomery issue of 1861, starting with the \$1000 note, and ends with the fifty-cent notes issued at Richmond in 1864. The Southern State currency embraces the issues of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. We trust that Mr. Bradbeer will meet such success with his book that he will be encouraged to favor us with future editions, which will contain a greater number of illustrations, especially of the interesting State series. The book is neatly printed and bound and contains 162 pages. We heartily recommend its acquisition by every one who is at all interested in the subject.

A New Rochelle Bank Token.



The piece illustrated above has recently been issued by the National City Bank of New Rochelle, N. Y. The token has been issued with the intention of attracting persons to the interest department of the bank. It is said that about a hundred of the customers of the bank are giving these tokens to their patrons, and the tokens have been instrumental in starting quite a number of new accounts. Each piece really has a value of 50 cents, in the event that they are used in starting a new account, so there is little probability of them being thrown away. The bank does not give the tokens to individuals. It is said that 5000 pieces were delivered to the bank.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
 Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
 \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
 burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Aug. 15, 1915.

1814 Will V. Troth, West Baden, Ind.
 1815 Arne Agle, Box 321, Hurley, N. Mex.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 15, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to September 1, 1915, the same will become members on that date, and will be published in the September issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Frank Higginson, Box 214, Virginia City, Nev.	Rev. W. A. Laughlin
C. E. Walters, (General) 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Waldo C. Moore
A. M. Heller, (U. S.) Boscobel, Wis.	Waldo C. Moore
J. W. Hutchison, (U. S.) Corning, Iowa	David S. English
E. M. Saunders, Middleburg, Vt.	W. G. Curry
	C. E. Kramer
	Waldo C. Moore
	B. Max Mehl
	F. H. Shumway
	E. E. Shepardson

Changes of Address.

Albert W. Vail, to 244a Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.
Herbert E. Morey, to 36 Portland St., Boston, Mass.
Edgar H. Adams, from Brooklyn, to Room 1203, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Nominations for 1915-16.

To date the following nominations have been received by the General Secretary:

For President—

R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.
H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

For First Vice-President—W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.

For Second Vice-President—D. Gates Bennett, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

For General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

For Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

For Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman Board of Governors—

H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

For Board of Governors—

Fred Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.
H. R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.
Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.
Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
W. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.
Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis.
B. H. Saxton, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Geo. H. King, Denver, Colo.

Ballots and Proxies.

On or about August 1, 1915, ballots for the approaching Election together with the coming A. N. A. Convention proxies will be mailed from the Secretary's office to each member in good standing. Please mail Ballots, also Proxies, as the enclosed self-addressed envelopes shall direct.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 15, 1915.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

The Mexican Constitutionalist Five Centavos for 1915.



Above we show an illustration of the five centavos copper piece issued in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, by the Constitutionalist Government for 1915. Reference to this issue was made on Page 448 of the September number of *THE NUMISMATIST* for 1914, together with an illustration of the five centavos of 1914. The piece above illustrated is of similar design to that of 1914, but from a different die. Below the radiated liberty cap are the tiny letters SALAZAR, evidently the name of the engraver. This also appears on the obverse of the 1914 issue.

Upon careful examination of a number of these pieces, dated 1914 and 1915, it is found that there are quite a number of different dies, indicating a large issue of the coins. There are at least a half dozen different dies of the obverse of the 1914 piece, and perhaps a similar number of the reverse. There are also several dies for the 1915 issue, which undoubtedly will increase before the year is ended.

We have not learned of the issue of any other denominations in Chihuahua, and would be much pleased if any of our readers would bring any additional information regarding the Mexican coin issues to our attention.

Numismatic Comment.

Numismatics has received a new impetus by the government's issue of the Panama Exhibition coins. Unfortunately these are put out at double face, a handicap which is quite serious in the case of the fifty-dollar pieces and there are two of these, one round the other octagonal in memory of the slugs of the earliest settlers. The fifty cent piece is an attractive coin and the quarter eagle is of considerable artistic merit but the gold dollar is an abomination. Nearly every one who sees the piece wants to know why they put the head of a ball player on it. Not one correctly guessed that the profile represented "labor." Labor as heretofore depicted is shown with a strong intellectual face, brawny arms and the implements of mechanical work. Note the figure on the two dollar bill. A very different conception to the face with a vacant stare and the brow covered with a slouch hat. Good or bad they add to the slowly lengthening series of commemorative coins issued by our government—an interesting series to collect and at the present time within the reach of all, although some are difficult to find at advancing prices. The series consist of Centennial half dollar 1892-3, Isabella quarter dollar 1893, Lafayette dollar 1900, St. Louis dollar Jefferson 1903, St. Louis dollar McKinley 1903, Oregon dollar Lewis & Clark 1904-5, Panama half dollar 1915, Panama gold dollar 1915, Panama quarter eagle 1915, Panama fifty dollar round 1915, Panama fifty dollar octagon 1915.

When the Government was at their wits end trying to utilize the stock of silver and Bryan was working with the same energy and success at his sixteen to one scheme as he is now devoting to save the German Emperor, we advised the Treasury to coin silver dollars bearing the United States shield on the obverse and the arms of such states as wanted the coin on the reverse. The demand would have been enormous, each state vying with the others to put the largest amount of their own state in circulation. Our plan was not accepted or is any plan not originating in the department ever considered. In fact it is an impertinence to suggest that any one not employed by the government could improve by one iota any thing or act which that special department has under its supervision. Unfortunately the public frequently think differently.—From *The Metropolitan Philatelist* of July 24.

When Tobacco was Money.

"When I was a lad living in Huntsville, Mo., tobacco raising was the big industry of the country, and the weed was largely used as legal tender," remarked M. C. Tracy, who is now a resident of Macon. "I well remember, along in the fifties, of seeing great stacks or bundles of tobacco piled up on one side of the Huntsville-American office. That was along in 1856. The tobacco represented receipts on subscriptions. Each bundle contained 10 pounds of tobacco, and was good to make the subscriber solid with the paper for one year. The tobacco was weighed in the office and the subscriber was credited with 10 cents a pound, the market price. The tobacco offered the editor was of the finest quality and used only for cigars. There was a large factory in Huntsville, where a great many slaves were employed in getting the tobacco ready for the market. The editor sent his tobacco off along with that of the shippers and received his money when they did.

"Back of the newspaper office was a pen, where the editor would keep pigs and small stock taken on subscriptions. There was but very little money in the country, and such things as the farmers raised passed as legal tender. A newspaper office was practically a warehouse for country products.

"The most remarkable payment on newspaper subscriptions, perhaps, was that tendered by a subscriber to the old Bloomington Gazette, somewhere in the forties. The subscriber had a large, flat tombstone which had been erected at the head of some of his ancestors' graves. He had long forgotten who the ancestors were, and as the editor needed a smooth stone to mix his ink on, he found the reverse of the monument to be just the thing and promptly credited the subscriber with his subscription for the stone, and both felt the richer by the trade."—Macon (Mo.) Cor. *Kansas City Star*.

Skin Salaries.

It is not a generally known historical fact that from 1774 to 1784 territory now known as Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina, and that in 1785 the Tennesseans, becoming dissatisfied with their Government, organized a state government under the name of "Frankland," which was maintained for some years. The state thus organized was afterward disbanded and territorial Tennessee was again annexed to North Carolina, says a recent writer on the subject.

In 1838, in a speech by Daniel Webster on the currency, he gave the following as among the laws passed by the Legislature of the state of Frankland:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Frankland, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from January 1, 1780, the salaries of this commonwealth be as follows:

"His Excellency, the Governor, per annum, 1,000 deerskins.

"His Honor, the Chief Justice, per annum, 500 deerskins.

"The Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor, per annum, 500 raccoon skins.

"The Treasurer of the State, 450 raccoon skins.

"Each County Clerk, 500 beaver skins.

"Clerk of House of Commons, 300 raccoon skins.

"Members of the assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins.

"Justice's fees for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin.

"To the constable for serving a warrant, one mink skin."—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Correction.

The Butler Gold Medal, mentioned on Page 250 of the July *NUMISMATIST* is awarded by Columbia University of New York City.

The Panama-Pacific \$50 Piece.

The coining of the first \$50 gold piece ever authorized by the Government of the United States was made a notable occasion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. The Superintendent of the Mint, Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, extended invitations to representatives of the Government, State and city, officers of the Exposition, together with notable representatives of



First coinage of U. S. \$50 gold pieces, San Francisco Mint, June 15, 1915, Hon. Julius Kahn, Congressman, introducer and supporter of the P. P. I. E. Commemorative Coin bill, struck the fourth piece. At right, I. Leland Steinman, (A. N. A.); right center, under lever, R. B. Hale, Vice-President, P. P. I. E.

various foreign governments and members of the American Numismatic Association, in all to the number of about eighty, to witness the production of not only the first \$50 piece, but the first coin of octagonal shape to be produced by Government authority.

The room in which the fourteen-ton hydraulic press, specially shipped from Philadelphia, for striking the 3000 commemorative \$50 pieces had been set, was specially draped for the occasion. Dr. F. P. Dewey, formerly Acting Director of the Mint, represented the Mint's office from Washington.

Among the A. N. A. members present were Messrs. Fred T. Huddart, Irving L. Steinman, and Farran Zerbe. During the mint party the first one hundred pieces of the octagonal \$50 were struck, and it was notable that the only one to operate the press in the striking of more than one piece was Superintendent Shanahan, who struck the first piece, and, by special request, the twenty-ninth piece for Gen. Goethals. Various persons were called upon to strike the first thirty pieces, the press for the remaining seventy pieces being operated by different officers and attachés of the San Francisco Mint.



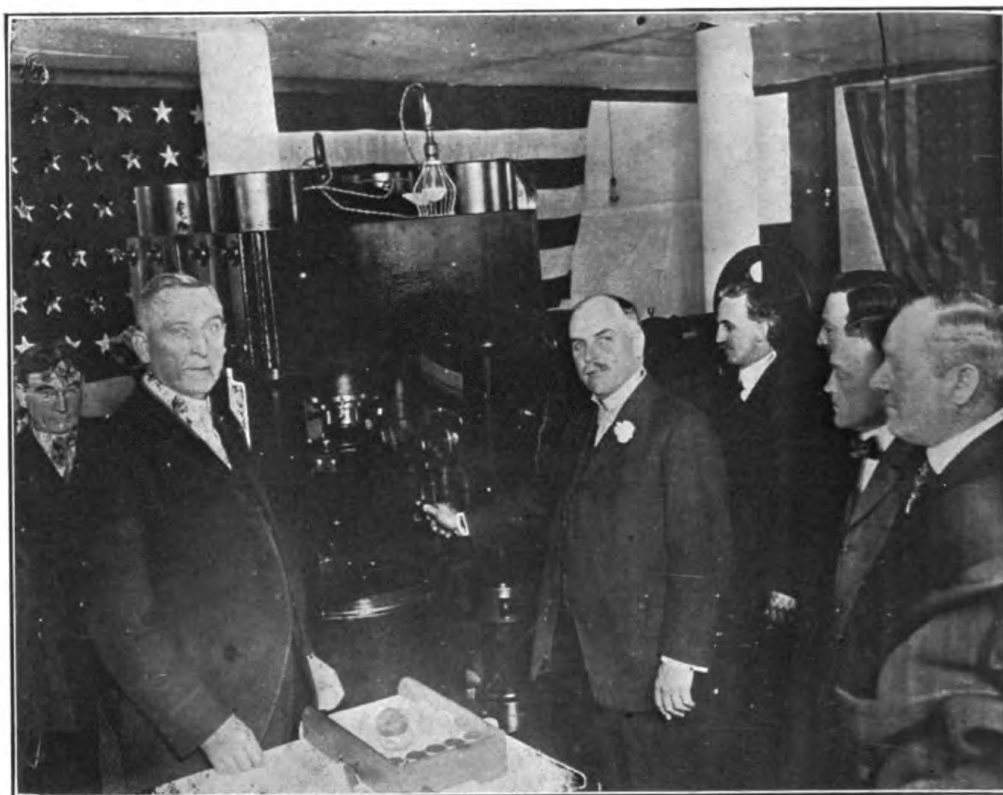
First coinage U. S. \$50 gold pieces, San Francisco Mint, June 15, 1915. In the center of the picture is Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, who has just struck the first \$50 piece and who is delivering it to Hon. Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At left Chief Coiner Kearney of the San Francisco Mint. President Moore struck the second coin.

Previous to the coining the invited party was conducted through the Mint and admitted to the gold storage room containing \$154,500,000 worth of gold bar, which is said to be the largest collective deposit of fine gold in the country.

In striking the first \$50 gold piece, Superintendent of the United States Mint, T. W. H. Shanahan, said:

"In commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and pursuant to the Act of Congress approved January 16, 1915, as Superintendent of the Mint, I am about to strike the first \$50 coin ever issued under authority of the law of the United States. The issue is limited to 3000 pieces: one-half octagonal and one-half round. The design is: Obverse: Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, handicrafts, inventions, arts, and sciences—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—\$50.00 MCMXV. In field, IN GOD WE TRUST.

Reverse: The Owl, sacred to Minerva, the symbol of wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pine. PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO. In the field, E PLURIBUS UNUM. The designer's initials, R. A. The San Francisco Mint mark, the letter S. The dolphins occupying the angles of the octagonal coin and encircling the central field, suggest the uninterrupted water route made possible by the Panama Canal. It is said that the motives used in these designs were selected by the sculptor, Robert Aitken,



First coinage of U. S. \$50 gold pieces, San Francisco Mint, June 15, 1915, Mayor of San Francisco, Hon. James Rolph, Jr., operating the press, Mint Superintendent Shanahan at left. Farran Zerbe back of the Mayor.

because of their simple dignity and far-reaching significance, as well as for their decorative patterns. The coin should be of peculiar interest to all Californians as the sentiment involved relates not only to commemorating the greatest of world expositions, but also brings to mind the historic fifty-dollar slug of pioneer days. In passing and approving the Act providing for this coinage, the Congress and the President have given a rare and exclusive tribute to California and the Exposition. I now strike the first piece."

Thereupon Superintendent Shanahan struck and presented the first piece to Mr. Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, who responded as follows:

"It means pride and profit to us. Don't forget that double 'P'—Pride and Profit. There is pride for us in the minting of this coin by the Government in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and profit in the premium to be paid. Numismatists will seek these coins with zeal."

Pieces were then struck by the following:

Nos. 2—President Charles C. Moore, of the Exposition.

- 3—Captain C. Miranda of Argentine Republic.
- 4—Julius Kahn, Representative in Congress, author of the Act providing for the coinage.
- 5—W. W. Morrow, United States Judge.
- 6—Mrs. Lovell White.
- 7—James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco.
- 8—William C. Van Fleet, United States District Judge.
- 9—Mrs. James Ellis Tucker.
- 10—Maurice T. Dooling, United States District Judge.
- 11—W. S. Tevis.
- 12—Mrs. Dr. F. P. Dewey.
- 13—Charles W. Fay, Postmaster of San Francisco.
- 14—James K. Moffitt.
- 15—Frank A. Leach, former Director of the Mint.
- 16—William J. McGee, Assistant United States Treasurer.
- 17—Walker C. Graves.
- 18—Rev. W. J. Fisher.
- 19—Farran Zerbe.
- 20—Irving L. Steinman.
- 21—Louis Sutter.
- 22—Dr. Charles A. Dozier.
- 23—Lansing K. Tevis.
- 24—Dr. F. P. Dewey, for General Goethals.
- 25—Miss Anna Boettcher, Chicago.
- 26—Fred F. Huddart.
- 27—John T. Carey.
- 28—Miss Esther Caukins.
- 29—Superintendent T. W. H. Shanahan, for Gen. Goethals.

The remainder of the first 100 pieces were struck by officers and employees of the San Francisco Mint.

Gen. Goethals had made reservation of two complete sets of the Panama-Pacific commemorative coins to be presented one each to his two sons, and out of courtesy to General Goethals, whose great labors are so notably commemorated this year, it was arranged that the sets corresponding to the respective ages of his sons be specially struck and reserved for his order. Dr. Dewey and Superintendent Shanahan sought the privilege of pressing the lever for the striking of these two coins.

NOTES.

The first round \$50 pieces were delivered to the Exposition Coin and Medal Department on July 12, from which date shipment of complete sets commenced.

During the International Press Congress, held the first week in July at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, THE NUMISMATIST was represented by Farran Zerbe.

The San Francisco Convention.

All members of the A. N. A. who contemplate attending the convention should notify President Fred T. Huddart of the newly formed Pacific Coast Numismatic Society or Ex-President Farran Zerbe, who will provide the proper hotel accommodations. As a record general attendance is expected in August, members are requested to send their notifications early.

A big programme is being arranged, dependent upon the number of A. N. A. members who will attend.

Two Interesting Models for U. S. Dollar.



— Through the kindness of Mr. Howland Wood, Curator of the American Numismatic Society, we show this month the illustrations of two models for a United States silver dollar, both of which are dated 1895. It is not known definitely by whom these models were produced, but it is supposed that the one

above is the work of Mr. Victor D. Brenner of New York, the designer of the Lincoln cent, as the tiny initial "B" appears on both the obverse and reverse.



We are at a loss to know just why these models should bear the date 1895, as there was no contemplated change of design of the dollar in that year of which we are aware. The design of the dollar had been changed in 1878, which would make a new design permissible in 1903, or twenty-five years after. At any rate, the silver dollar was abandoned in 1904, and no change in design was made from 1878 to and including the last year of its issue in 1903. The models are both composed of copper, and are about six inches in diameter.

The Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

This month we are enabled at last to show our readers illustrations of all the designs of the series of coins commemorative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition—all, that is, with the exception of the circular fifty-dollar piece, which practically is the same in design as that of the octagonal fifty-dollar piece. The fact that the round fifty-dollar piece is of identical design to the octagonal is quite a disappointment, we learn, to the Exposition authorities, who, no doubt, had the fact been known in time would have taken steps to provide for a design entirely different from that of the octagonal piece.

We do not disguise the fact that to us there are several disappointments in this new series, which provided the means to place a most noteworthy set of coins before the public. The chief of these disappointments is the design of the fifty-dollar pieces. It certainly seems that greater advantage might have been taken of this opportunity, and a more striking design produced. The chief devices of a head of Minerva and an owl have no especial significance, unless perhaps it be taken into consideration that Minerva is used on the State seal of California.

After examining this design we feel that a much more satisfactory result would have been reached had Chief Engraver Barber of the Mint been given a chance to furnish something appropriate to the occasion. At least he would have turned out a satisfactory piece of die work. If one had any doubt of his ability to do this it is only necessary to refer to the Exposition quarter eagle, which is a perfect little beauty. This coin is very pleasing to the eye and is rendered instantly desirable to a great many of the persons who see it.

Another of the disappointments is the very high premium which has been placed upon the fifty-dollar pieces. Fifty dollars premium on each of those coins is, in our opinion, exorbitant, and surely will have the effect of limiting their sale. Of course there are a number of persons who will pay almost any premium, but the great majority of collectors will be compelled to forego the purchase of the fifty-dollar pieces and will confine themselves to the minor denominations, the prices of which are more within reason. The price of \$75 would have been ample for either of the fifty-dollar coins, and undoubtedly a good many more would have been sold at that figure.

However, the series is the most notable one that has ever been issued in this country, and without question will do much to arouse an interest in the subject of numismatics in this country.



HALF DOLLAR SILVER.

Designs by Charles E. Barber. Issue limited to 200,000.

Obverse. Columbia scattering flowers; attendant with cornucopia to signify the boundless resources of the West. Background, Golden Gate

illuminated by the rays of the setting sun. Inscription: PANAMA—PACIFIC EXPOSITION—1915. Reverse. Shield of the United States surmounted by American Eagle and supported on the one side by a branch of oak, emblem of strength and stability, and on the other side by the olive branch of peace. Inscription: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HALF DOLLAR—IN GOD WE TRUST.



ONE DOLLAR GOLD.

Designs by Charles Keck. Issue limited to 25,000 pieces.

Obverse. Head representing Labor through whose efforts the Panama Canal became a reality. Inscription: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1915. Reverse. Two dolphins, indicating the meeting of the two oceans, surround ONE DOLLAR—PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—SAN FRANCISCO.



QUARTER EAGLE (\$2 1/2) GOLD.

Designs by Charles E. Barber. Issue limited to 10,000.

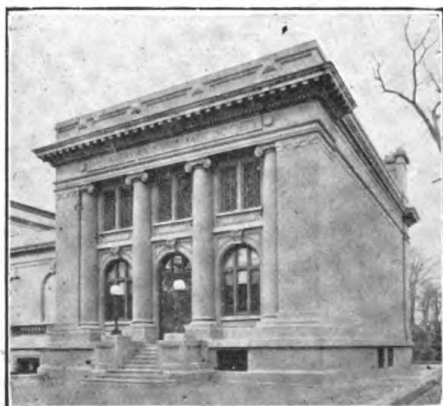
Obverse. Columbia seated on the mythical Sea Horse. Columbia with the Caduceus, the emblem of trade and commerce, inviting the nations of the world to use the new way from Ocean to Ocean. Inscription: PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—1915. Reverse. American Eagle on a stand and bearing the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—2 1/2 DOL.



QUINTUPLE EAGLE (\$50) GOLD.

Designs by Robert Aitken. The first \$50 gold pieces to be issued under authority of the United States. Total issue limited to 3,000 pieces. The motives used in these designs were selected by the sculptor because of their simple dignity and far-reaching significance, as well as for their decorative pattern.

Obverse. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, Skill, Contemplation, Spinning, Weaving and of Agriculture and Horticulture. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLARS—M C M X V. In field, IN GOD WE TRUST. Reverse. Owl, sacred to Minerva, the accepted symbol of Wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pint. PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION—SAN FRANCISCO. In the field, E PLURIBUS UNUM—The designer's initials, R. A. Dolphins, suggesting as they encircle the central field, the uninterrupted water route made possible by the Panama Canal, occupy the angles of the octagonal coin.



The
American Numismatic Society
New York
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET
 ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Owing to the frequent mention of Poland during the past year, where the lines of battle have swept back and forth, leaving the land desolated and almost in ruins, the Society's collection of Polish medals has been placed on view.

These metallic mementoes show the more glorious side of Polish history, but a careful examination of the different pieces bring forward in a striking manner that Poland has always been a battlefield.

One hundred and sixty medals are shown, beginning from the time of Sigismund I., 1506-1548, down to the end of the Polish Kingdom, a little over a century ago. Most of the medals are silver and many of them are large in size. The majority are very finely executed by such well-known artists of the time as Sebastian Dadler, Hoehn, Kittel, Smeltzing, Hautsch, Groskurt, Wermuth, Holt-haeusser, and Loos.

Many of the pieces are simply one mass of detail, portraying whole battle scenes, or oftentimes in the case of those medals issued by the City of Danzig, covered with a panoramic view of the city. The portraits of the different rulers make a gallery in themselves. The medals referring to treaties of peace form a large portion of the whole. Especially interesting are those commemorating the peace of Oliva in 1660 between Poland, Sweden, Brandenburg, and Austria. One of these pieces portrays a wheat field that has been sown over a battlefield, covering up the various implements of war such as muskets, armor, helmets, halberds, etc., showing how soon the physical scars of war are effaced.

The medals of John Sobieski form an especially interesting group. These include a large number of pieces commemorating the relief of Vienna in 1683 while besieged by the Turks. The last Polish king, Stanislaus Augustus, is represented largely by award medals and pieces commemorating him as a patron of the arts and sciences. Polish celebrities are well represented by a large number of personal medals, most of them bearing portraits.

U. S. Coinage for June.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of June, 1915:

Denomination	Pieces.	Value.
*Fifty-dollar pieces	609	\$ 30,450.00
*Quarter Eagles	10,017	25,042.50
*Dollars	1,500	1,500.00
Total Gold	12,126	\$ 56,992.50
*Half-dollars	48,000	\$ 24,000.00
Total Silver	48,000	\$ 24,000.00
Five Cent (Nickel)	3,645,407	\$182,270.35
One Cent (Bronze)	1,969,000	19,690.00
Total Minor	5,614,407	\$201,960.35
Total Coinage	5,674,533	\$282,952.85

*Panama-Pacific Exposition Co.

Coinage for Foreign Governments—

Cuba—Gold	118,050 Pieces
Silver	2,790,400 Pieces
Minor	1,386,100 Pieces
Salvador—Minor	1,500,000 Pieces

"The Confidence of a Satisfied Customer"

From One Collector to Another

[NOTE: The following letter is a reply to a prospective seller who made inquiry of one of my Satisfied Customers. The letter was written without the slightest solicitation on my part and even without my knowledge. Names of writer and inquirer cheerfully furnished to interested parties.]

B. MAX MEHL.

DEAR SIR:—

Replying to yours of July 1st, my first precaution in taking up the proposition of selling my coin collection through B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, was to tell him what I had, what it cost me, and asked him what he could get out of it for me net, after deducting 15% that he charged for advertising, cataloguing, selling and collecting.

In spite of the fact that my collection was sold at the very worst period that has existed in the last ten years, he got what he said he thought he would be able to get, and I was very well satisfied with the sale.

I did not ask Mr. Mehl for any security. As far as my knowledge and belief goes, he is absolutely good, honorable and clean, handles his business in a straightforward, businesslike way, and makes his returns as promptly as possible.

I do not think he will offer you any different terms than he offered me, namely: he will sell none of your coins for less than their face value net to you, and undoubtedly will estimate very closely as to net returns you will receive from the entire sale.

*If you desire any further information, command me.
Yours very truly,*

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

**OFFICES. 301, 302, 303, 304 Flatiron Building
MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. Drawer 976**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVIII. SEPTEMBER, 1915

No. 9

ACTIUM; ANTONY'S DEFEAT.

(Illustrated by Coins of the Author.)

Address delivered by Mr. Herbert Niklewicz before the New York Numismatic Club, August 13, 1915.



Denarius.

Obv. Bust, to right; AVGVSTVS DIVI F. (AUGUSTUS DIVI FILIUS, i. e., "AUGUSTUS, son of the GOD", referring to Julius Caesar).

Rev. Apollo, standing with lyre. IMP. X., in exergue ACT.

The words IMP. X. (Imperator for 10th time) fixes the date of striking as B. C. 12, in which year Agrippa, the friend of Augustus, and commander of his fleet at Actium, died. The coin was struck in grateful remembrance of Agrippa, and his part in this victory.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Roman denarius of Augustus which I now show you was, as its name implies, of small value, worth only ten coppers. Although of small size, it commemorates an event of the greatest importance to the then known world. On one side we see a fine portrait of Augustus, with the inscription "AVGVSTVS DIVI F.," i. e., Augustus Divi Filius, or Augustus, son of the God (referring to Julius Caesar). On the other side we see Apollo standing with lyre, and in the lower field, on either side, "IMP. X.," i. e., Imperator for the tenth time. In the exergue we see the letters "ACT.," those of most meaning to us, supposed to represent the word "Actium". Numismatists say it commemorates the sea fight off Actium, B. C. 31, which made Octavianus, later



Middle bronze of Agrippa, struck B. C. 30-28.

Obv. Bust to left. M(ARCVS) AGRIPPA L(VCIVS) F(ILIVS) COS (VL) III.

Rev. Neptune standing with trident; on either side in field, S. C.

The figure of Neptune on this coin is an allusion to Agrippa's sea victories.

named Augustus, master of the Roman world. Agrippa, the son-in-law, friend and naval commander of Augustus, died B. C. 12, and as we see "IMP. X." on this coin, we must conclude that it was struck about B. C. 12, as a tribute to Agrippa's memory and victory at Actium.

I do not intend to-night to enter largely into descriptions of many coins,

but rather to give you some interesting history, particularly an account of this victory at Actium. I will, however, show and describe several coins with the various titles bestowed upon Augustus from time to time by his grateful countrymen. I will state right here that the coins of Augustus are quite numerous and mostly common. His was a long reign, 44 years alone as Emperor. The coins of Antony are not plentiful, but mostly rare.

To this victory at Actium we are indebted for the long and splendid series of Roman Imperial Coins, and these coins I now show you are among the earliest of the series.



Denarius of M. Antony and Octavian, as Triumvirs, B. C. 43.

Bust of Antony to right. M(ARCVS) ANT(ONIVS) IMP(ERATOR) AVG(VSTVS) III VIR R(EI) P(VBLICAE) C(ONSTITVENDAE) M(ARCVS) BARBAT(VS) Q(VAESTOR) P(ROVINCIALIS).
Bust of Octavian to right. CAESAR IMP(ERATOR) PONT(IFEX) III VIR R(EI) P(VBLICAE) C(ONSTITVENDAE).

Actium was the name of a promontory jutting into the Ambracian Gulf, off the coast of Epirus. Here the fleets of Octavian and of Mark Antony and Cleopatra met in a final struggle. Let us first briefly sketch the lives of these three *dramatis personae*.

Caius Octavius Coepius was born B. C. 63, the son of the Praetor C. Octavius Rufus and Atia, niece of Julius Caesar. He was carefully educated, and to this united great talent with striking person and address. He became a favorite of his grand-uncle, Julius Caesar, who, by his will, adopted him as his son and heir.

Marcus Antonius, born B. C. 83, was made tribune B. C. 50, at the age of 34 years. He soon joined Julius Caesar in Gaul. He commanded the left wing of Caesar's army at the battle of Pharsalia B. C. 48. In the following year Caesar made him general of his cavalry. B. C. 44 he was Consul with Julius Caesar.



Middle bronze Colonial coin of Nemausus, of Augustus and Agrippa, B. C. 18.

Obv. Their busts back to back. Over, IMP., under, DIVI F.
Rev. Crocodile chained to Palm. COL. NEM.

This coin, although for Nemausus, in Gallia Narbonensis, clearly alludes to the conquest of Egypt represented by the crocodile.

On Caesar's death, making an oration over his body and reading his will, Antony aroused the people against the murderers. Antony was now the most powerful man in the State, and seemed likely to occupy Caesar's position. But a rival appeared when young Octavius came to Rome, assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, as Caesar's adopted son and heir, and managed to secure both the good will of the Senate and of his uncle's veteran troops. A struggle followed, and Antony was defeated at Mutina B. C. 43.

Octavian, through Lepidus, became reconciled to Antony, and in the autumn of B. C. 43 the triumvirate was formed for five years, which, under pretense of reconstructing the Republic (REIPUBLICAE CONSTITVENDAE) became a pe-

riod of cruelty and terror. Antony received Gaul; Lepidus, Spain; and Octavian, Sardinia and Sicily. B. C. 40 a new division was made, Antony taking the East, and Octavian the West. Octavian also gave his sister Octavia to Antony in marriage. B. C. 41, with his legions, Antony overran Greece, Cappadocia and Cilicia, and during this expedition, meeting Cleopatra, was so enamored that he followed her to Alexandria and secretly married her. B. C. 38 the triumvirate was renewed, and Antony returned to the East. Antony again visited Egypt in B. C. 36. He now laid aside the character of a Roman citizen, and assumed the pomp of an Eastern despot. He distributed to his children by Cleopatra cities and territories, thus gaining the hatred of his countrymen. He divorced Octavia and surrendered completely to the seductive Cleopatra.



Denarius, B. C. 20.

Obv. Bust, CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Rev. OB CIVIS SERVATOS.

This inscription recognizes the many public services rendered by Augustus. It more frequently occurs, after Augustus, by treaty, caused the liberation of Roman citizens made prisoners by the Parthians.

Cleopatra, last Queen of Egypt, was born B. C. 69, the daughter of Ptolemy XII, who was slain at Alexandria, fighting against Julius Caesar B. C. 47. Caesar, enamored, gave her Ptolemy XIII, her brother, for husband, to cover his own designs. Young Ptolemy was poisoned or drowned, and Cleopatra reigned alone, B. C. 42. Next year her sister Arsinoe was assassinated by order of Mark Antony. Cleopatra accompanied Antony to Actium, with a fleet superbly equipped. There are coins of Cleopatra in silver and bronze, with Latin and Greek legends, showing her head alone, and also jugate with Antony.

Now, to resume our story: Octavian, ambitious, and to avenge his sister Octavia, divorced by Antony, took advantage of the situation already above stated, and near the close of B. C. 32, by authority of the Senate, declared war, nominally against Cleopatra. Both Octavian and Antony now made great preparation for this last struggle, which as we will see took place off Actium.



Denarius, B. C. 20.

Obv. Bust; CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Rev. Buckler, on which CL. V. between standards. SIGNIS RECEPTIS. At corner of shield, S P Q R.

This inscription appears on gold and silver of Augustus, some with this type of the CL(YPEUM) V(OTIVUS) (Votive shield), and others with a triumphal arch. The coin commemorates the return of ensigns taken by the Parthians, and for which Augustus took an ovation, and was honored with a triumphal arch in B. C. 20.

Antony had 100,000 infantry and 12,000 horses. His fleet counted 500 large war galleys, some with eight and even ten banks of oars. Octavian had 80,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, with only 150 vessels of a smaller but more manageable class. Soon defections began from Antony's forces. The two immense armies were concentrated in front of each other on the shores of the Ambracian Gulf, with a narrow channel between them, occupied by the fleet of Antony. To Antony's challenge to single combat, Octavian returned a contemptuous refusal.

Antony, despairing, prepared for flight, but was carefully watched by Agrippa, whose fleet lay close at hand. Antony had resolved to carry off his fleet and abandon his army.

In Merivale's history of Rome we find a quaint and detailed account of the action, from which we quote.

"For several days the agitation of the sea would not allow the ships of either party to move. At last, on September 2, the wind fell and the Antonine galleys remained till midday becalmed at the entrance of the straits. Then a light breeze sprang up and the mighty armament issued forth into the open sea. The huge hulks of Antony were ill adapted for advance or retreat. Protected, but likewise encumbered by heavy frames of timber, the fragile triremes of Octavian dared not strike them in front or flank. They hurled massive stones



Denarius B. C. 12

Obv. Bust AVGVSTVS DIVI F.

Rev. Bull butting. In exergue, IMP. X.

This coin bearing IMP. X. shows it was struck at the same time as the Actium coin. The type of the butting bull is supposed to denote the persistence of Augustus in his wise and politic course of Government.

from their wooden towers, and thrust forth ponderous irons to grapple their assailants. But Caesar's galleys attacked with agile and dexterous maneuvers. Their well-trained rowers bore up and backed alternately, or swept away the enemy's banks of oars, under cover of showers of arrows. They scudded around the unwieldy masses, distracting the attention of their defenders, and protecting each other in turn from grappling and boarding. The Liburnian galleys of Octavian, the light cavalry of the sea, crippled but could not destroy.

"While the unmanageable barges of Antony rolled heavily on the water, incapable of attacking their pigmy assailants, Cicopatra's galley, anchored in the rear, hoisted its sails and threaded the maze of combatants, followed by the Egyptian squadron of 60 barks. When Antony, himself observing the appointed signal, leaped into a boat and hastened in their wake, the rage and shame of his adherents filled them with despair. Many tore down their turrets and threw them into the sea to lighten their vessels for flight. The struggle



Denarius, B. C. 29-27.

Obv. Bust without inscription.

Rev. Triumphal arch of one span, on which Augustus drives quadriga. On frieze, IMP. CAESAR.

This Arch was erected in the Forum, in honor of Octavian's triple triumph above referred to.

was still arduous. Shattered and disabled as those floating masses were, it was impossible to sink or disarm them until fire was employed. Torches were hurled into them, piles of combustibles driven against them; one by one they took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and sank slowly in the sea. Three hundred galleys were captured.

"The army on shore was still unharmed, and refused for a time to believe in its chief's faintheartedness. It was not till Canidius himself, who commanded, abandoned his camp for the quarters of Octavian, that the gallant legions made submission.

"Antony's army was encamped near a little chapel of Apollo, called the Actium, from the point of land called 'the Acte' on which it stood. Here Octavian subsequently instituted the festival of the Actian games, to recur every five years, a solemnity respectfully observed for many generations."

B. C. 30 Octavian took Alexandria. Antony fell upon his sword and died at Cleopatra's feet. She also ended her life rather than grace the triumph of Octavian. Thus died one of the most captivating but most unprincipled of sovereign princesses, at the age of thirty-nine years, of which she reigned 17. With her fell the dynasty of the Ptolemies and the Egyptian monarchy. She had a son by Julius Caesar and three children of Antony.

Lepidus, retiring to private life, left Octavian sole master of the Republic. Next year, B. C. 29, having made Egypt a tributary province, Octavian returned to Rome and enjoyed a three-days' triumph for Dalmatia, Actium and Alexandria.

At the close of this war ("Bellum Actiacum"), B. C. 29, Octavian closed the temple of Janus (closed only in time of peace), open for 205 years. "And having by these crowning victories brought the whole world under the power or within the influence of Rome, he received from the Senate and People the designation of Imperator (B. C. 29.) as a title of Supreme government, followed two years later (B. C. 27.) from the same authority, by the surname of Augustus.



Denarius, struck after death.

Obv. Bust with radiate crown. DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE.
Rev. Seated figure: PONT(IFEX) MAX(IMVS).

"Pontifex Maximus" first appears on coins of Augustus B. C. 12. He succeeded to the office on the death of Lepidus, B. C. 13. This office thus far had been held for life without renewal, and Lepidus, the retired triumvir, was allowed to hold it until his death, although the people desired Augustus. This title followed the Imperial power from Augustus for a long period. The Senate gave Augustus the title of PATER PATRIAE B. C. 2, a title first given to Julius Caesar, and found on coins of Augustus' successors.

The success of Augustus, through his wise and politic government, in making Rome such a flourishing empire, seems, however, to have been to a large extent the result of a Providential ordering of circumstances, in which the politic Augustus was the signal instrument of fortune. This can clearly be seen in the chain of events above related.

Augustus died A. D. 14, at the age of 76 years. He ruled with Mark Antony 12 years, and alone as Emperor 44 years, "an instrument in the hands of an overruling Providence for laying the foundation of manifold and decisive changes in the religious as well as in the social conditions of the human race." Actium made this result possible.

(Note.—The author prepared this article early in 1914, but was very much pleased to read Rev. Mr. Sydenham's "Historical References on Coins of the Roman Empire", on coins of Augustus, in the May and June 1915 issues of that valuable magazine, Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, to which he refers those who wish to pursue the subject further, and those interested in the *true science* of numismatics as distinguished from "curio hunting in coins.").

Dr. Kunz Awarded Medal.

Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, who has long been identified with the firm of Tiffany & Co., and is widely known as an authority on precious stones, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Panama-Pacific Exposition for his collection of publications on gems.

The Half Cent Varieties of 1793.

BY GEORGE R. ROSS.



1793 HALF CENT OBVERSES.

Crosby's Nos.	Ross	Date. mm	Letters	Figs. lg. or sm.	Cap pointed or round	Hair ribbon fully across or not	Forelock under	Milling beads	Combinations. Coin varieties	
									Crosby	Ross
2	1	6	sm	7 lg	P	across	I	sm	2-C	1-A
	1 ₂	Br	eak	rib	bon	to	hair		2-A	1-B
1	2	6¼	sm	sm	R	across	LI	sm	1-A	1 ₂ -B
	3	6½	lg	lg	P	not across	I	lg	1-B	2-B 2-C 3-D

1793 HALF CENT REVERSES.

Crosby	Ross	Denominator	Regula	Leaves		Racemes		Single berries		Ribbon ends match- ed cut or divided	End of stems	Regula. light or heavy	D-S	S-O	F-A	A-U
C	A	4	4	15	16	10	10	0	0	C	knob	light	2	2	2	10
A	B	4	3¼	15	15	8	9	0	0	N	slen- der	light	1½	2½	2	7
B	C	4	4	13	14	9	10	0	0	D	wide	light	1¼	2	2	12
	D	4	2½	15	15	8	8	1	1	N	slen- der	heavy	1½	2½	2	7

The above chart gives all the data required to distinguish the different varieties of dies used in coining the half cents of the year 1793 and the table their combinations so far as found. This table contains six varieties (Crosby gives but four), one of which may be a counterfeit. Another is Crosby's combination 2-A, with broken obverse die. As this combination is found both with perfect and broken die, it is obvious that Crosby's combination 2-C was coined before it. We may also infer that Crosby's reverse A, being in use, was the first reverse used with his obverse 1. For this reason I have

changed the order in the chart giving Crosby's equivalent. It is probable that both Crosby's reverse A and C may be found damaged. The new coin found differs not only as to dies, but the edge *has* but one ornament.

Lettered Edge. The space between R and T only wide enough for one ornament.

Obverse 3. Border of 102 beads touching edge of coin, 24 being over LIBERTY, 11 under date, and 2 between Y and cap. Letters of LIBERTY and date large and roughly cut; 1 of date with feet and flat top; 7 with point extending above at left. Head small, forelock under 1, ribbon curved over hair and disappearing under hair above ear, as in 1794. Hair fine, nose puggish, with low bridge and rounded point; mouth closed, chin round, and point of bust rounded. Letters of LIBERTY all close.

Reverse D. Milling as on obverse. Legend of heavy letters. HALF CENT large and close. Top of H opposite middle of fourth inner leaf and close to it; bottom of H opposite point of third inner leaf and close. F close to leaf; the raceme of berries emerge from between the fifth and sixth inner leaves of left branch and a single berry at middle of sixth leaf; one berry only at fourth inner leaf, right branch; ribbon end defective, regula thick, ends 1 mm. from ribbon; no center mark; ribbon ends notched; stems long and slender, touching D and A.

In comparing these dies and Crosby's 2-A we have:

3-D, New EDGE 2-A

1 Ornaments 2

OBVERSE.

102.....	Milling beads	150
Large.....	Size of beads	Small
Close.....	To edge	Distant
24.....	Number over Liberty	32
11.....	Number under date	15
2.....	Number bet. Y and cap	4
Large.....	Date	7 large
With.....	1 with or without feet	Without
Flat.....	1 top	Pointed
With point	7	No point
Rounded.....	End of bust	Pointed
Round.....	Chin	Square
Puggish.....	Nose	Straight
Round.....	Point of nose	Pointed
Curved.....	Hair ribbon	Straight
Large.....	Liberty	Small
Close.....	Lettering.....	ER close
Closed.....	Mouth	Open

REVERSE.

Large.....	Half Cent	Small
Raceme.. . . .	Raceme left branch bet. fifth and sixth leaves..	None
One berry	Raceme from fourth leaf right branch.....	Raceme
Defective.....	Ribbon end	Perfect
Large.....	Milling	Small
Opp. mid. 4th leaf	Top of H and fourth leaf	Below
Opp. point 3d	Bottom of H and third leaf	Below point
Close.....	H and leaf	Distant
Close.....	F and leaf	Distant
Heavy.....	Regula.	Very light

Although some of these differences could have been made by tooling, others, such as enlarging the letters and date and changing the position of letters and racemes in relation to the leaves, appear impossible. For these reasons I think it is not a tooled coin, as has been declared, but either an entirely new variety or a *counterfeit*. Any information in regard to damaged reverses A and C, either direct or through THE NUMISMATIST, will be thankfully received.

An Odd Way of Disposing of a Coin Collection.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

In looking over my library the other day I came across a small pamphlet, of sixteen pages, 4 1/2 x 6 3/4, with the following elaborate title page:

Catalogue of Medals and Coins

For the Disposal of the Best Collection of
MEDALS, COINS,
AND
NUMISMATICAL WORKS
IN THE UNITED STATES

Catalogue of a Grand Collection of
COINS AND MEDALS
Including extremely valuable collection of rare
GRECIAN AND ROMAN SILVER AND BRONZE COINS
Series of Valuable Historical Medals in
Silver and Bronze.

Including American Medals and Coins,
French Medals and Coins, the Celebrated
Carraria Medals, Austrian Medals
and Coins, Papal Medals and Coins,
English Medals and Coins, Bava-
rian and Danish Medals
and Coins, Miscellaneous
Medals and Coins.

Also
A SPLENDID LIBRARY OF BOOKS ON
NUMISMATICS

Including Works in Latin, English,
French, German, Swedish, etc.
Books on Heraldry, Splendidly Illustrated.
Pamphlets, Catalogues of Coins, etc., forming
in all twenty different series.

BOSTON.
People's Press—14 Franklin Avenue.
1855.

The first page commences: "Grand enterprise for the disposal of the best collection of Medals and Coins in the United States, also rare works on Numismatics."

This collection, which the owner, "Prof. D. E. Groux, of Boston, late of Washington City, D. C.," on the suggestion of several gentlemen favorable to retaining it in the United States, he proposes to dispose of in the following manner:—"The collections being divided up into twenty different sections, each one complete in itself for the nations it represents, it is proposed to form prizes of them, to be drawn in twenty lots. There are to be 450 tickets, of \$10 each. Those who buy 5 tickets shall receive 6 tickets, and those who club together for 20 tickets shall receive 25 tickets.

"The collections are estimated to be worth \$7549, so that even by disposing of all the tickets it will be at a loss of \$3049 to him."

The books and coins were to be left with Dr. Winslow Lewis of Boston, who had undertaken to hold them in his possession till the drawing should have taken place. They were to be on inspection at his house.

It was proposed to hold the drawing about Christmas. The value of the collection is vouched for by a number of testimonials referred to in an album, which he holds, by prominent men all over the United States.

Dr. Winslow Lewis certifies, on November 17th, 1855, that "the collection is in my possession; that it is a very valuable one, and contains all that is above represented."

Professor Groux then goes on to give a short history of the collection as follows:—"Most of the coins were collected by Mr. Lemner, who was Keeper of the Ambrosian Museum at Inspruch. [This museum is now in Vienna.] During forty years he collected coins, and most of the Roman Medals of this collection were found in Hungary and Transylvania. In 1839 this gentleman died suddenly, and the son sold the whole of his collection to me." The collections were divided into five series: 1. Greek Medals for kingdoms and cities. 2. Roman Consular and Imperial Medals. 3. Coins of

the Middle ages to modern times. 4. Triple, double, and single dollars, also half dollars. 5. Medals of silver, bronze, &c.

He then goes on to expatiate on the beautiful preservation, rarity, great value of the coins in the collection, taking up each of the five series separately with more details regarding the coins they contain.

Then follows a series of testimonials from the following prominent citizens of the United States, expressing their opinions as to the great value and rarity of the coins in this collection: From Felix Ciampi, Professor of Chemistry, of the Georgetown College; from Captain George F. de la Roche, dated Washington, 14th May, 1850; from Charles Folsom, Librarian of Athenaeum Library in Boston; Miss Anna P. Jones, who states that she has had some experience in the study of numismatics; Pierre Soule, U. S. Minister to Spain; and from the Hon. W. M. Gwin, U. S. Senator, to Hon. James Pearce, U. S. Senator:—

“Washington City, May 18th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—This will introduce you to Prof. Groux, of whom I spoke to you some time since. He wishes to dispose of his collection of Medals and Coins to the Government, and I am induced to think they are valuable. His proposition is worthy of your examination.”

The collection is divided into twenty prizes of which abstracts are given as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE.—Roman Medals and Coins very fine and rare, 88 silver; 368 brass; total—456, value \$1971.

SECOND PRIZE.—French coins from A. D. 814. 143 silver, 242 brass, total 385, value \$740.

THIRD PRIZE.—The celebrated Carraria Medals. They were made in Italy about 1435. They are chased, and very unique. They were, during the 200 years, the property of the Maltese Knights, from whom they were bought in 1837 for the sum of 2000 francs. Extra rare and fine. 6 brass. \$600.

FOURTH PRIZE.—Austrian Coins from A. D. 1814. This collection which gives details of the coins belonging to the different Provinces of Austria, numbers 153 silver; 138 brass—total, 291, value \$459.

FIFTH PRIZE.—Contains Papal Coins, “ghostly coins of bishops” (whatever that means) and ghostly coins of France. Numbering 126 silver, 98 brass. Total 224, value \$396.

SIXTH PRIZE.—British Coins. Total 411, value \$368.

SEVENTH PRIZE.—Coins of Russia, Turkey, Brazil, &c. 235 coins, \$361.

EIGHTH PRIZE.—Papal and ghostly medals. 75. \$339.

NINTH PRIZE.—Numismatic Works in English, French and German. 69 volumes in all. \$300.

TENTH PRIZE.—Dollars and Medals of Mexico—37. \$282.

ELEVENTH PRIZE.—Greek Medals. 92. \$277.

TWELFTH PRIZE.—Miscellaneous dollars and medals—69. \$276.

THIRTEENTH PRIZE.—French and other dollars and medals—59—\$266.

FOURTEENTH PRIZE.—Works on Numismatics in Latin—28 vols. \$200.

FIFTEENTH PRIZE.—

	Silver	Brass	Total	Value
American coins struck before the Revolution..	2	24	26	\$20
ditto since the Revolution	19	46	65	43
American tokens, also satirical		42	42	31
Miscellaneous Coins	53	31	84	66
Miscellaneous large coins		24	24	18
Totals	74	167	241	\$178

SIXTEENTH PRIZE.—Rare dollars and Medals 39, value \$131.

SEVENTEENTH PRIZE.—American dollars and Medals—14 silver, 56 brass, total 70—value \$128.

EIGHTEENTH PRIZE.—Coins of Denmark. 97. \$125.

NINETEENTH PRIZE.—English dollars and Medals: 28—\$74.

TWENTIETH PRIZE.—Russian dollars and Medals—21—\$69.

The recapitulation gives 955 silver; 1873 brass; 97 volumes—total 2828 coins and medals—value \$7549.

He concludes by stating that "the estimation of the value of the medals and coins has been made through the catalogues of sales of coins at auction, which form part of the numismatical library, and in which the auction prices are marked down." He goes on to state that a catalogue will be printed as soon as completed to be about 150 pages and to be sold at 75 cents. He suggests the possibility of printing a larger explanatory catalogue fully illustrated, of about 350 pages at \$1.50 each. This is signed Daniel E. Groux, late of Washington City, D. C., Professor of Numismatics, and teacher of French, Spanish and German languages, Boston, December 1st, 1855.

A small circular letter accompanying the book states further that he was during three years professor of modern languages at Columbia College, Washington, D. C. A further circular dated Boston, December 20th, 1855, and signed by N. D. Hubbard, Treasurer, Joseph M. Wightman, Winslow Lewis and Dan. E. Groux, states that the funds shall be subject to the condition to be returned in case all the tickets are not sold and the plan from any event not being carried out.

On the third page of this circular, it gives the names of those who have subscribed from December 1st to 15th.

Among these names was the well-known collector, Dr. Henry D. Fowle, whose collection was sold many years ago by W. Elliott Woodward.

The number of shares in this list aggregated 57, equal to \$570. At this rate it would take him about six months to secure his 450 tickets, and it does not seem likely that a sufficient number were sold, as we have no record of the complete disposal of the collection in the manner stated.

In comparing the values at which the coins are estimated with prices realized at sales today, we can only conclude that foreign coins were much more valuable sixty years ago, than at present.

New Peruvian Bank Notes.

As everyone knows, the war has made itself felt in all parts of the world, and countries not involved in the conflict have been forced to various expedients to provide a circulation medium, as business and commerce as well as other requisites of modern commercialism have been restricted.

From Peru has come a series of interesting bank notes. The translation of the inscription on these is interesting. They are called Circular Checks and are issued jointly by the banks of Peru and London, Italian, International of Peru, Popular of Peru, German Transatlantic and the Savings Bank of Lima in conformity with the laws No. 1968 and No. 1982.

The two notes we have seen are for one half Peruvian gold libra and one Peruvian gold libra, with the statement that they are payable according to the above mentioned laws. The notes are dated Lima, Oct. 3, 1914, and bear the signatures of an agent for the banks and by two members of the Committee of Public Safety (Junta de Vigilancia).

Probably the most interesting feature of these notes is a small seal saying "Fiscal Stamp 2 centavos", showing that each one of these notes pays a tax. The notes are beautifully engraved by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

The one-libra note measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3, and is printed in black with a machine tint in green, blue, and brown. At the left is a seated figure of a young girl with a basket of roses. The centre is occupied with a large 1 with a scroll panel. The back is printed in red and shows a man working an automatic drill in a mine shaft.

The half-libra note measures one-quarter of an inch smaller and shows a half figure of Liberty in a circle. A machine background of blue, green and red adds greatly to the beauty of the note, which is printed in black. The back, printed in green, shows another mining scene where three men are working with another automatic drill.

H. W.

Ring Money.

BY NEHEMIAH VREELAND.

One of the earliest types of money or barter was the ring, worn on the finger, arm, or in the ear. It was a combination of ornament and utility. The early inhabitants of the British Isles were not burdened with any great amount of clothing, so the ring was the most convenient way of carrying their wealth.

That the Egyptians used rings of gold and silver as money is illustrated in their ancient paintings, showing the merchants weighing in scales heaps of gold and silver rings. Ancient ring money was made of wire or bars of metal bent round, but not soldered, so they could be joined together and made into a chain at pleasure.

Ring money is mentioned in the Bible in Genesis, 24th chapter and 22d verse. Also, 43d chapter and 21st verse reads: "Behold every man's money was in the mouth of his sack, our money in full weight."

When the Romans under Caesar invaded England they found ring money in use. Caesar, in his Commentaries, speaking of the money of Britain, says: "They use, instead of money, rings adjusted to a certain weight," though they then had money both of bronze and gold in circulation. This was prior to the Christian Era.



No. 1.

Early British ring money in use at the time of the Roman invasion.
It is made of pure gold and very brilliant.
Weight, 15 dwts. and 5 grains.

In Ireland ring money was in general use until the Danish invasion. Large numbers of gold rings have been found in many parts of Europe, especially Ireland, showing the Irish were inclined to a gold standard at an early period. Some of the larger types of ring money are highly decorated.



No. 2.
Early Celtic ring money.
Pure gold. Weight, 8 dwts.



No. 3.
Celtic gold of a later period.
Shows some ornamental work.
Weight, 86 grains.

Ring money was in circulation in Norway and Sweden until the thirteenth century. In the year 1220 a Norse law was enacted which required each ring of the series to be a definite weight.

In Japan ring money was in use 2500 years ago. There have been numerous finds in the ancient stone sepulchres. The Japanese rings were made of copper covered with beaten gold or silver.



No. 4.
Weight, $15\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.



No. 5.
Weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.



No. 6.
Weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.



No. 7.
Weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.

On the inside of the rings the heavy gold plating is in very good condition.

China, like all the other ancient countries, had its ring money.



No. 8.
Specimen in use 200 B. C. Made of copper.



No. 9.
Ancient ivory money. Pi or treasure money.

In the Solomon Islands ring money was made of tortoise-shell. They measure four and one-quarter inches across, with a hole two and one-half inches in diameter in the center.

On the West Coast of Africa copper ring money, called "Manillas," was in use as money for many years.



No. 10.
Stone ring money, Yuan Fu. Made of green jade, and used as currency in Shen-Si Province, China.

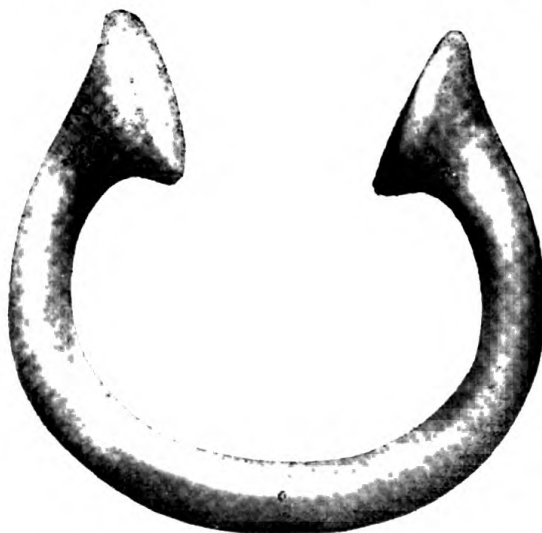


No. 11.
Weight, 32 dwts. 12 grains.



No. 12.
Weight, 18 dwts. 6 grains.

Formosa, silver ring money



No. 13.
The above is a copper coin of Benin. One from the Gold Coast measures three and one-quarter inches, and is of the same type. Also, hand-made copper wire rings, bent in spiral shape similar to No. 2, were in use.

The cuts are all full size, made from specimens in the writer's collection.

Token-Coins of a Leper Colony.



We are indebted to Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, a member of the American Numismatic Association, for the following information regarding the token-coins used in the leper colony maintained by the Venezuelan Government. Mr. Voetter has also kindly forwarded a set of the tokens for the purpose of illustration.

The tokens are struck in brass and are all of one type, varying only in size according to the denomination. The obverse inscription is "LAZARETO NACIONAL, MARACAIBO, 1913." The reverse has the value represented. The illustrations show the obverses of the largest (twenty bolivars) and the smallest (one-eighth bolivar) and the reverse of the two bolivars.

Regarding them Mr. Voetter writes as follows:

"The Venezuelan Government maintains on Providence Island, which is located near the entrance of the Lake of Maracaibo, a large leper colony, where several hundred persons suffering from this disease are gathered. In order to provide these persons with a currency which they may use in their transactions on the island, and in order to prevent ordinary currency returning to general circulation after being used by lepers, the Venezuelan Government has had coined the brass tokens similar to the set enclosed, and these have values only on the island. These, therefore, have an official standing. The values are one-eighth, one-half, one, two, five, ten and twenty bolivars. The one-eighth bolivar piece is about equivalent in value to two and a half cents United States currency, and the twenty bolivar piece represents the value of \$3.86."

For a number of years Mr. Voetter has been in the United States Consular Service. Until recently he was stationed at LaGuaira, Venezuela. He is now connected with the American Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile.

Coming Sales.

- Tuesday, September 7, at Park Avenue Hotel, New York City. Collection of Historical Medals, American and foreign; United States coins; foreign crowns. 700 lots. By Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- September (date not yet announced), at Elder Auction Rooms, 32 E. 23d St., New York City. Fine copper coins from the Moritz collection, and selections from various collections. By Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
- September (date not yet announced), at rooms of Chicago Numismatic Society, Masonic Temple, Chicago. United States and foreign coins. By Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Dealer Lewis of Chicago Retiring From Business.

In our advertising columns this month Mr. John A. Lewis, the Chicago dealer, announces that he will offer his entire stock of coins and paper money at private sale. Mr. Lewis is retiring, owing to a pressure of other business.

The Proud American Dollar.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

The proud sterling has fallen from the high estate it enjoyed for a number of years, when it was regarded as the world's standard, the parity of every system of currency. It has tumbled with marks, lire, francs, roubles and other units of exchange. The unkindest fall of all was the recent notice from Greece when it was made law that hereafter all remittances to that country be made in drachmas because of the uncertainty of the pound sterling. And little Greece prefers her own to that of the great world power.

The world must have at least one unit of the breath of business by which to determine parity, and that unit to-day is the good American dollar, which is in a position to keep every promise made upon its green and white surface. The proud parity of the dollar prompts the query whether or not it will become, even after the present war clouds lift, the measuring-stick of the monies of the world. Every nation has learned that the American dollar has proved its steady habits, an attribute that is demanded of a unit which pretends to parity. And from the present outlook it will be some time before its predecessor, pound sterling, will get over its present downward trend.

Calamities in the financial world, at any and all times, and especially such as exist today because of the present storm, could be avoided if the gold standards of all nations were of equal fineness and the gold coins of the same weight. Then paper currency of one country would be easily negotiable in any other; but so long as each nation has its own standard and its own unit there can be no universal currency.

To this end Senator Thomas of Colorado last December proposed that the United States call a conference of the powers to consider a world-wide basis of parity between gold and silver. The preamble set forth that rates of exchange between the nations at certain times fluctuated violently. On the face of the proposition it appears that great good might result from such an international conference.

Again considering the American antidote for poverty, the student of history will find that notwithstanding its great popularity among the people, to whose inquisitive instinct it has ever appealed, its lot has not always been a happy one. In his study of the dollar he will note that for years it was the symbol of European contempt for the United States. At home, collectors are aware that financial faddists tried to debase it in 1896, and later it was placed like a scarlet letter upon the fat forms of trusts by imaginative cartoonists. But, what of today? Instead of being among the *nouveau riche* of monetary units, it has become the lone aristocrat capable of keeping the financial faith.

Long live the American Dollar!

He "Kept Books" on the 1877 Cents.

A correspondent of the *New York Sun* gives the result of his mathematical computations on the bronze cent of 1877, in a recent issue of that paper, as follows:

"Herewith find observations on the humble bronze cent bearing date 1877: Noticing that this date formed a very small proportion of the dates to be found in a handful of pennies, it occurred to me to start a memorandum record. So in 1881 I began with 1,250 procured from the bank and found six dated 1877, showing that in the general circulation it then constituted .0048 of the output. In 1883, when the number examined had reached 2,950, eleven of the date had appeared, equivalent to .0037. In May, 1884, 7,500 had yielded twenty-four, .0032. An intermission then took place, and on February 10, 1896, 10,100 had returned only twenty-four, not one having been found in the additional lot, or .0023. The final entry, November 27, 1897, brought the total to 28,450, with thirty-five of 1877, .0012.

"The foregoing shows in a striking manner how the 1877 date in sixteen years had moved toward the vanishing point. What it is to-day I do not know. I believe, however, that it would take a very long day's work to secure even one out of a batch of ten thousand. The measure of its value would be the value of the seeker's time, surely not less than \$1 a day. And yet you may have an 1877 cent among your change at this moment."

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page.....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page.....	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page.....	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page.....	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page.....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover.....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover.....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

AS EDITOR and business manager of THE NUMISMATIST we hope to receive from our readers the same generous support given to our predecessor, Mr. E. H. Adams, who retires after a service of three and a half years. We believe Mr. Adams' resignation will be received with regret by all the readers of the magazine no less than it was by the Board of Governors, and we wish him much success in his numismatic business, to which he will hereafter devote all his time.

With a reading clientele of all grades of collectors, whose interests embrace every branch of numismatics, it is natural that there should be a difference of

opinion as to what the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST* should contain. To a great extent such a publication is what its readers make it. The conditions under which the magazine is published make it impossible for the editor to give more than a part of his time to the work. He must depend largely upon his readers for contributed papers and for news.

For more than a quarter of a century *THE NUMISMATIST* has been a favorite with its readers—both A. N. A. members and others—and we trust the attachment will not in any degree be lessened because time brings another change and its editorial and business management passes to other hands.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1, 1915.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

AS THIS issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* is being printed the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association is in session in San Francisco. The indications are that the attendance will be somewhat smaller than at recent previous conventions, but what it may lack in this respect it will no doubt make up in interest to those fortunate enough to be present. A convention of this Association held west of the Mississippi is an innovation, and the Eastern members are glad to give their Western brothers an opportunity this year to enjoy a privilege they have so long monopolized. One of the direct results of the selection of San Francisco as the convention city has been the formation of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, adding another to the list of local organizations of A. N. A. members which have become so popular and successful in this country. Next month's issue will contain the proceedings of the San Francisco Convention.

No 1915 Proof Sets Struck at Philadelphia Mint.

The following letter from Mr. Albert A. Norris, Acting Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, has been forwarded to *THE NUMISMATIST* by Mr. Dunham:

"August 13, 1915.

"Mr. W. F. Dunham,
"530 West Van Buren Street,
"Chicago, Ill.:

"Sir—I return herewith your letter of the 11th instant and money order for \$40.30, for which you desire a set of gold, silver and minor proofs. No gold or silver coins have been struck at this mint during the present year. We are out of the minor proofs—5-cent and 1-cent—at present. We expect to have them (minor) in about a month.

"Respectfully,

"Albert A. Norris,
"Acting Superintendent."

If possible, *THE NUMISMATIST* will notify its readers when gold and silver proof sets of 1915 can be obtained at the mint.

Maryland Day Medal at the P.-P.-I. Exposition.

On Maryland Day, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, medals commemorating the event were distributed to the officials and the Maryland delegation. The obverse of the medal has the Maryland arms and the inscription "Maryland at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915." The reverse has portraits of James Ryder Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," both of whom were native Marylanders. The medal is 39 millimeters in diameter, is struck in a light-colored bronze, and is the product of the Whitehead & Hoag Co., of Newark, N. J.

American Numismatic Society Annual Just Issued.

Volume XLVIII of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1914, the annual publication of the American Numismatic Society, New York, is now being distributed, for a copy of which THE NUMISMATIST expresses its thanks.

The frontispiece of the volume is a reproduction of two gold medals presented to Mr. Charles Pryer and Mr. J. Sanford Saltus by the Society at its annual meeting in January last in recognition of their long and faithful services and devotion to the Society.

The first monograph is by Agnes Baldwin on "The Electrum and Silver Coins of Chios, Issued During the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Centuries, B. C." Her contribution is an exhaustive description of Chian coinage and coin-history, and is accompanied by seven full-page plates. The writer closes with a detailed description of eleven coins bearing the Sphinx type, always present on the coins of Chios, but which she classes as non-Chian and chiefly of uncertain attribution.

A contribution on "Some Rare or Unpublished Greek Coins," by Mr. Edward T. Newell, is of much interest to collectors of this series of coins. Mr. Newell describes and illustrates on two full-page plates thirty-seven Greek coins which he believes to be unpublished. The most important and interesting of these he considers is a small bronze coin which he attributes to Phoenicia or Cilicia. The obverse furnishes us, he says, with a portrait of the famous Satrap Mazaios, who later surrendered Babylon to Alexander the Great.

"The Gold Coinage of Latin America," by Harry F. Williams. In this monograph the author gives interesting details of the gold coins struck for or in circulation in Mexico and the countries of Central and South America, with much valuable information on the monetary systems, the fineness and intrinsic value of the coins. He includes a descriptive list of all the types of the regular issues and of a few experimental issues of gold. Two full-page plates illustrate many of the types.

Perhaps the most complete description ever published on the subject (at least in the English language) is the monograph on "The Coinage of the West Indies, With Special Reference to the Cut and Counterstamped Pieces," by Howland Wood. After describing the difficulty most of the islands of the West Indies experienced in getting or keeping sufficient coins of small denominations for their needs, he describes the cut or countermarked pieces used on each of the islands separately. Collectors of this interesting series of coins will find in this monograph much information that is new and helpful. One hundred and thirty-one illustrations appear in the text, and a list of the countermarks is added.

Another interesting contribution by Mr. Wood is "The Sou Marque," in which he describes and illustrates the different varieties of this coin, which enjoyed such a wide popularity in the French Colonies in the West Indies, as well as some of the other islands.

A timely contribution by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau is "The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada," in which he describes forty-seven varieties of these tokens and illustrates them on four full-page plates.

With the attention of the world centered upon Europe at this time, "Coins and Medals of Transylvania in New York Collections," by Moritz Wormser, will be read with deep interest. After describing the heraldic features of the coinage, with a list of the different mints, the author lists the coinages under the different rulers, accompanied by much appropriate historical matter. One hundred and twelve coins are included in the list, and the principal types are illustrated on nine full-page plates. As the title implies, the coins from which the monograph has been prepared are in prominent New York collections.

"The Coinage of the First German African and Asiatic Companies, 1681-1744," by Albert R. Frey, embraces a list of twenty-two coins and medals issued for the Africanische Compagnie, formed in 1682 to open trade on the coast of Guinea and acquire a strip of land in the kingdom of Axim, and a single coin—a thaler—associated with the Asiatische Handlungs-Compagnie at Emden, formed for the creation of a direct trade between Prussia and India and China. This thaler is assigned to the year 1744. The principal varieties of the coins and medals are illustrated in the text.

The closing contribution is a paper on "War Medals of the Confederacy," by Bauman L. Belden, read before the American Numismatic Society, December

7, 1914. In this paper Mr. Belden describes "The Davis Guard Medal," "New Market Cross of Honor," and "The Southern Cross of Honor." The medal and crosses are illustrated on a full-page plate.

A list of "Medals Engraved in the United States of America in the Year 1914," numbering forty-seven, with reproductions of many of them, follows Mr. Belden's paper.

The volume closes with the proceedings of the American Numismatic Society for the year, which have been published monthly in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and a Roll of Members of the Society.

The typographical appearance of the Annual is in keeping with the high standard established by the Society for its publications, and a copy will prove a valuable addition to a numismatic library.

The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501.

Although the book by Mr. Albert R. Frey of New York with the above title was published some months ago, the opportunity to give a review of its contents in *THE NUMISMATIST* has been delayed.

Collectors have become so accustomed to considering the opening of the sixteenth century as the period when the dating of coins became a custom in European countries that unless one has probed the subject deeply he is surprised to find in Mr. Frey's book so large a number of dated coins issued during the fifteenth century. To be exact, Mr. Frey lists 543 such coins.

The author prefaces his list with an introduction in which he briefly outlines the history of Europe during the fifteenth century, and cites the instances where dated coins were issued in the thirteenth century and earlier, and then adds: "More than a century now elapses before another revival of dated coinage occurs, and in the following pages the principal specimens of this period are enumerated. The majority of them are not in the cabinets of collectors in this country, and consequently it was a matter of considerable difficulty to obtain accurate descriptions, as catalogues and other books of reference had to be relied on."

Following his list of authorities quoted, the author presents the list of coins indicated by the title, in chronological order, beginning with 1373. The arrangement of the list is pleasing. Each coin is given a number, followed by the place of issue and the denomination, with a description of the obverse and reverse, many of them being accompanied by a historical or explanatory note. The legends and inscriptions are printed in an ornamented type resembling as nearly as possible that on the coins.

The earliest dated European coins (with a single exception), on which the date is expressed in Roman numerals, are the long-cross groschens of Jungheit, near Aachen, issued in 1373, 1374 and 1375. These, with the gros-tournois of Schonforst and Sicheim and the groschens of Aachen, comprise the entire list of dated European coins until 1424.

A plappart or groschen of 1424, issued by the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gallen, is credited by the author with being not only the earliest dated Swiss coin known, but the first one bearing Arabic numerals with a Christian era. Regarding the appearance of the figures in the date on this coin he calls attention to the 4s, which are loop-shape (impossible to reproduce with ordinary type), and states that this was the ordinary form of the figure 4 until the introduction of printing.

Another of the interesting coins in the list is a unique florin d'or of Baer, issued by Walram de Moeurs, a disputant for the Bishopric of Utrecht (1417-1456).

Following the list is a map of Europe showing the towns issuing coins dated before 1501. Below the name of the town is given the year it first issued dated coins.

The book has a splendid typographical appearance and has numerous illustrations in the text. On the title page is reproduced the earliest dated thaler—one of 1477 of the Holy Roman Empire, the year in which the marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy took place.

Throughout the list there is evidence that the author is the master of his subject, and he has presented it in that careful, thorough and painstaking way so characteristic of him.

Meetings of Societies.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on June 23, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the Chair.

Congratulations were accorded to the President upon his appointment to the command of the R. F. A. Brigade at Fulham. Mrs. W. V. Chapin, Mr. E. S. Spicer, Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, and Mr. H. W. Longbottom were nominated, and Mr. W. J. Faulkner and Mr. Oswald Moore were elected members.

The President read a treatise entitled "A Guide to the Silver Coins of Edward VI," in which he explained that, owing to the discoveries of the late Sir John Evans and the recent researches amongst contemporary documents at the Record Office by Mr. Henry Symonds, some material rearrangement of these coins had become necessary. He now divided them into three classes, of which Class I. comprised those which still bore the portrait, name, and title of Henry VIII. He agreed with the late Sir John Evans that the coins bearing the mint-mark E should be given to Southwark, and considered that those with the martlet corresponded with the base shillings of that mark issued in 1550, and should be attributed to the Tower. A groat of York bearing a mint-mark which seemed to be a boar's head, and disclosing Lombardic lettering upon the obverse, was evidence that the class was continued so late as 1551. Class II. consisted of the coins of base silver which were issued between 1549 and 1551 bearing the portrait and name of Edward VI. Of these he divided the shillings into three sections according to their fineness of silver, namely, 8, 6, or 3 oz. fine. Class III. comprised the fine silver coinages of 1551 to 1553. The paper included tables of the coins of the three classes, arranged under the metropolitan and country mints, and of the mint-marks attributed to the various mints. The author exhibited a large series of the coins to illustrate his subject.

The next meeting of the Society will be held October 27, when Mr. William Martin, M. A., LL. D., F. S. A., will address the Society upon "London as Illustrated Upon the Great Seals," and exhibitions of Coins, Medals and Views of Old London will be invited.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 20, 1915. Eightieth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg.

Members present: Messrs. Plumb, Bostwick, W. H. Amberg, Putnam, Merritt, Handler, L. G. Amberg, Yawger, Bauer, Borradaile, and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The members present had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cramer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who, being here on a visit, attended the meeting.

Motion made and carried that only one meeting be held in August, viz., August 3rd.

The President appointed the following committee to arrange for our display at the Rochester Exposition to be held August 30th to September 11th: Messrs. Merritt, Bauer, Borradaile, and Yawger. Our exhibit last year attracted a great deal of attention, and we are desirous of making it even more attractive this year.

Mr. William Poillon of New York presented our Association with two souvenir Masonic medals of Lodge St. Cecile of New York, which will be placed with our collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Poillon. The medals called to the mind of Mr. Putnam a very pleasant visit it had been his privilege to make, a number of years ago, at the invitation of one of the members of St. Cecile Lodge, to this lodge in the old Masonic Temple on Sixth Avenue, New York City, and he had ever since counted it one of the "red letter days" of his life.

Mr. Putnam stated, in a short talk, that perhaps the members were not aware of the unique position St. Cecile Lodge occupied among Masonic brethren. As he remembered, they met in the Dr. Kane lodge room,—so called after that famous Arctic explorer. The anteroom was a memorial to that expedition, in the many cases it held containing articles used or obtained on the trip. St. Cecile is a professional lodge, being composed mainly of actors, musicians, authors and others of like character. They meet in the afternoon, their only available time, and if memory serves aright, under

special dispensation from the Grand Lodge so to work. Robert Mantell was Master of the Lodge and the other officials were equally as prominent in theatrical or musical circles. Lodge was called to order at 2.30 P. M. and remained in session over three hours. The feature of the afternoon for their visitor, aside from the dignity and solemnity of the work, was the frequent calls of "from labor to refreshment". At such times the master would arise from his chair and state: "Brother So-and-So will now recite a poem"—or give a solo—or sing a song, as the case might be. In each instance the member arose and gave the selection without demur, and in a manner only an artist could. Among these, Alvin Davis in a New England dialect story, the cellist of the Metropolitan Opera Co. in a solo on the cello, and a trio from the same company, of violin, cello and piano, stand out most prominently in memory. The whole meeting seemed to emphasize in its spirit that truly Masonic cardinal virtue—brotherly love—and Mr. Putnam left, feeling that the afternoon had been well spent.

Meeting adjourned to August 3, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, August 13, 1915. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beasley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Frey, Dr. Gignoux, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Niklewicz, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Wormser, and as guests of the evening, Messrs. Satterlee, A. A. Leve of Syracuse, and J. M. Connor, Jr., of Metuchen, N. J.

The Secretary called the roll. The reading of the last minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary reported the receipt of communications from Messrs. De Lagerberg, Duffield, Savage and Chapman, the acceptance of Mr. Schulman of his election to the Club, together with a letter received from him, commending the work of the Club; and also the receipt of two numbers of Mr. Heaton's personal publication, "The Nut Shell."

The Secretary also presented a bound volume and two pamphlets received from Corresponding Member Cagiati of his work on "The Coins of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." These books were received with the general approval of the members, and the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of thanks to Mr. Cagiati for his valuable contribution.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Executive Committee, announced that the subject of the next meeting would be "General discussions, and an exhibition of coins and medals." He also announced that the entire issue of President Smith Medals had been sold.

Through Mr. Kohler, a contribution to the library of the Club was received from Mr. H. F. Williams, being his monograph "The Gold Coinage of Latin America." The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge its receipt with thanks.

Mr. Frey brought up the question how books can be borrowed from the library of the Club, and was advised that it required the approval of the Executive Committee to the curator.

The question of more frequent publications of the transactions of the Club in an official manner was referred to the Executive Committee. Two new applications for membership were received. President Smith, in behalf of the Club, extended a hearty welcome to the guests of the evening.

The business meeting of the Club then adjourned for the purpose of listening to a very interesting address by Mr. H. Niklewicz on "Actium: Antony's Defeat; with Coins of Augustus and Antony."

In connection with the subject of Mr. Niklewicz's address, he exhibited a large number of silver and bronze coins, and Mr. Proskey also showed a very large series of silver coins.

Mr. Henry Chapman had on exhibition two coins, one of them a very well preserved denarius showing the heads of both Marc Antony and Cleopatra.

There was also a large number of other exhibits not related to the subject of the evening, as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: A short note of the last issue of 1864.

By Mr. Kohler: A round \$50 and the \$2.50 gold pieces of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Italy Jubilee 5 lire, commemorating fifty years of Italian unity, 1861-1911.

By Mr. Leve: A very large series of bank notes and paper currency, both United States and foreign money. Among them were the following: A series of India proofs. Various denominations of Oil City Bank. A receipt for Commutation Money. Bill of Exchange with original signature of Robert Morris. Also a large series of paper emergency currency issued as a result of the European War, among them issues of Finland, Gibraltar, Algeria, and a Peru one-pound and half-pound notes. All these were beautifully mounted, some with leather bindings.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The following telegram has been received from the radio inspector of the Bureau of Navigation at San Francisco:

"Awards just made known give Bureau of Navigation Silver Medal for educational demonstrations of methods and apparatus for enforcement Federal radio laws. Frederick C. Kolster, as collaborator, gets Bronze Medal."

The art department of the New York high schools has awarded the Alexander Medal, designed by John Flanagan, for the first time this June by the School Art League.

This Medal is to be awarded annually in January and June, at the close of the terms, in each of the twenty-three great high schools in New York City.

The late John W. Alexander became president of the League at its foundation in 1911. Almost his last act was to establish a bronze medal for excellence in drawing to be awarded in each of the city high schools. The medal shows a facile rendition of a difficult problem, dexterously swinging the long lines of the bending figure into harmonious relations with the bounding lines of the die.

The Woolworth Building won the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as an example of present-day architecture. This is the highest honor that can be conferred by the Exposition. Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth Building, likewise received a gold medal.

The following Honor Medals were awarded recently in the New York Fire Department for heroic acts and bravery, viz.:

- The Bennett Medal and Department Medal.
- The Bonner Medal and Department Medal.
- The Trevor-Warren Medal and Department Medal.
- The Strong Medal.
- The Wertheim Medal.
- The Brooklyn Citizen's Medal and Department Medal.
- The Hurley Medal.
- The Crimmins Medal.
- The Stephenson Medal.
- The College Efficiency Medal.

A new Medal was awarded for the first time this year. It is called the Administration Medal. It was established last July to be awarded annually to the member of the uniformed force who, during the year, submitted to the Commissioner the best suggestion for the improvement of the department. Chief Maher's suggestion was a method of keeping records so as to distinguish between the most skillful and efficient members of the force and the mediocre members in the matter of credits toward promotion.

The International Jury of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the Department of Fine Arts have been so liberal in their awards that it would be easier to count the unrewarded artists on the list of exhibitors who have been honored. Among Americans who have received medals, the grand prizes have been awarded to Henry Wolf and F. C. Frieske. Medals of Honor to John W. Alexander, Cecelia Beut, Emil Carlsen, Willard Metcalf, Violet Oakley, Richard E. Miller, W. E. Schofield, Walter Griffin and Lawton Parker. Medals of honor for painting in water color as well as for sculpture were also distributed. Many gold, silver and bronze medals were distributed, of which full details will be found in *New York Times Magazine*, Sunday, Aug. 1st.

Mr. Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeier & Arpe Company of New York, has been awarded a gold medal inscribed on both sides in Japanese. It was accompanied by a large parchment which recites that the medal is given for distinguished services rendered the Government. The medal is rarely bestowed upon a foreigner.

Dr. Richard Norton of Cambridge, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, has been awarded the French Military Cross for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle caring for the wounded. "Le Croix de Guerre" was sent to Dr. Norton with a letter from the French Government warmly praising his work, as well as that of his corps.

King Gustaf of Sweden received on the 11th of June a deputation from the City of Malino; who presented His Majesty a Commemoration Medal of the Three King Meeting at said City the 18th and 19th December 1914. Specimens in silver were presented to Count Douglas, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. DE L.

Maunday Money.

(Read before the Springfield, Mass., Stamp Club by WM. C. STONE.)

A quaint and time-honored ceremony in lands across the sea is that observed on Maunday Thursday, the day before Good Friday, when royal alms are distributed to the poor. In England in former days the kings and queens used to wash the feet of as many beggars as the monarch was years old, following the command (or mandate) of Our Lord when he washed His disciples' feet. From this Norman word "Mande," to command, comes the name of the day. The feet-washing is now dispensed with in England, but the alms-giving is carried out with considerable ceremony.

The recipients, who are carefully selected from lists submitted by the London clergy, gather at Westminster Abbey, where the Yeomen of the Guard, or the Beefeaters, as they are popularly known, stand guard in their quaint Tudor costume. The procession is headed by the wandsmen, followed by the boys from the Chapels Royal wearing red coats with surplices and gold lace collars. Next come the clergy in black gowns, followed by the Sergeant of the Yeomen of the Guard. Then comes a stalwart Beefeater bearing on his head a wooden dish filled with red and white purses. Formerly provisions and clothing were distributed, but for the last half century or thereabouts a money payment has been substituted. Each man receives in a red leather bag or purse one pound for the redemption of the king or queen's gown worn on the day of distribution, and two pounds ten shillings in lieu of the provisions, which consisted of five loaves, four pounds of beef, two salt codfish, two salt salmon, eighteen herrings and eighteen salt herrings. In a white leather purse each receives as many pence as the sovereign is years old in specially coined silver coins, consisting of one, two, three and fourpenny pieces. In a paper packet is two pounds five shillings to represent the clothing, which comprises three ells of fine linen, three yards of woollen cloth of a russet color, one pair of shoes and a pair of stockings.

To each woman is given a similar red and white purse and a paper packet containing one pound fifteen shillings instead of clothing, which formerly consisted of gown and sleeves and sundry other portions of female dress, including stays.

Since 1662 the issue of silver coins of a less value than sixpence ceased for general circulation, but a small supply of groats, threepences, half groats and pennies has been struck for the purpose above related. The first issue was under Charles II., and there are two types, one with Roman numerals of denomination behind the head, and the other with one, two, three or four C's on the reverse. Under James II. the value on the reverse was indicated by Roman numerals, since when it has been shown by Arabic numerals.

There is always a rush for these coins by collectors and the recipients are always able to sell their purses and coins for a goodly premium. The number of these coins is not large, and if one is content with a single set (ignoring dates) of each type, the full number will be about 72.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 15, 1915.

- 1816 Frank Higginson, Box 214, Virginia City, Nev.
 1817 C. E. Walters, 1540 N. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1818 A. M. Heller, Boscobel, Wis.
 1819 J. W. Hutchison, Corning, Iowa.
 1820 E. M. Saunders, Middleburg, Vt.

Changes of Address.

H. Keighly-Peach, to 7 East Center St., Baltimore, Md.
 Martin Anderson, from Anaconda, to Box 185, Greenwood, B. C., Canada.
 W. H. Amberg, to 919-921 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1915.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Death of Mr. H. A. Ramsden.

The announcement of the death of Mr. H. A. Ramsden of Yokohama, Japan, will be received with genuine regret by numismatists in this country, as well as elsewhere, particularly by those interested in Oriental coins, on which subject Mr. Ramsden was an authority. He was the author of several works on Chinese and Japanese coins, and a frequent contributor to the numismatic press, including THE NUMISMATIST. For several years he has served as District Secretary for the Far East, of the American Numismatic Association.

Peculiarities of Caracas Two Reals of 1818 and 1819.

A correspondent writes concerning the Caracas two reals of 1818 and 1819, calling attention to the fact that a two reals of 1818 has no F 7, and that on one of the two reals of 1819 the lion is in the upper left-hand and lower right-hand quarters of the arms, while on another two reals of the same date the lion occupies the reverse quarters. Can any of our readers give us an explanation of these peculiarities, or a short paper on the coins of Caracas?

U. S. Coinage for July.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., August 2, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of July, 1915:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
*50 Dollars	409	\$ 20,450.00
*Dollars	19,534	19,534.00
Total Gold	19,943	\$ 39,984.00
Half Dollars	174,000	\$ 87,000.00
Total Silver	174,000	\$ 87,000.00
One Cent (bronze)	2,515,000	\$ 25,150.00
Total Minor	2,515,000	\$ 25,150.00
Total Coinage	2,708,943	\$ 152,134.00

*Panama-Pacific Exposition coins.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
JOHN REILLY, JR.
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1916:

NEWELL MARTIN

EDWARD T. NEWELL

ELLIOTT SMITH

OFFICERS

Governors

EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

EDWARD T. NEWELL

Treasurer:

JOHN REILLY, JR.

Secretary:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Curator: HOWLAND WOOD

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

With The American Numismatic Society there is usually but little doing during the summer season as regards both meetings and the receipt of accessions to its collections. So far, the summer of 1915 has been the same as former summers as regards meetings, but the accessions, especially as related to the opposite fields of war and peace, have been unusually prolific.

In the June number of *THE NUMISMATIST* is a short description of a collection of Indian Peace Medals which was placed on exhibition in May. Of this collection a few specimens only were the property of the Society, the largest number—24 in all—including the immense oval medal of Washington, belonged to Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, and were loaned by him, together with an unusually fine set of Washington Season Medals in silver.

The Washington Season Medals were made for presentation to friendly Indians. They were struck by Messrs. Bolton & Watt, of Birmingham, England, the dies being cut by C. H. Kuechler, a native of Belgium, after designs by Col. John Trumbull, who thus describes them, in a letter to Rufus King, then United States Minister to England, under date of August 8th, 1797:

"Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure after so long delay to enclose you slight sketches of three subjects for medals, in conformity to the request of the President as expressed to you by the Secretary of War.

"No. 1—Alludes to the raising of cattle—a cow licking a young calf—sheep and a lamb sucking—a man in the character of a shepherd watching them—a small house and trees in the distance.

"No. 2—A man sowing wheat—in the distance another person ploughing—a small house and inclosures—characterize the first steps to agriculture.

"No. 3—The inside of a house—a woman spinning—another weaving—an infant in the cradle, rocked by another child somewhat larger—is meant to convey an idea of domestic tranquility and employment.

"I have on all put the initials of the United States of America on the face of the medals; on the reverse these words: 'Second Presidency of George Washington, MDCCXCVI'.

"The designs have been seen by Mr. West and have his approbation. They are very slight, but I believe sufficient for the excellent workmen whom Mr. Bolton employs.

"I am, etc.,

"JOHN TRUMBULL."

The medals were issued in silver and copper. The first shipment from England was received in New York in 1798; after the close of Washington's administration.

Mr. Pell's collection, consisting of the medals just mentioned and several exceedingly scarce medals of the war of 1812, has since been presented to the Society by Mr. Pell and thirty-eight other members; a specimen in copper of the Season Medal, No. 3, has also been acquired, and these, together with the Indian medals that the Society already possessed, make its collection of Presidential Indian Medals one of the best, if not the best, in existence.

On the subject of war the accessions have also been unusually large, the most important being the Congressional Medal of Honor of the design adopted in 1904. The Medal of Honor is regarded as the highest distinction that an American soldier can obtain. The one in question was awarded to

Private James Webb of the Fifth New York Infantry for gallantry at Bull Run, Va., August 30th, 1862. When the design of the Medal of Honor was changed in 1904, those possessing the medal were directed by the Government to exchange their old medals for the new ones. This met with considerable objection on the part of old soldiers who did not want to part with

their old medals, and the Government therefore allowed them to keep both the old and the new, and in addition to the medal just mentioned the Society has also received the old medal which belonged to the same man, making a most interesting and valuable pair. These were presented to the Society by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and he also gave another Medal of Honor of the old style, a specimen of the medal for specially meritorious service in the campaign in the West Indies in 1898. Three specimens of the medal for the same campaign bearing the portrait of Admiral Sampson and issued for various actions, the name of the action being inscribed on the medal and the name of the ship on the bar from which it is suspended.

Mr. Saltus has also presented a complete set of the Service Badges for the United States Marine Corps, and a number of the service badges of the army and navy, which, together with what the Society already had, give it a complete set of the various types, though lacking some varieties, of war medals awarded by the Government, to be worn as decorations.

Additional gifts from Mr. Saltus and others consist of medals awarded by a number of States and cities to soldiers in the Civil and Spanish Wars, in most cases bearing the names of those to whom they were given, badges of societies of war veterans,

including an interesting Confederate badge, the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, and various corps badges, and specially engraved presentation badges of the Civil and Spanish Wars.



Medal of Honor,
Design of 1904.

Miscellaneous Numismatic Comment.

A cable dispatch to a New York newspaper, dated London, July 23, says that aluminum coins have been put in circulation in Ghent. The probable cause is that the Germans need copper. It was reported in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST that Ghent would probably issue iron coins.

The New York Times publishes the following cable from The Hague, July 20: "The lavish way in which the Iron Cross decoration has been distributed among the German troops is shown by the official statement in the *Cologne Gazette* that since the beginning of the war the Order has been bestowed on 344,749 persons. The cost of manufacturing the crosses up to March was

\$700,000, but the amount since then has been enormously increased. The length of the ribbon manufactured to go with the decorations is about seventy miles."

Word comes from Paris that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, one of the sections of the Institute of France. His Majesty's book on the subject was awarded the Academy prize in 1914. The French Institute now has two heads of States, the King of Italy and President Poincaré of France, and one former head of a State, Theodore Roosevelt, among its members.

On August 6 King George of England awarded 11 Distinguished Service Order decorations, 10 Distinguished Service Crosses and 39 Distinguished Service Medals to the officers and sailors of British patrol cruisers in recognition of their services since the outbreak of the war. Among those awarded medals is Leander Green, of Newfoundland, a member of the Royal Navy Reserve.

The German Red Cross some time ago suggested that all Germans who had foreign coins or postage stamps should turn them over to the organization for its work at the front. Those persons who collected \$6 worth of these coins and stamps were offered a medallion bearing the German eagle, the whole being made of metal from French and British guns captured in battle. The closing of three months' collections shows that the scheme has attracted over 50,000 contributors, of whom 600 are entitled to the medallion.

For a long period it has been the custom of the Popes to have a medal struck for the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, and copies are made in bronze, silver and gold. These are distributed to the Cardinals throughout the world and to members of the Papal household. The medals for the present year will shortly be issued. On one side is a likeness of the reigning Pontiff, Benedict XV, and on the other a record of the most important event of the year. The present Pope has occupied the throne just one year, and the medal of the first stage of his pontificate is nearly ready.

On July 18 a shipment of \$1,000,000 in gold, making a total of \$4,000,000 already sent, was made by the National Bank of Cuba's branch in New York to the Cuban treasury as a reserve against the money now being coined at the Philadelphia mint for the Cuban Republic.

The newspapers of Cracow are printing the following from Lemberg: "In this city medals have been struck to commemorate the deliverance of Lemberg from the Russian invaders. They are of the size of the rouble and have on the obverse a portrait of the Czar with the inscription, 'The Ruler of the Knout.' The reverse gives the date of the Russian invasion, and the re-conquest of the city by the German and Austrian allies. The medals are in great demand."

Trustees of the American Medicine Gold Medal Award have unanimously selected Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service, as the American physician who has done most for humanity in the domain of medicine during 1914. The 1914 gold medal has been awarded to him for his work in national health and sanitation.

Vicomte de Sibour, son of Countess de Sibour (Kathryn Bailey, of Philadelphia), who has been fighting in the trenches in the Argonne, France, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre and proposed for the Medaille Militaire for having volunteered on two occasions for difficult and dangerous missions, which he successfully carried out. Before the outbreak of the war Vicomte de Sibour was an undergraduate and lecturer on organic chemistry at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. The Croix de Guerre, with which the Vicomte has been decorated, is a new honor given for special bravery. The Medaille Militaire, for which he has just been proposed, corresponds to the English Victoria Cross. It is given for personal bravery. The commissioned officer cannot possibly win it, and the general, after having won the highest honor which the government can give, is decorated with the Medaille Militaire, the soldier's medal.

"The Confidence of a Satisfied Customer"

From One Collector to Another

[NOTE: The following letter is a reply to a prospective seller who made inquiry of one of my Satisfied Customers. The letter was written without the slightest solicitation on my part and even without my knowledge. Names of writer and inquirer cheerfully furnished to interested parties.]

B. MAX MEHL.

DEAR SIR:—

Replying to yours of July 1st, my first precaution in taking up the proposition of selling my coin collection through B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, was to tell him what I had, what it cost me, and asked him what he could get out of it for me net, after deducting 15% that he charged for advertising, cataloguing, selling and collecting.

In spite of the fact that my collection was sold at the very worst period that has existed in the last ten years, he got what he said he thought he would be able to get, and I was very well satisfied with the sale.

I did not ask Mr. Mehl for any security. As far as my knowledge and belief goes, he is absolutely good, honorable and clean, handles his business in a straightforward, businesslike way, and makes his returns as promptly as possible.

I do not think he will offer you any different terms than he offered me, namely: he will sell none of your coins for less than their face value net to you, and undoubtedly will estimate very closely as to net returns you will receive from the entire sale.

*If you desire any further information, command me.
Yours very truly,*

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

OFFICES. 301, 302, 303, 304 Flatiron Building

MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. Drawer 976

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 10

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AUG. 30 TO SEPT. 1, 1915.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

The first meeting came to order at the Hotel Stewart, the Convention Headquarters, at 10:30 A. M. Owing to the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided.

The members present were Messrs. H. O. Granberg, Fred T. Huddart, Farran Zerbe, I. Leland Steinman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, F. J. Loer, A. Reimers, Arthur C. Nygren, and E. H. Adams.

On motion, which was adopted, E. H. Adams was elected temporary Secretary.

The Committee on Proxies then reported as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1915.

Your Committee on Proxies begs leave to report the following convention representation and holders of proxies as designated by members:

J. M. Henderson	70	H. O. Granberg	4
Farran Zerbe	24	Carl Wurtzbach	2
F. T. Huddart	67	Henry Chapman	3
B. Max Mehl	7	John L. Hitchcock	5
F. J. Loer	6		
E. H. Adams	3	Total	191

Respectfully submitted,

FARRAN ZERBE,
J. M. HENDERSON.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned at 12:15, to meet at 9:30 Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1915.

The meeting came to order at the Hotel Stewart at 9:30 A. M., with Mr. Granberg in the chair. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, and Messrs. Huddart, Steinman, Granberg, Loer, Arnold, Nygren, Zerbe, Joy, Reimers, Hill, and Adams.

The Committee on Elections, by Chairman Huddart, presented the following report:

San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1915.

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Total number of Ballots received -----	228
Ballots properly marked and signed -----	216
Ballots marked but not signed -----	5
Ballots signed but not marked -----	6
Ballots from non-members -----	1
	<hr/>
	228

RESULT OF BALLOT.

For President—	
R. W. McLachlan -----	94
H. O. Granberg -----	115
For First Vice-President—	
W. C. Stone -----	186
For Second Vice-President—	
D. Gates Bennett -----	189
For General Secretary—	
Waldo C. Moore -----	192
For Treasurer—	
Wynn Hoerner -----	190
For Librarian—	
H. H. Yawger -----	189
For Chairman Board of Governors—	
H. O. Granberg -----	163
Carl Wurtzbach -----	1
Judson Brenner -----	1
For Members Board of Governors—	
Fred R. Merritt -----	144
H. R. Newcomb -----	119
Judson Brenner -----	148
Carl Wurtzbach -----	123
W. F. Dunham -----	95
Harry E. Montgomery -----	69
W. G. Curry -----	15
B. H. Saxton -----	49
George H. King -----	55

Respectfully submitted,

FRED T. HUDDART, *Chairman*.
J. M. HENDERSON,
FARRAN ZERBE,
B. MAX MEHL,

Committee.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted.

Mr. Granberg resigned as Chairman of the Board of Governors, and accepted the office of President.

Dr. Henderson moved that Judson Brenner be declared elected Chairman of the Board of Governors, and that it be the sense of the convention that nothing in the Constitution or By-Laws should interfere with the regularity of this procedure. Unanimously adopted.

It was moved and adopted that the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes be recommended to the Board of Governors for election. Mr. Granberg, on behalf of the Board of Governors, announced that W. F. Dunham, having received the next highest number of votes, was declared elected a member of the Board of Governors.

E. H. Adams, Editor and Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, then read the following report of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year, September, 1914, to August, 1915:

THE NUMISMATIST'S REPORT.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1915.

August 1, 1915, Balance on hand -----\$298.54

RECEIPTS.

From subscriptions -----	\$1296.55	
From advertising -----	100.10	
From sale of back numbers -----	29.35	
From sale of list of members -----	4.50	
From appropriation Springfield Convention -----	60.00	
From miscellaneous small items -----	2.15	
From deposit with Brooklyn Postmaster -----	7.00	2399.65
Receipts for year -----		\$2698.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

For engravings -----	\$ 197.52	
For printing NUMISMATIST and Expressage on same, Federalburg, Md., to Brooklyn -----	1044.18	
For addressing and drayage to Postoffice -----	49.50	
For postage, foreign -----	37.92	
For expenses one trip to Federalburg -----	13.75	
For letterheads, billheads, envelopes, etc. -----	23.08	
For office postage and parcel post -----	67.38	
For salary Business Manager and Editor -----	720.00	
For telephone and telegraph -----	6.04	
For purchase of back numbers to fill orders -----	5.50	
For sundry small items, stationery, etc. -----	6.30	
For photographic supplies -----	17.77	
For expressage -----	3.50	
For expressage to Federalburg of NUMISMATIST property -----	3.10	
Disbursements for year -----		2195.54
Leaving a balance on hand -----		\$502.65

ASSETS.

Accounts receivable -----	\$121.27
Cash on hand -----	502.65
Total -----	\$623.92

LIABILITIES.

Advertising paid in advance -----	\$51.10
Number of pages published Septmeber, 1913, to August, 1914 -----	670
Number of pages published September, 1914, to August, 1915 -----	508

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR H. ADAMS,
Business Manager.

I have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST and find them, together with the above statements, correct.

H. O. GRANBERG.

San Francisco, Cal., August 30th, 1915.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Henderson and Granberg made appreciative reference to the work of Mr. E. H. Adams in the past conduct of THE NUMISMATIST.

Chairman Granberg appointed a Committee on Resolutions, which was composed as follows: B. Max Mehl, Chairman; J. M. Henderson and George C. Arnold.

Dr. Henderson was then appointed by Chairman Granberg to respond to Mr. Moore's presentation of the Exposition Medal.

The report of the General Secretary was then read as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Association.

As General Secretary I herewith submit my report as of the year ending July 31, 1915.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Honorary—

Springfield Convention reported 13; less by death 1, Total -----12

Active—

Springfield convention reported -----	579	
New members, since added -----	32	
Reinstated -----	6	617
Loss by death during the year -----	5	
By resignation -----	9	
By non-payment of dues -----	90	104

August 1, 1915, total active members, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1915---- 513

Branch—

No. 6, Pittsburgh, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1915.

Since our last convention the Association has lost by death the following members:

Honorary—Sylvester S. Crosby, Cambridge, Mass.

Active—L. H. Fahnestock, Springfield, Ohio; Robert W. Merrill, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Thrane, Devil's Lake, Wis.; A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.; Chas. Gregory, New York City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts—

August 1, 1914, Balance -----	\$246.23	
August -----	23.55	
September -----	2.50	
October -----	1.75	
November -----	9.00	
December -----	19.50	
January, 1915 -----	62.00	
February -----	114.50	
March -----	30.50	
April -----	18.00	
May -----	17.75	
June -----	9.75	
July -----	4.75	\$559.78

Expenditures—

	No.	
Aug. 8, 1914, J. H. Ripstra, badges -----	43	\$10.67
Aug. 12, 1914, Balto. P. & B. Co., printing -----	44	4.00
Aug. 24, 1914, W. C. Moore, services -----	45	100.00
Aug. 24, 1914, E. H. Adams, Mgr., report -----	46	60.00
Aug. 31, 1914, Bay State Stor. Co., storage -----	47	32.00
Aug. 31, 1914, Oppenheimer, insurance -----	48	2.00
Sep. 1, 1914, Mrs. W. A. Smith, stenographer -----	49	30.00
Sep. 27, 1914, W. C. Stone, express -----	50	.72
Oct. 12, 1914, J. H. Ripstra, badges -----	51	3.47

Jan. 12, 1915, H. Chambers, P. M., postage -----	52	40.00	
Apr. 8, 1915, Lewisburg Leader, printing -----	53	27.10	
July 20, 1915, Lewisburg Leader, printing -----	54	9.00	318.96

July 31, 1915, Balance per books of General Secretary----- \$240.82

Remittances made the Manager account THE NUMISMATIST:

By Check—August, 1914 -----	\$ 5.25
September -----	1.50
October -----	2.25
November -----	11.25
December -----	27.00
January, 1915 -----	175.00
February -----	316.25
March -----	90.00
April -----	46.50
May -----	36.75
June -----	18.75
July -----	4.50

Total remittances made the Manager for Year ending July 31, 1915----- \$735.50

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1915.

General Secretary's accounts audited and above report found correct.

J. M. HENDERSON,
E. VERNON MOORE,
Auditing Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, August 5, 1915.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary's report be accepted as read. Adopted.

The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, JULY 28, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

August 6, 1914, balance on hand -----	\$246.23
August 31, 1914, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	23.55
October 2, 1914, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	2.50
November 11, 1914, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	1.75
December 1, 1914, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	9.00
January 2, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	19.50
February 2, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	62.00
March 4, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	114.50
April 1, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	30.50
May 2, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	18.00
June 3, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	17.75
July 2, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	9.75
July 22, 1915, Received from Waldo C. Moore -----	4.75
Total -----	\$559.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Order No.	
August 8, 1914, J. H. Ripstra -----	43	\$10.67
August 12, 1914, Baltimore City Printing Co., programs-----	44	4.00
August 24, 1914, W. C. Moore, hotel quarters, services-----	45	100.00
August 24, 1914, E. H. Adams, Convention report -----	46	60.00
August 31, 1914, Bay State Storage Co., storage -----	47	32.00
August 31, 1914, Oppenheimer & Field, insurance -----	48	2.00
Sept. 1, 1914, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Convention stenographer	49	30.00

Sept. 27, 1914, W. C. Stone, expressage -----	50	.72
Oct. 12, 1914, J. H. Ripstra, bars, etc. -----	51	3.47
Jan. 12, 1915, Henry Chambers, P. M., postage -----	52	40.00
April 8, 1915, Lewisburg Leader, printing -----	53	27.10
July 20, 1915, Lewisburg Leader, printing -----	54	9.00
Total -----		\$318.96
Balance in Treasury July 27, 1915 -----		240.82
Total -----		\$559.78

Respectfully submitted,

WYNN HOERNER,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's account audited and above report found correct.

J. M. HENDERSON,
E. VERNON MOORE,
Auditing Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, August 5, 1915.

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted and placed on file.

The motion was made and seconded that the Association reimburse the General Secretary in the sum of \$100 for services rendered. Adopted.

It was also moved and seconded that the sum of \$100 be transferred to the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention number. Adopted.

At 10:30 the meeting adjourned, to convene on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1915.

The final business meeting of the Convention came to order at 10:30 A. M., with Mr. Granberg presiding. The members present were Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson and Messrs. Granberg, Steinman, Zerbe, Arnold, Loer, Mehl, and Adams.

The motion was made and adopted that the Convention recommend to the Board of Governors the selection of Baltimore, Md., as the place of holding the 1916 Convention.

A motion was made and adopted that a committee be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. The Chair then named a committee as follows: J. M. Henderson, chairman; Harry E. Montgomery, and Waldo C. Moore.

A motion was then made and adopted that a committee be appointed by the President to arrange details for holding the annual A. N. A. Convention for 1916. The Convention Committee was appointed as follows: E. H. Adams, chairman; D. A. Williams, and Judson Brenner.

Dr. Henderson, on behalf of the newly appointed Committee on Revision of the Constitution, requested that suggestions be sent to them regarding all possible changes.

The Committee on Resolutions read the following report:

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

The American Numismatic Association, in annual convention assembled at San Francisco, Cal., appreciates the many courtesies and entertainment features provided by the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition officials, the Stewart Hotel, and various individuals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a society desire to assure the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and especially the local committee on arrangements, Messrs. Huddart, Steinman, Reimers and Nygren, that it was a pleasure to receive and accept their invitation to convene in San Francisco, and that we have fully enjoyed the various favors provided by the local society.

Much of the success of this Convention is due to the untiring efforts of Ex-President Farran Zerbe, Chief of Official Coins and Medals Department of



SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH, AUG. 30—SEPT. 1, 1915.

Front Row (left to right)—Little Miss Mehl, Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Former President Farran Zerbe, T. W. H. Shanahan, Supt. San Francisco Mint, Mrs. E. H. Adams, H. O. Granberg, E. H. Adams, Mrs. Albert H. Doyle.
 Middle Row—Arthur C. Nygren, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Fred Joy, Former President Dr. J. M. Henderson, Albert H. Doyle, F. J. Loei.
 Back Row—A. Leland Steinman, Geo. C. Arnold, Fred T. Huddart, H. L. Hill, A. Reimers, R. B. Moore.

the P. P. I. E. Owing to his official relations with the Exposition and Association, he was able to completely supplement the detail work for our entertainment.

The inspection of the branch mint under the personal conduct of the Superintendent, Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, was especially enjoyable and profitable, and we desire to express our sincere appreciation for all courtesies extended.

To the officers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition we express our sincere thanks for the many things done for our entertainment, for official recognition of the Association by designating September 1st as American Numismatic Association Day at the Exposition, and also for the commemorative medal presented to the Association by the Exposition.

To the management of the Hotel Stewart for the use of parlors as headquarters and for the holding of sessions.

We express our pride in the high standard of our official publication, *THE NUMISMATIST*, the editorial and financial success of same, and regret beyond expression to lose the services of Mr. E. H. Adams as Editor and Manager, to whom we extend our sincere thanks and full appreciation for his able and impartial administration.

To the retiring officers of the Association for their successful administration of their various offices we extend sincere thanks for the time, thought, and work devoted to the advancement of the Association.

B. MAX MEHL,
GEO. C. ARNOLD,
J. M. HENDERSON,
Committee on Resolutions.

It was duly moved and seconded that the report of the Committee be accepted as read. Adopted.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was passed, and the 1915 Convention came to an end.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS.

The following A. N. A. members registered with the Acting General Secretary for the San Francisco Convention:

H. O. Granberg	A. Reimers.
E. H. Adams.	Farran Zerbe.
I. Leland Steinman.	J. M. Henderson.
B. Max Mehl.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
Mrs. B. Max Mehl.	George C. Arnold.
F. J. Loer.	Fred Joy.
Fred T. Huddart.	Arthur C. Nygren.

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

SUNDAY.

11 A. M. and 6 P. M.—Greetings from Local Members and Get Wise Sessions.

MONDAY.

10 A. M.—Registrations and Business Session.

2 P. M.—Sights of the City.

Evening at Exposition—Special Illumination and Fireworks.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Business Session—Papers and Addresses.

11.30 A. M.—Specially conducted tour through San Francisco Mint, compliments of Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, Superintendent, followed by official photograph in front of Mint.

Balance of day, Exposition exhibits and Joy Time on the "Zone."

WEDNESDAY.

American Numismatic Association Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

10 A. M.—Closing Business Session, Addresses, etc.

2 P. M.—Special Exercises at the Exposition, to continue during the afternoon, with evening tours, including the "Panama Canal," "Underground Chinatown," etc.

Neatly printed programs were provided by the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. The first page contained a list of officers of the A. N. A., and the last page the officers of the local Society and a reproduction of the Official Exposition Medal.

Convention Notes.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The most interesting single feature of the Convention was the visit of the A. N. A. members to the United States Mint. The party gathered at the building, on 5th and Mission Streets, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and were greeted by Superintendent Shanahan, Chief Coiner Kearny, and others who did everything in their power to make the visitors feel at home.

There were present Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Doyle of New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams, and Messrs. H. O. Granberg, Fred Joy, F. J. Loer, I. Leland Steinman, A. Reimers, F. T. Huddart, Farran Zerbe, H. L. Hill, R. B. Moore, George C. Arnold, and A. C. Nygren.

After the photograph had been taken on the steps of the building the party started for an inspection of the mint, personally conducted by Superintendent Shanahan, who was accompanied by a number of his assistants. Superintendent Shanahan extended every facility to our members to get the best possible information regarding the detailed operation of this great money-making plant, and the chains which ordinarily prevent the usual visitor from getting too close to the various machines and their operators, were withdrawn in the case of the A. N. A. party, who were thus enabled to examine closely the progress of each step in the making of a coin and to obtain satisfactory explanations from those in charge.

Superintendent Shanahan first had a *real* "gold brick," of a value approximate to \$8,000, brought out and handed to the party to enable them to get an idea of the character and weight of such a piece of the precious metal. Then he showed a very large ingot of gold, which had an actual value of \$40,000, the weight of which was almost beyond the strength of an ordinary person to carry. The striking of a large order of copper-nickel one centavo pieces for the Philippines was in progress, and those present had an opportunity to see just how these pieces were made. The bar of metal was first introduced in a rolling machine, which rolled it out to a certain thickness; this was followed by its introduction to another machine, which rolled it to a still further reduced thickness, and so on until it became a long strip of shining metal. This was then transferred to the planchet-making machine, which cut something like 150 disks to the minute. The planchets were afterward passed through the various stages of annealing, milling, etc., until they reached the coining presses where they were quickly stamped between the powerful jaws of the machine and the finished coins dropped into a receptacle placed below, having all the appearance of gold pieces in their fresh, mint state.

In the gold melting room large quantities of Japanese gold pieces were being melted into huge gold bars, which are soon to be placed in the vaults, and against which gold certificates will be issued. This practice is made possible by a recent law which changed the former custom of stamping such gold into regular United States coins, and has caused a great saving and done away with much useless and costly work.

In order to give the visitors an idea of the contents of one of the vaults, Superintendent Shanahan opened the chief vault, into which the visitors entered, and found themselves surrounded by golden ingots with a total value of \$158,000,000. This is supposed to be the largest deposit of a similar nature in one vault in the world. This sum by no means represents the total value of the contents of the Branch Mint, as Superintendent Shanahan estimated that at the present time his establishment contains coins and bullion valued at \$304,000,000.

Superintendent Shanahan replied courteously to all questions regarding the

operation of the mint, and through his efforts made this visit the most memorable in the history of an A. N. A. Convention and elicited the liveliest gratitude of all those fortunate enough to be present.

The mint cabinet was next examined, which contains the collection of the Society of California Pioneers, notable among the pieces being the fifty-dollar golden ingot, or "slug", issued by F. D. Kohler at San Francisco as State Assayer of California in 1850.

Another notable feature was the presentation of a fine medal by the Panama-Pacific Exposition to the American Numismatic Association. This took place in the committee room of the Festival Hall at the Exposition, after a panoramic photograph had been taken of those present. President Moore of the Exposition was represented by Mr. Charles A. Vogelsang, one of the Exposition Commissioners, who made the presentation. Mr. Vogelsang welcomed the visitors with a graceful speech, in which he outlined the purpose and results of the great international fair, and then presented the medal to Ex-President J. M. Henderson, who had been selected to receive it on behalf of the Association, and who replied to Mr. Vogelsang in a way that fully and satisfactorily expressed the sentiments of those present.

The hearty appreciation of the visitors toward Mr. I. Leland Steinman was often expressed. Mr. Steinman made a great hit with every one, not just because of the fact that he practically placed his services at the disposal of the visitors throughout the Convention, but because of his splendid and cheerful personality. If Mr. Steinman, who has, by the way, just been appointed by President Granberg as Secretary for the Pacific States, does not attend our future conventions we will certainly all feel much disappointed.

On Sunday afternoon, August 29th, the members of the Reception Committee of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society gave the visiting A. N. A. members a very enjoyable automobile ride, which covered many points of interest, including Golden Gate Park, the Museum, the Cliff House, etc.

A party of the A. N. A. members, composed of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams, and Messrs. Loer, Huddart, Zerbe, Arnold, and Granberg, made an enjoyable and extended trip to the Exposition on the last day of the Convention. The Canadian Building was visited (and was unanimously proclaimed by the party to be the best single feature at the Exposition), then the buildings successively of Italy, France and Cuba, all of which contained interesting exhibits. The party afterward commenced to "do" the Zone. First they had a most enjoyable dinner at Alt Nurnberg, as guests of President Granberg. This was followed by a visit to the representation of Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon, as the guests of the manager of Alt Nurnberg; then "Stella," the famous and lifelike painting, one of the sensations of the Great Fair, and the Mexican Village, which contained many interesting illustrations of native Mexican manufacture from Tehuantepec, with native workers in drawn work, pottery, wax figures, opal polishing, onyx manufacture, silver filigree, and serape weaving. There was also a Mexican troupe, composed of seniors and senioritas, who gave a very enjoyable program of Mexican songs, dances, and dialogues. The evening ended with a view of the aeroplane ascension at 11 o'clock, which was most noteworthy, as the aviator executed a "loop" among other interesting maneuvers.

Mr. Zerbe's headquarters for the sale of the souvenir coins was located in the Liberal Arts Building, and was arranged in a very attractive manner. His personal collection of all sorts of money was displayed in such a way that it could be properly appreciated by the visitors. This was the Mecca of the visiting members, to whom Mr. Zerbe extended every courtesy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Zerbe deserves and has received the highest appreciation of everyone who has attended the 1915 Convention for his uniform kindness and courtesy, which did a great deal to make the meeting a success.

There were no regular exhibits at the Convention this year for the reason that an adequate place could not be secured. This was a disappointment to a number of those in attendance, who had brought pieces to be shown, but never-

theless the time and conditions would not permit a proper exhibit. An extra effort will be made to have the greatest exhibit at the Baltimore Convention in 1916 that is on record.

The local Reception Committee, composed of Messrs. Huddart, Steinman, Reimers, and Nygren, did everything possible to make welcome the visitors, and they succeeded thoroughly, for everyone carried away from San Francisco the most pleasant remembrance of many enjoyable hours. We hope that next year's Convention at Baltimore will see a substantial representation from San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Henry C. Hines of Newark, N. J., was a visitor at the Exposition, but left a few days before the Convention.

Every one was immensely gratified at the presence of President Granberg, who was so grievously hurt at his mines last August, and consequently was unable to visit the 1914 Convention at Springfield, the first he had missed in many years. Mr. Granberg had been walking on crutches up to a most recent date, but now manages to walk with only the help of a cane, which he hopes to be able soon to discard.

During the convention quite a number of entertainments were given to the visitors by fellow A. N. A. members. On Tuesday, at noon, Mr. Zerbe gave an enjoyable luncheon to a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl and daughter, and Messrs. Huddart, Steinman and Loer. On Tuesday evening Mr. Mehl was host to a party on a visit to Chinatown by automobile, which also included a view of the illumination of the Exposition. This party, besides Mr. Mehl, included Mrs. Mehl and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, and Messrs. Zerbe and Granberg. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson gave a luncheon at the Hotel Stewart to a party made up of Mr. and Mrs. Mehl and daughter and Messrs. Granberg, Loer, Steinman, and Zerbe. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams gave a little dinner at Alt Nurnberg on Friday evening, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, and Messrs. Granberg, Zerbe, and Loer. On Saturday afternoon the following were the guests at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. I. Leland Steinman: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, and Messrs. Granberg and Loer. On Saturday evening Former President Zerbe had the following as his guests at the Hof Brau: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams, and Messrs. Loer, and Granberg.

Germany's Coinage of Silver During the War.

According to a statement recently published in the German press, 40,000,000 marks' worth of silver has been minted in Germany since the outbreak of war, a fact which accounts for the ample quantity of silver coins in circulation throughout the country.

It has been pointed out that the quantity of raw silver required to provide such a sum is 350,000 kilogrammes, and that almost all that amount represents home production, as Germany is practically independent of other countries in this direction. As more than 3,000,000 marks' worth of silver continued to leave the mint in both June and July, it is presumed that coinage on a large scale will go on for the present.

Owing to Germany's isolation from other markets, the announcement continued, the price of silver is not appreciably higher than it was before the war, but nevertheless there still remains a considerable coinage gain. The new currency, which is always placed at once in circulation, is reckoned as part of the extraordinary silver reserve which was to have strengthened the war treasure by 120,000,000 marks, but of which only 6,000,000 marks had been coined prior to the war. The greater part of the silver now being minted consists of 1-mark pieces, which are widely circulated in consequence and have partially served to replace the 1-mark paper notes, which were the smallest issued. The legally established quota of 20 marks in silver money per head of the population, concluded the statement, has not yet been attained, and stands at present only at 18 marks. The currency which is being reckoned as part of the extraordinary silver reserve is not counted as contributing to that quota.

The A. N. A. San Francisco Convention Medal.



Above is a reproduction (actual size) of the medal presented to the A. N. A. by the Panama-Pacific Exposition officials in commemoration of the San Francisco Convention, mention of which is made in the Convention proceedings. The inscription on the reverse is engraved. Similar medals are presented to all societies holding conventions in that city during the Exposition. The medals are by Shreve & Co., local engravers.

United States Strikes Coins for Many Countries.

"Made in the United States" might in all truth be stamped on the coins of nearly a dozen of the countries of Latin America in which a shopper would try in vain to buy merchandise bearing that slogan. For though the United States does not ship great amounts of goods to the countries between the Rio Grande River and Cape Horn, it does supply them with a large part of their money, says the *Washington Star*, and this, in spite of the Spanish phrases and foreign emblems that it bears, is the product of Uncle Sam's own mints.

The United States Government, unknown to many of its citizens, who can hardly be expected to know all of its statutes by heart, was authorized by law more than forty years ago to engage in the business of minting money for foreign countries. Under this authorization the Government has turned out millions of foreign coins in its big money-making establishments.

Just now, according to Robert W. Woolley, director of the mint, the bulk of the work being done in the mints is either under contract for one of our neighbors to the south or for the Philippines, our foster Government across the Pacific. Aside from the mere matter of the demand of these countries for minting services, the concentration on foreign work at this time arises from the fact—however strange it may appear to the average man or woman—that we now have more money than we need in circulation in the United States.

This is indicated by the fact that there are on deposit in the treasuries and sub-treasuries approximately \$26,000,000 in subsidiary silver coins, pieces of less value than one dollar. Such coins are minted solely for use in circulation, and are not ordinarily held as stocks, like silver dollars, against which paper certificates are issued.

The minting work for foreign countries now under way in the United States is being done at Philadelphia for Cuba, Salvador, Ecuador and Costa Rica. The San Francisco mint is at work chiefly on Philippine coinage. Only at the Denver mint is domestic work solely under way, and there only nickels and one cent pieces are being turned out.

Since the authorization to coin money for foreign countries was given to the mints by Congress in January, 1874, more than 100,000,000 pieces of gold, silver and baser metals have been minted for countries in North, South and Central America and the West Indies, and for Hawaii before its annexation.

All foreign minting by the United States is done at a price that just covers the cost. There are two reasons for the Government engaging in the business; it puts this country in a position to do neighborly acts and it allows us to keep our coining equipment and force of operatives busy during periods when it would otherwise be necessary to suspend operations. The decreasing need for mints with our vast accumulations of coins, the growth of banking and the use of paper money is shown by the fact that of the seven mints that have been in existence in the history of the country only three are now equipped for turning out coins, the others having been either abandoned or turned into assay offices.

Origin of the Victoria Cross.

The idea of the Victoria Cross originally suggested itself to one of the most unpopular of our Secretaries of State for War, and the first to hold that usually thankless office, Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle. It was in January, 1855, that the duke wrote to the Prince Consort suggesting the decoration, but by the time specimens were ready for submission to the Queen Lord Penmore was at the war office, and it was to him that Her Majesty suggested the substitution of the words "For Valor" for the original motto, "For the Brave," as the latter might lead people to infer that none was brave in her army and navy save the wearers of the Victoria Cross. Queen Victoria was not so happy when she tried to arrange a designation for those in receipt of the coveted decoration. "V. C.," she wrote, "would not do. K. G. means a Knight of the Garter; C. B., a Companion of the Bath; M. P., a Member of Parliament * * * in all cases designating a person. No one could be called a 'Victoria Cross.' V. C., moreover, means vice chancellor at present. D. V. C. (decorated with the Victoria Cross) or B. V. C. (bearer of the Victoria Cross) might do. The Queen thinks the last best." Posterity has not thought so, and no one to-day, with V. C. after his name, is mistaken for a vice chancellor.—*Westminster Gazette*.

The Half Cent Varieties of 1794.

BY GEORGE R. ROSS.



Obverse 5



Reverse Ea

In describing the dies and coins of the 1794 half cents I have endeavored to place them in the sequence in which these dies were made, and the coins struck. Mr. Steigerwalt and others have described all these dies except one, this being a damaged die which was recut. As this die was changed intentionally by the die-cutter, it becomes practically a new die. For convenience we will describe the obverse dies under numbers and the reverse as heavy and light wreaths. The obverse dies may be called: 1st, plain 9; 2d, large head, even date; 3d, 79 close; 4th, high 7; 5th, recut die, and 6th, small head. Damaged dies are considered as sub-varieties of the perfect or primary die and are denoted by a small letter alongside the number or letter of that die. The coin struck from a perfect and imperfect die is a coin *variety*, a different variety of coin from that struck from the same dies in perfect condition. This is necessary to find the sequence of coinage. It is self-evident that, for instance, an obverse die found with the same reverse both perfect and imperfect was coined before a coin with a different obverse but the same reverse, this reverse being always found damaged. We find these sub-varieties of dies the connecting links between the coin varieties.

The obverse 1 is more closely related to those of 1793 than any of the others, the lower line of the bust being without a loop under shoulder and the 9 plain without a knob. This obverse is found with a reverse with heavy wreaths. As this reverse is much nearer the type used in 1793 than the slender wreath, and as this slender wreath was that used in 1795, it is pretty conclusive evidence that all the early reverse dies had this heavy wreath. This die is found only with one reverse, and there is no record found of it having been damaged. Obverse 2 has a large head, and has loop under shoulder and knobbed 9, as have all the other obverses. Mr. Steigerwalt mentions in a catalogue of 1910 that Frossard claimed to have found this obverse with the same reverse as Obv. 1, but he (Steigerwalt) considered it a mistake. The probability is that Frossard was right, as this would be a link connecting these two obverses. The common reverse found with this obverse was not damaged while in this combination, but was discarded and afterwards used with the obverse No. 6. This obverse 2 is known only perfect. Obverse 3, 79 close. This obverse is given this number because during its use the reverses were changed from heavy to slender wreath. This obverse is found both in perfect and broken condition with the heavy wreath, while with both reverses with slender wreath it is found broken, confirming the belief that the heavy wreath reverses were made first. This reverse has been found only perfect with this obverse, but cracked with obverse 6, as is one of the slender wreath reverses, the one with the lower inside leaves of right branch under T of Cent, Half Cent high and the berries on right branch grouped 3, 2, 1. The third reverse used has slender wreath, with the leaves beside T, Half Cent central and berries 3, 1, 2. This reverse was used with the obverses 4 and 5. Obverse 4, 7 high, and its sub-variety is found in combination with this reverse perfect, while Obverse 5 recut die is in combination with this reverse badly cracked. Obverse 6, small head, is found with three reverses: Slender wreath with leaves below T, die cracked; heavy wreath found in combination with obverse 3, die cracked, and heavy wreath reverse of obverse 2. The last mentioned, so far as known, is found only per-

fect. The fact that it is found perfect accounts for placing it last. The reverses of this obverse appear to have been all rejected dies. We therefore have nine combinations of die that are known, and with the one claimed to have been found by Frossard, ten, and eleven coin varieties without the disputed one. However, several other varieties might be found. The chart gives a short description of all dies and sub-variety of dies known, and the table all the combinations known.

1794 HALF CENTS.

(The small letter used with a figure or capital letter, as 3a or Ca, in the following table, signifies a sub-variety of that die.)

OBVERSE.									
Stelgerwalt	Ross	Date, mm.	Figures, size.	Figures, position.	Figure 9, or plain or knobbed	4 to bust, mm.	1 to curl, mm.	1 to hair, mm.	Pole.
5	1	6¾	7 large	Reg.	Plain	1	3½	2¾	Short
4	2	5	Equal	Reg.	Knob	½	4	2½	Long
2	3	6	Equal	79 close	Knob	1	2	1¼	Long
	3a	Same as 3, die broken at B and E.							
3	4	5½	Equal	7 high	Knob	½	2½	1¼	Long
	4a	Same as 4, die sunk at hair.							
	5	Same as 4a, die recut, 2 ribbons over hair under cap.							
1	6	5½	Equal	Reg.	Knob	¼	2¾	2	Short

REVERSE													
Stelgerwalt	Ross	Denominator	Regula.	Leaves on branches		Berries on branches		Branches End in leaves		Wreath	Slender wreath only		
				L.	R.	L.	R.	L.	R.		Upper leaves	Lower leaves right branch and T.	Berries grouped right branch
E	A	4	3	15	15	4	4	1	1	Heavy	Dist.		
A	B	4	2½	15	15	5	4	1	1	Heavy	Dist.		
D	C	4	2½	15	15	5	6	1	1	Heavy	Dist.		
	Ca	Same as C, crack rim to wreath at 2d T of States.											
C	D	4	2¾	14	18	6	6	1	2	Slender	Dist.	Under	3, 1, 2
	Da	Same as D, crack rim to wreath at E of United.											
B	E	4	2½	14	18	6	6	1	2	Slender	Touch	Beside	3, 2, 1
	Ea	Same, crack connecting States of; other cracks.											

TABLE OF COIN VARIETIES.

1—A	3a—C	4—E	6—Da
2—B	3a—D	4a—E	6—Ca
3—C	3a—E	5—Ea	6—B

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OBVERSES.

Head facing to right with pole supporting liberty cap over left shoulder. Motto above, date below, milling serrated with teeth rounded.

Obverse 1.—Date equally and widely spaced, 1794, base line $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Figure 1 with feet, other figures plain, 7 long. The 1 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from curl and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from hair and under it. The 4 is 1 mm. from bust, being closer to milling than to bust. Base line of Liberty 11 mm. L is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from cap and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from hair. R of Liberty equally distant from milling and hair. LI and BE are close, the I being tilted to right. The head is large and high and the hair in ten locks. The line forming lower part of bust terminating at hair without a loop. Pole short, terminating at point of bust and distant from it twice its width. Center dot at edge of hair, below and back of ear.

Obverse 2.—Date spaced equally and close, 1794. Base line 5 mm. Figure 1 perfect, 7 with ceriph, 9 with knob, and 4 without feet or crosslet, 7 low. The 1 is 4 mm. from curl and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from hair and under shoulder. The 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from bust and equally distant from milling. Base line of Liberty $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm. L is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from cap and 2 mm. from hair. R slightly closer to hair than to milling, BE and RT close together than the other letters. Head large with 10 locks to hair. Lower line of bust ending in a loop under shoulder. Pole long, reaching nearly to milling and its own width from bust. Center dot at hair back of ear and under it. Closer to ear than in obverse 1.

Obverse 3.—Date spaced irregularly, 1794, the 7 and 9 close. Base line 6 mm. Type of figures as obverse 2. The 9 tilted to left. The 1 is 2 mm. from curl and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from hair and under it. The 4 is 1 mm. from bust and closer to milling than to bust. Base line of Liberty 11 mm. L is 3 mm. from cap and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from hair. BE and RT close. R equally distant from hair and milling. The head is large, the hair ending in eight locks. Base of bust as in obverse 2. Point of bust close to milling. Pole long, extending to milling and its width from bust. Center dot in hair almost on line with lobe of ear.

Obverse 3a.—Breaks at left of B, between B and E and at E, at junction of neck and chin, from point of chin to this break, and then to pole.

Obverse 4.—Date spaced equally, 1794. The 7 high and 9 tilted to left. Base line $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 7 type of figures same as obverse 2. The 1 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from curl and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from hair and under juncture of hair and shoulder. The 4 is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from bust and closer to it than to milling. Base line of Liberty $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. L is 2 mm. from cap and $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from hair. Liberty spaced equally. B slightly tilted. R closer to hair than to milling. Head large, hair in nine locks. Point of bust close to milling. Base of bust as obverse 2. Pole long, extending to milling and its width from bust. Center dot in hair behind lobe of ear.

Obverse 4a.—Die sunk between cap and date.

Obverse 5.—Recut obverse 4a. Two ribbons cut from pole inside cap over hair to seventh lock.

Obverse 6.—Date spaced irregularly, 1794. The 1 distant from 7. Base line $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Type of figures as obverse 2. The 1 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from curl and 2 mm. from hair and just under hair. The 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from bust and closer to it than to milling. Base line of Liberty 11 mm. L is 2 mm. from cap and 2 mm. from hair. Liberty spaced equally, B slightly tilted to right, R close to hair and distant from milling. Head small in high relief, the hair ending in eight thin locks. Point of bust close to milling, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Base of bust as obverse 2. Pole short, extending not quite to point of bust and twice its width distant from it. Center dot in lobe of ear.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF REVERSES.

Wreath, consisting of two branches, the ends bound by a ribbon tied in a bow. Inside wreath, HALF—CENT in two lines. Legend between wreath and milling. Beneath knot of bow and between ribbon end, 1/200. Two types of wreath were used: A heavy wreath with single leaves and various number of berries, and a slender wreath with the greater number of leaves in pairs and six berries on each branch.

Reverse A.—Regula 3 mm. Denominator 4 mm., equally spaced, the 2 high. Numerator close to left ribbon and distant from right. Wreath heavy, with 14 single leaves and 4 berries (three outside and one inside) on left branch and 15 leaves and 4 berries (two inside, two outside). All inside berries touch

leaves. Branches end in single leaves. The stems are short, the stem of the left branch imperfect at knot. Right ribbon end imperfect. Right loop of bow merged with first right inside leaf. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. The Ss, As and R are small, ST close, O of OF tilted to left. D-S 2mm., S-O 2mm., F-A 2mm., A-U 9mm.

Reverse B.—Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Denominator 4mm., spaced 20 0. 2 and 0 close, 2 high. Numerator touches left ribbon and distant from right. Wreath heavy, with 15 single leaves and 5 berries, 4 outside and 1 inside on left branch, and 15 single leaves and 4 berries, 3 outside and 1 inside, on right branch. Branches end in single leaves. Stems of branches short, the right imperfect, as are the left loop of bow and left ribbon end. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. ST close, Ss, As and R small. D-S 2mm., S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2mm., A-U 9mm.

Reverse C.—Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Denominator 4mm., spaced 20 0, 2 and 0 close. Numerator close to left ribbon and distant from right. Distant from regula. Heavy wreath with 15 single leaves and 5 berries, 4 outside and 1 inside on left branch, and 15 leaves and six berries, 5 outside and 1 inside on right branch. The upper outside berry left branch touches leaf under first T of States. The upper outside berry right branch merged with base of leaf. Branches end in single leaves. Stems short. Left loop imperfect, right touches leaf. Ribbon ends long. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. Ss and As small, D-S 2mm., S-O $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2mm., A-U 9mm.

Reverse Ca.—Crack through second T of States to wreath.

Reverse D.—Regula $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Denominator 4mm., equally spaced. Numerator close to regula and equally distant from ribbon ends. Wreath slender with 14 leaves on left branch, 4 single, the rest in pairs, and six berries, three outside and three inside, the upper outside berry touching leaf. Left branch, the two lower inside berries are between bow and leaf. The right branch has 18 leaves, one single, a bunch of three, the others in pairs. This branch has six berries, three outside and three inside. These are arranged 3 opposite R, 1 under M, and 2 under F. The stem of this single berry emerging from side of leaf. The left branch ends in a single leaf, while the right branch ends in two. The terminal leaves of the branches do not touch, being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Left stem shorter than right. Ribbon ends of medium length, the end of the left one being turned to the right and the end almost on line with top of denominator. First pair inside leaves right branch directly under T of Cent. HALF CENT high in wreath, C altogether under H. T extends beyond F. Half and Cent close together. Center dot close to top of left stand of N. Motto equally distant from wreath and milling. Ss and As small. Last A of America low. D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O 2mm., F-A 2mm., A-U $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse Da.—Crack rim through E of United to wreath.

Reverse E.—Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Denominator 4mm., spaced equally, 2 high. Numerator close to regula, distant from knot, and equally distant from ribbon ends. Wreath slender, with 14 leaves and six berries on left branch, four of these leaves being single, the others in pairs, and three of the berries outside and three inside wreath, the upper outside berry touching leaf. The two lower inside berries between bow and leaf. The right branch has 18 leaves, one single, a bunch of three and the others in pairs; six berries, three outside and three inside. Three opposite R, 2 under M, and one under F, the stem of the highest berry emerging from leaf. The left branch ends in one leaf, while the right ends in two. The ends of terminal leaves touch. Stems long. The ribbon ends are long, reaching below the base line of denominator, the left end turned to rim of coin. The first pair inside leaves right branch are beside T of Cent, their points a little above the top of T. Half Cent central, C farther to left than H, and F farther to right than T. HALF and CENT distant from each other. Center dot midway between Half and Cent. Motto closer to wreath than to milling. Ss and As small. Last A of America low and closed. D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O 2mm., F-A 2mm., A-U $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse Ea.—Nearly all letters of motto connected by crack. Crack rim through E of United to wreath, rim through M to wreath, numerous other small breaks.

The description of Obv. 5 has been verified by one in the possession of Mr. F. G. Duffield, and 3a—D and 6—Da are from the collection of Commodore W. C. Eaton.

The Cards of J. Randel, Jr.

BY F. G. DUFFIELD.

The recent agitation to have the United States Government acquire the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for one of the links in the proposed chain of inland waterways along the Atlantic Coast brings to the attention of collectors the cards of J. Randel, Jr. One of the cards is dated 1825, the other is undated, but is believed to have been issued about the same time, and they are among the few American cards issued prior to the series of Hard Times Tokens.

From Johnson's "History of Cecil County, Maryland" (1881) we gather the following information concerning Mr. Randel and his connection with the construction of the canal, which throws some interesting sidelights upon his personality:

As early as 1680 the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays was contemplated, but it was not until 1769 that a survey was made, and the Revolutionary War began before any active steps were taken towards its construction. In 1799 the State of Maryland chartered a company for the construction of the canal, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Due bills or promissory notes were issued for the purchase of water rights for the feeder, and work was commenced on the feeder in 1802, but was discontinued the following year, and the whole project was allowed to slumber.



In 1823 the project was revived. John Randel, Jr., a civil engineer of Albany, N. Y., then in the employ of the canal company, and under whose direction the route of the canal had been surveyed, recommended that the proposed route be abandoned and a route farther south be selected, which was done. The route originally planned was opposed by Mr. Randel on the ground that the supply of water in the feeder for the locks was insufficient, but he was accused of underestimating the quantity of water, with a view of having the canal located farther down the peninsula so that he could have an opportunity of obtaining a lucrative contract for its construction. He also recommended cutting the canal so deep that the supply of water could be obtained for its use from the Delaware River at high tide, by means of tide-locks at either end of the canal. This plan was rejected on account of the great cost for so deep a channel.

It is worthy of remark that the canal company resumed work, which had been suspended for twenty-one years, under the presidency of the same person who presided over it when work was suspended, and that the due bills for a large amount of the indebtedness of the company, which was contracted in its early efforts, were paid at their par value.

The canal company employed Mr. Randel to excavate the greater part of the canal, and executed articles of agreement with him for the construction of the work on March 26, 1824. Work was commenced on April 15 following. Randel was allowed until the first of May, 1828, to finish his contract, but for some reason the company took the work out of his hands, and in the fall of 1825 contracted with other persons for the completion of the unfinished part of it. This action of the company caused Randel to sue it for damages, and after years of litigation he recovered damages in January, 1834, to the amount of more than \$226,000. The suit between Randel and the canal company, which was tried in the Superior Court at New Castle, is one of the most notable cases ever tried in the State of Delaware, being celebrated as well on account of the amount of money involved, as for the eminent counsel employed by the parties concerned in it.

John Randel, Jr., by which full name he was known until the day of his death, was possessed of much skill as a civil engineer, though strange and eccentric, and full of Utopian schemes and projects. He afterwards became the proprietor of "Randalia," which was a large tract of land on Bohemia Manor, near the mouth of Back Creek. His success in prosecuting his suit against the canal company appears to have made him fond of litigation, and for many years after he became proprietor of "Randalia" he was seldom without a lawsuit on hand. Owing to his success in this suit with the canal company he was placed in possession of a competency, most of which he squandered in the prosecution of wild, chimerical schemes for self-aggrandizement, which it would have taken many hundreds of thousands of dollars to have brought to a successful conclusion. He was also the originator of elevated railroads, which have recently been erected in some of our large cities.

At one time, while Mr. Randel was proprietor of "Randalia," he had a steam sawmill in operation there, and one day he unfortunately lost a scarfpin which he valued very highly. Work was immediately stopped at the sawmill and everybody in his employ was set to work hunting for the lost pin. The hands were set to work sifting an immense pile of sawdust, the accumulation of years, in order to find the lost jewel. After much tribulation the much-esteemed bauble was found in the possession of some person who said he found it along the road some distance from "Randalia," where no doubt its owner had dropped it. The chance for a lawsuit was not to be lost, however, and the contentious Randel laid his case before the next grand jury with the intention of having the person who found the pin indicted for theft, but the grand jury very wisely dismissed the case.

Though Randel was the engineer who surveyed the route for the canal, and made the plans and estimates for its construction when he became contractor for the performance of the work, the company employed Benjamin Wright to act as engineer, under whose superintendence the work was completed on October 17, 1829. This important work is thirteen and five-eighths miles long, and was constructed at a cost of \$2,250,000.

There are two varieties of Mr. Randel's cards, and they differ from most American cards in that they are uniface. One has a small wreath in the center enclosing the date, "1825." Above, J. RANDEL, JR. Below, C. & D. CANAL. The other variety has the same inscriptions above and below, but two small circles occupy the space of the wreath, and a third circle is placed close to the inscriptions, making the card present a rather odd appearance. Both are struck in copper. The second variety is on a planchet considerably thicker than the first.

Facsimiles of Medals Illegal.

Winners of gold, silver and bronze medals and other awards of merit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have been officially informed that they may not use facsimiles of their prizes for advertising purposes without a special act of Congress. The reason is that the medals and diplomas are being manufactured by the United States Government at Washington, and the director of the mint there has informed the Exposition authorities in response to a request for information, that the reproduction of any product of the United States mint is illegal. Heretofore medal winners at expositions have been allowed to use facsimiles of their awards for advertising purposes.

Gives President Gold Peace Medal.

A gold medal commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of peace between Great Britain and the United States was presented to President Wilson recently by Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department on behalf of the Louisiana Historical Association. Mr. Peters recently represented the President at the peace celebration in New Orleans.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page.....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page.....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover.....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover.....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WE DESIRE to extend our thanks for the many expressions of good wishes for the continued success of THE NUMISMATIST received from our readers during the past month. To those who have asked us in what way they can be of assistance, we would say that in addition to contributions of papers on numismatic subjects, which will always be gladly received, we want reports of any numismatic news of general interest that may come to the notice of our readers, such as new issues of medals or tokens, discoveries of unrecorded old is-

sues or new varieties of known issues in all series, news of important purchases, newspaper clippings, etc.

Many collectors are content to merely acquire specimens for their cabinets. We should collect their history as well as the specimens. In the U. S. series there are hundreds of tokens and paper issues, some dating back a hundred years, the history of which is obscure or unknown. Behind many of them there may be what the newspaper fraternity would call a "good story." We want to encourage our readers to make an effort to learn the history of some of them and the parties issuing them and place it on record in *THE NUMISMATIST* for present and future collectors. Usually this information must come from those located near the place of issue. In many cases it will not require a great deal of time and effort, and the work will prove fascinating when once interested in it. Incidentally, in most instances the value of the piece is considerably enhanced by the publication of its history. A number of such pieces have been described in *THE NUMISMATIST*, but it has been through the efforts of a few. The interest should be general. We will be glad to fully illustrate such issues when accompanied by the "story."

THERE ARE numerous ways to form a numismatic collection. Most collectors buy direct from dealers' stocks or at auction sales, with occasional purchases from fellow-collectors when they can be induced to part with specimens. For the general collector the opportunity to buy is almost unlimited. The specialist, however, will have more difficulty in adding to his collection after he reaches a certain point, and for those who have reached this stage we know of no better way to get desired specimens than by following the plan adopted by Mr. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio. In this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* Mr. Moore uses a half-page advertisement to let all our readers know that he wants everything in a numismatic way relating to the State of Ohio, which is his specialty.

Letters to the Editor.

Editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*:

I read in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* some time ago the paper by Dr. Geo. P. French in regard to the overdates and mistakes and corrections in the large U. S. cents. I have a few I would like you to publish in *THE NUMISMATIST* to see if my brother collectors will find the same by referring to their collections.

I have an 1829 unclassified, small letters and closed A's on reverse, in which there is the outline of another A between C and A of America. The lines look too sharp for a die break.

Also, an 1834, M. 1C, in which the N of United was first cut or stamped upside down, showing plainly under the upright N.

In the 1851 I have a 2B with the outlines of 52 to left of the figures 52 in the date. McGirk doesn't mention these lines in his work on the subject, nor does he mention that this number of date was recut, which he usually does in a case of this kind, which would form a new die variety.

I also want to call attention to the peculiar shape of the C in America in the 1834, M. 1C.

Yours truly,

E. H. MEHL,
2809 South 7th St., Tacoma, Wash.

1915 Complete Proof Sets Soon to Be Issued.

The following letter, forwarded to us by Mr. Henry Chapman, explains itself:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 13, 1915.

Mr. Henry Chapman,
1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir—Responding to your letter of the 3d inst., I am glad to be able to assure you that steps have been taken looking toward the issue of complete proof sets, and you will be advised as soon as the same are available.

Respectfully,

R. W. WOOLLEY.
Director of the Mint.

Outing of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 11, at 2 o'clock, the following members of the R. N. A. met at the place of business of Mr. G. J. Bauer, where three automobiles were waiting to take the party to dinner at Willowbank Inn, about three miles west of Batavia, a run of about forty miles: Dr. Handler, Dr. French, Messrs. Borradaile, Plumb, W. H. Amberg, Bauer, L. G. Amberg, Putnam, Yawger, Ballard, Merritt, Stanley, and Dr. Tillotson.

It was agreed that there was to be no speeding on the way, and for about five miles of the way, they all behaved themselves nicely; then one of the cars made a dash forward, followed by the second one, while the automobile which was supposed to lead, kept on soberly at the rate of about 15 to 18 miles an hour, and overtook one of the cars at the New York State Fish Hatcheries at Mumford. All three cars met again at LeRoy, where the speeders were waiting, as we were to stop there and invite Mr. C. F. Clarke to go on with us to the dinner. After half an hour's visit with Mr. Clarke (who was unable to get away) we made another start.

We had gone but a short distance when the two speeders whizzed by us at a rate of about forty miles an hour, but it was another case of the tortoise and the hare—when we reached the inn at about 5.15 nothing was to be seen of the other two cars, and after waiting for about half an hour we began to be alarmed, fearing they might have been held up for speeding, were lost, or had had an accident, the dinner having been ordered for 5.30. Finally, at about 6 o'clock, the two machines came charging up, and the only excuse they had to offer for their delay was that they had attended a moving-picture show in Batavia.

Before we had our dinner, a special meeting was called. Mr. Merritt made a motion that, in view of the fact that Dr. French, at the Springfield Convention last year, had extended an invitation to the A. N. A. to hold their 1916 Convention in Rochester, N. Y., the invitation be renewed to hold the National Convention in Rochester next year. As none of the R. N. A. members will be at the San Francisco Convention to extend the invitation personally, the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary of the A. N. A., asking him to do the honors and to extend our best wishes for a large and successful convention this year.

After the meeting we sat down to as fine a chicken dinner as could be served, with appetites sharpened by our ride, so that full justice was done to everything set before us. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Burkart and staff for their efforts. A vote of thanks was also extended to the members who furnished the automobiles. The party broke up about 8.30, when we started for home, all meeting at the Hotel Rochester, then home.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

The New York Evening Mail Medal for Athletics.



Above we show a reproduction of the models for a medal which has recently been completed for the *New York Evening Mail*. The models are the work of the sculptor Mr. Gutzon Borglum, and the medals are the product of the Medallie Art Co. of New York City. The medals were issued for the different forms of athletics—swimming, walking and running races, etc. They are suspended by a tri-colored ribbon to be pinned as a badge. Five hundred were struck in silver and one thousand in bronze.

From the catalogue of the Medallie Exhibition held by the American Numismatic Society in 1910 we take the following sketch of Sculptor Borglum. "John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum was born in Idaho, March 25, 1867. Studied art in San Francisco. Went to Paris in 1890, where he studied at the Academie Julien and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He settled in New York in 1902. He has been the sculptor for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and has executed the gargoyles on the Princeton Class of '79 dormitory. He is represented by two bronze groups in the Metropolitan Museum."

Cigars As Exchange Basis.

Cigars have been made the medium of exchange in place of currency at the German war front, according to a letter from a German soldier published in the *Berliner Zeitung and Mittag*. The writer says: "Inasmuch as there is nothing that can be bought in the villages just behind the German front, coin has lost all its value. With the best of intentions, we can do nothing with it, and so it is sent home as quickly as possible. On the other hand, and in the same proportion, the value of the cigar has increased. It now forms the basis of the entire trade here, and has therefore taken the place of metal coin. But while in the case of coins, a single metal, gold, is the prime basis of value on which the value of all the other metals is built, there is no rank of the sort in the case of cigars. It makes no difference whether you have a Henry Clay cigar or an Upmann or a Stinkadores No. 2 such as those of which you can buy three for 5 pfennig at the village shop—their buying power and value is the same. So there has developed, on the basis of the 'single cigar standard,' as one might say, a very lively system of barter and trade in commodities which for the most part come as loving gifts from home. A slice of salami sausage as big as your hand costs four cigars. A pair of wrist warmers can be bought for twenty cigars, since the weather is at present rather warm. If the temperature falls, however, the price will rise. A flask of cognac, irrespective of the brand, costs thirty cigars. Likewise, certain businesses have been built on the cigar as a basis of value. Whoever, for example, wants to have his boots shined and cleaned of the muddy real estate that cakes them, can have them polished splendidly for two cigars. Thus we have reverted to that primitive medium of exchange that is found only among Nature's people, where mussels and like articles take the place of our money."—*New York Times*.

Meetings of Societies.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, September 10, 1915.—President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Boyd, S. Hudson Chapman, Frey, Jaegg, Kennedy, Niklewicz, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, Mr. Findlay Sackett, and as guests, Messrs. Mabbott and Ormsby.

The Secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read. Mr. Proskey made some remarks in regard to the work of the New York Store Cards Committee, and this, as well as the Paper Money and Publicity Committees, reported progress.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Committee on the Improvement of the United States Coinage, reported that they would have a report in about three months.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a communication from the Brooklyn *Eagle Almanac* and the receipt of the monograph on "Coins and Medals of Transylvania in New York Collections," by M. Wormser, given to the library of the Club.

The Treasurer reported balance in the treasury of \$182.06.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Executive Committee, called special attention to the rule of the Club that no fixed sale prices were to be given in connection with exhibits, which had been violated at the last meeting. He promised a report on the subject of an official publication at the next meeting. He also announced that at the next meeting the election of the Nominating Committee would take place and a full attendance would be desirable. As the subject for the next meeting he announced "Tokens and Medals of Martin Van Buren."

The Membership Committee reported the receipt of the application of Mr. John M. Connor, Jr.

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, reported the issue of the following medals:—

A commemorative medal by the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, upon its "International Conference of the World," Washington, D. C., 1912, in golden bronze, sterling silver, and solid gold, which were just issued.

The official award medals, International Dry Farming Congress, Denver, 1915.

Both of the above medals were struck by Dieges & Clust, New York, N. Y.

Bronze medal struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Murphy Varnish Co. Obv., portrait of Franklin Murphy, retired head of the firm and ex-Governor of New Jersey, with name around head. Rev., representation in relief of sun dial erected at summer home of Franklin Murphy, a gift from employees of the firm. In the field, the inscription "Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Murphy Varnish Company, 1865-1915."

Models for both sides made by J. M. Swanson. Dies cut and medals struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Frey suggested that at all meetings exhibitors of coins make some explanatory remarks in connection with same.

President Smith then told of his recent automobile trip, during which he passed through Williamstown and Hanover, where he came across numismatic reminders in the shape of coin books for sale, and advertisements of certain dealer members of our Club.

The President then welcomed the guests of the evening, and Messrs. Ormsby and Sackett made some interesting remarks in reply. The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining the exhibits of the evening.

Exhibits of the evening—Mr. Proskey showed a series of about 120 silver and 50 bronze coins of Mark Antony, Julius Caesar, Caesar Augustus, and Cleopatra in further connection with Mr. Niklewicz's address at the previous meeting. Among them were numerous portraits of Julius Caesar and all these four rulers; one large bronze showing the heads of Julius Caesar and Augustus back to back; series of Mark Antony, of his various legions. Praetorian coins of Augustus, coins with the portrait of Augustus Caesar on the obverse, and on the reverse various representations of the capricorn, crocodile (upon the conquest of Egypt) and allegories of Victory; also one coin of Mark Antony and Lucius.

Mr. S. H. Chapman showed a very fine collection of about 50 U. S. silver dollars, mostly in uncirculated condition, from 1794 to 1858, among them several specimens of 1794, of 1797 uncirculated, and 1851 and 1852 uncirculated.

By Mr. Mabbott: Two coins of Augustus "restored" by Nerva and by Tiberius.

By Mr. Swanson: A lead impression of both the obverse and reverse of the Franklin Murphy Medal, mentioned in this report.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Masonic Club, Tuesday, September 7, 1915. Eighty-third meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, President L. G. Amberg presiding.

Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Woolsey, Merritt, French, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Borradaile, Stanley and W. H. Amberg.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden of New York presented the R. N. A. with a copy of his work, "War Medals of the Confederacy."

Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago presented the R. N. A. and the library of the A. N. A. each with a copy of his work on the "Gold Coins of Latin America."

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to both gentlemen for their generous gifts.

Motion made and carried that our collection of coins which was loaned to the Rochester Historical Society be transferred to the Rochester Municipal Museum on a long term loan.

On account of a large convention being held in Rochester, every room in the Hotel Rochester was filled, and upon the invitation of Mr. Merritt, the meeting was held at the Masonic Club. Mr. Merritt furnished cigars, etc., as well as entertained us with a talk on his automobile trip last week to New York via Albany, Springfield, Boston, New London to New York, meeting and having numismatic chats with Mr. Wurzbach at Lee, Mass.; Mr. Oliver at Springfield, Mr. Hesslein and others at Boston and New York.

Meeting adjourned to September 21, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on September 7th, 1915, at the office of the Secretary, Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco. Sixth meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart.

Members and visiting guests present: A. Reimers, A. C. Nygren, Fred T. Huddart, I. Leland Steinman, Farran Zerbe, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Past President A. N. A.; F. J. Loer, Chicago; and the guest of honor, the newly-elected President of the A. N. A., H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mrs. and Dr. J. M. Henderson, F. J. Loer, Mrs. and Mr. Edgar H. Adams, Mrs. and Mr. B. Max Mehl, and Mr. H. O. Granberg, were elected honorary members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The members present had the pleasure of hearing an address by Mr. H. O. Granberg, President of the A. N. A.

The Secretary, Mr. I. Leland Steinman, stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of seeing the coins and paper money which Mr. Granberg had brought along for exhibition purposes.

On motion of A. Reimers, carried unanimously, the officers and members of the A. N. A. were given a vote of thanks by the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society for the selection of two San Francisco men for offices in the A. N. A.

A motion was made and carried that Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco, be thanked for his courtesies in giving the members of the A. N. A. and P. C. N. S. a personally-conducted tour through the mint.

Further business was dispensed with in order to give the members an opportunity to show and see the coins and paper money which were to be exhibited.

A. C. Nygren exhibited two Baldwin \$10 pieces, large and small head; two Wass-Molitor \$50 slugs, round and octagonal; F. J. Loer showed an iron cross of the vintage of 1813; Farran Zerbe exhibited a set of Esperanto coins, notes and money-orders; Mr. Huddart displayed a large emigrant token which the English settlers of the colonies in America carried as luck pieces; Mr. I. L. Steinman displayed a frame of fractional currency.

Mr. Granberg displayed many of the issues of U. S. currency, demand notes, simple and compound interest bearing notes, silver certificates, New York, Boston and Washington bills, a large assortment of national gold bank notes,

and quite a number of freaks. Among the rare coins he exhibited were the extremely rare half dime of 1802, almost uncirculated; two of the finest 1796 half dollars known, one of the two genuine Confederate half dollars; the Confederate one cent restrike in copper, nickel and gold; Kohler \$16 bar, 1823 quarter dollar, 1804 dollar, and a large assortment of California and Oregon gold. The exhibit occupied over an hour.

At the conclusion of the exhibit it was moved and unanimously carried that Mr. Granberg be extended a vote of thanks for this wonderful showing of rarities.

The meeting adjourned subject to the next call by the President.

J. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The Salzburg Emigration Medal.

BY W. C. VOEGE.

The pleasure of collecting coins and medals is one of the greatest of all pleasures to those possessing the artistic and antiquarian taste. But apart from the above pleasure there is still a greater interest in knowing what part in history each coin and medal held, without which a collector will be liable to tire of his treasures. But with all these combined the pleasure will be his for life.

What I wish to call attention to is a medal that is passed by, by the collector of the coins and medals of our beloved country. Though the above medal was struck as a religious medal, yet the historical relation it has to American colonial history entitles it to a place in every American medal cabinet.

The type and inscription of the Salzburg medal is as follows: Obv. An emigrant family of three persons, following the eye of Jehovah from the Holy Cloud. Inscription around the upper edge reads, "DU SOLT UNSER AVGE SEXN.—EX. SALZB. EMIGR. AD. 1732." Rev. The pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, surrounded by rays. Inscription, upper edge, "ICH GEH MIT DIR AUS UND EIN." Ex. The cloud of Jehovah's presence.

The American history dates from 1734. The ruler of Salzburg determined to rid his province of all Lutherans by persecution and banishment. Driven from the land they scattered all over Germany. The King of Prussia provided homes for thousands of them.

The English King and people invited them to make their new home in their new Province of America. They traveled to Rotterdam by foot and from there to England. On Tuesday, January 8, 1734, the ship left for America. They had two pastors sent with them. Landing in America early in March, General Oglethorpe met them. After furnishing them with fresh provisions, they sailed to Savannah, Ga. After a great reception by the settlers, they selected a site about 25 miles from the above town, naming the new place Ebenezer. Each family was given 50 acres for a homestead. Here also was built the first orphan home and hospital in America. Three other ships of emigrants arrived before 1741, after that by single families. They all prospered in their new home until the breaking out of the Revolution. The sympathies of the people were on the side of the American cause. Companies of Salzburger were formed and sent to the front.

The prosperity they enjoyed was all destroyed by the British arms, and they were all scattered, their homes, mills, and public buildings burned.

On May 8, 1777, one of their descendants, John Adam Trentlen, was elected their first Provisional Governor. Thus we see that the Salzburger furnished their quota to our country. The oldest public building standing in Georgia is the Third Lutheran Church. The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames erected a bronze tablet on this church. Part of the inscription reads as follows:

"To The Glory of God
in Memory of the
Salzburg Lutherans
who landed at
Savannah, Georgia, March 12, 1734
etc."

Why Men Need Hobbies.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

If man wants a hobby, he must needs go out and make some effort—he must hustle for one. The feminine kind finds one in her lap whenever she is in need. Her home, her children, her bridge and her club work are for her natural hobbies. She takes them as a matter of course.

If man feels the need of relaxation and a hobby (and many times he surely does), it requires a long process of selection, preparation, diplomacy and cunning before he is permitted to bring one into the house. In most cases he usually has to seek an entrance at the back door. But once he gains admittance he generally manages to hold on to it. For a time it often happens that it is as much of a household nuisance as the man who stays home during his vacation, getting in the way of his female flock, the nurse, the cook, the dressmaker, et cetera, every time he leaves his room. It is usually to reduce the feeling of forlornness and perhaps uselessness which follows experiences as just recited that he seeks refuge in a hobby.

There are many incentives which have created men of hobbies. It is sometimes interesting to note how often it occurs that within the soul of the hard-fisted business man, the financier with the concrete exterior, there lurks something of the artistic which clamors for original expression. Look about you, and often to your surprise, you will meet with numerous examples.

There is a man in one of our middle-West cities, treasurer of a giant corporation, the last man whom one would pick out as a genius, who is a master in the art of idealistic and impressionistic photography. He puts into it all the zeal of the artistic side of his nature, unspoiled by commercial influences. It is his pastime hobby. There is a banker who hies away into his library at home and ponders for hours in his love for poetical composition. It is only now and then that he turns out a completed couplet. His joy is in the dreaming. It is his spare-moment hobby.

There are painters who turn with equal zeal from the brush and the canvas to the hammer and the saw, prosaic tools of the woodshed. Wherever we see a man in the enjoyment of a hobby, we invariably see a striking contrast between this hobby and the man's fixed vocation. And therein lies the solution; it is in contrasts that man finds relaxation. If he did not have them he would in his restlessness be far more inclined to kick the paint off the dining-room wainscoting and damage the whole place, and his domestic relationships in addition. So a hobby is well worth while and is good for all concerned. It often acts both as a stimulant and as a muffler.

Pittsburgh to Award Fire and Police Medals.

Beginning with the present year, gold, silver and bronze hero and service medals will be awarded members of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) fire and police bureaus by Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong from a fund which the Mayor will personally endow. The awards will be made annually on recommendation of a Board of Merit, composed of officials of the fire and police bureaus, and will be as follows:

"The Joseph G. Armstrong Gold Medal" for members of the bureau of fire, for the saving of life, in the line of duty, of helpless persons, when attended by personal risks, during the year 1915.

The "Joseph G. Armstrong Silver Medal" for employes of the bureau of fire, for the best record of personal attention to duties and general efficiency during the year 1915.

"The Joseph G. Armstrong Bronze Medal" for employes of the bureau of fire making the most available constructive suggestion for the improvement of the fire service during 1915.

Medals for similar qualifications are to be presented to members of the police department.

The medals will be attached to a two-color ribbon. The obverse will bear a suitable design and the inscription "General Efficiency." The reverse will have the inscription "The Joseph G. Armstrong Medal of Honor, 1915."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**Applications for Membership.**

The following applications have been received prior to September 18, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to November 1, 1915, the same will become members on that date, and will be published in the November issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
George L. Mills (General)	Robert Hosbury
Natl. Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.	Waldo C. Moore
Edward E. Cruthers (U. S.)	W. H. Gillespie
P. & L. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Waldo C. Moore
Forest Rick (Stamps)	Henry Rollman
16 S. Pelham St., Rhinelander, Wis.	Waldo C. Moore

Change of Address.

B. Morgenthau from Wilkinsburg, Pa., to 718 West 178th St., New York City.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1915.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

U. S. Coinage for August.**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,**

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of August, 1915.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold:—		
50-dollar (Octagonal)*	900	\$ 45,000.00
50-dollars (Round)*	1,101	55,050.00
Total Gold	2,001	\$100,050.00
Silver:—		
Half-dollars	224,000	\$112,000.00
Quarter-dollars	120,000	30,000.00
Dimes	1,950,000	195,000.00
Total Silver	2,294,000	\$337,000.00
Nickel, 5-cents	200	10.00
Bronze, 1-cent	335,200	3,352.00
Total Minor	335,400	\$ 3,362.00
Total Coinage	2,631,401	\$440,412.00

*Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.

Coinage for Philippine Islands Government:—

Bronze 500,000 Pieces

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.

For Cuba—Gold	200,000 Pieces
“ Silver	1,751,000 Pieces
For Venezuela—Nickel	2,000,000 Pieces
For Salvador—Nickel	1,000,000 Pieces

Henry Alexander Ramsden.

Regarding the death of Mr. H. A. Ramsden, mention of which was made in last month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, we print the following from the last issue of the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, of which Mr. Ramsden was editor:

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the editor of this journal, Mr. Henry Alexander Ramsden, who passed away on January 27th last at the early age of 43 years.

His loss will no doubt be keenly felt by all those who took an interest in the study of the coins of the Far East, in which branch of numismatics Mr. Ramsden was considered the leading expert.

His researches, extending over a period of more than 20 years, resulted in an accumulation of facts which in many instances have modified previous conceptions, and which have proved to be a basis for the exact knowledge of Chinese coins.

His own collection, acknowledged to be the most important in this extant, always furnished ample material for comparison, and the publications that appeared from his hand clearly show the ingenious way in which he used this extensive material to promote the science of Far-Eastern numismatics.

It is sad to think that his career of research should have come to an end so soon. In the ordinary course of events he would have had many years of work before him to complete the series of scientific publications he had already commenced, amongst which we mention his book on "Ancient Chinese Shell Currency," which only required the finishing touches.

Those collectors who had the privilege of personally knowing Mr. Ramsden will not only regret the loss of an ardent fellow-collector, but Ramsden also as an obliging friend, always willing to place his knowledge at the disposal of those who wanted information, always extending a guiding hand to new collectors venturing in the labyrinth of Far-Eastern numismatics.

His place as editor of our Journal, cannot possibly be adequately filled by anyone else; it is, therefore, with regret that we have to announce that the present number will be the last of this publication.

JUN KOBAYAGAWA Co.

The following sketch of Mr. Ramsden has been kindly furnished by Mr. Howland Wood of New York:

Mr. Ramsden's father was in the English Diplomatic Consular Service, and had been stationed in all parts of the world. Mr. Ramsden also was in the Consular Service, and was at one time stationed in the Far East, Barcelona, Spain, and Cuba. In Cuba both Mr. Ramsden and his mother owned sugar estates. Some years ago he left the English Service and went to Japan as Charge d'Affaires of the newly-formed Cuban Republic, but was relieved of this position when Cuba lost, for a time, its independence during the American intervention.

A number of years ago Mr. Ramsden married a Japanese lady, who was a teacher of Chinese classics in Japan. He leaves a widow and two children. A few years ago, feeling the need of additional labors, as his disposition precluded him from remaining idle, he organized the coin and stamp business in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Jun Kobayagawa, the latter being an active philatelist, Mr. Ramsden for a number of years being an ardent numismatist. Although at first his collection comprised all classes of coins, in recent years he has specialized in Chinese and Japanese copper coins, with special emphasis laid to antique and the older classes. His knowledge of the subject, his favorable location in the East, and his dynamic energy soon brought his collection of Chinese coins into the foremost ranks, and probably at the time of his death no Chinese collector could surpass him in either number or rarities. No public collection anywhere could begin to approach Mr. Ramsden's cabinet. Although strong on Japanese coins, there are several collections in Japan of this series that undoubtedly surpass Mr. Ramsden's collection with the exception of his Tempo series.

The death of Mr. Ramsden is to be greatly regretted because no man living had the grasp or the knowledge of the subject as he did. Not only did he have

the knowledge, but he had the desire and the facility for spreading what he knew. It was his intention to gradually write up in a scholarly and scientific manner all of the ancient Chinese coins.

With the Dealers.

Wm. Hesslein, Boston, Mass., announces that his Coin-Selling Catalogue No. 16 is now ready for distribution and will be sent to collectors on request.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., announces that his first mail-auction sale of the season will take place in October.

Catalogue No. 62, by J. Schulman, Amsterdam, has been received. It contains the collection of Greek and Roman coins of Augustin Diaz Ordones, which are offered at fixed prices.

St. Louis Numismatic Society Formed.

We have received word that the St. Louis Numismatic Society has recently been formed. Mr. Edward F. Jackson is secretary of the society. We hope to give further information next month of this new numismatic organization.

Last Coins Minted by Popes.

Most of us will be astonished at the reminder that the papal states once had a currency of their own. Especial interest attaches to the lira of the time of Benedict XIV., now that the new pope has chosen the name of Benedict for himself, the first pontiff to use it for over a century and a half.

Until the completion of the unification of Italy, its change from a "geographical expression" to the nation in fact of our day, the popes, as temporal rulers over the states of the church, exercised the privilege of other sovereign princes and coined money, always one of the most scrupulously guarded rights of sovereignty.

The lira of Pope Benedict XIV. is interesting not alone for reasons of historical coincidence, but as an example of the papal coinage of that period. Benedict XIV. was born Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini, in Bologna, March 31, 1675, and died May 3, 1758. Like the incumbent of the papacy, the last Benedict was bishop of Bologna; was created a cardinal in 1728 and raised to the pontificacy in 1740, taking the name of Benedict in honor of his friend and patron, Benedict XIII. (Cardinal Orsini), pope from 1724 to 1730.

Benedict XIV. was a notable student and scholar, who came to the papal throne in succession to Clement XII., only after a conclave lasting six months, as a compromise among several parties. He made a distinct and lasting impression on the church in clarifying ecclesiastical law. Extremely conservative in liturgical matters, he founded various academies for the study of liturgies, church history, antiquities and the like. He also established numerous chairs in the universities and found time to leave many writings on ecclesiastical themes. According to the highly interesting review of his reign in the Catholic Encyclopaedia, he was one of the greatest students and writers in the long succession of the popes.

The design of this coin, minted during his reign, is highly representative of the art of the time. The reverse, or dated side, follows the peculiar usage seen in the reproduction of the lira of Pope Pius IX. The coin of Benedict, however, has a much bolder reverse than that of the last of the popes who exercised the temporal power and the right of coinage. Both coins bear the profiles of the respective pontiffs, allowing for the manifest hard usage in circulation to which the older coin of Benedict has been subjected.

One interesting difference is in the representation of St. Peter with the keys of heaven graven on the lira of Pope Benedict. When new this must have been a beautiful coin. Even after a century and a half of existence, much of which time it was in actual use, it shows a high degree of artistic value. So to the expert numismatist it is, of course, of much monetary value, and to the antiquarian it is of considerable interest. Indeed the coinage of the popes generally rank high in excellence of design and artistic beauty, quite unlike the papal postage issues of Pius IX., which were plain to a fault, in a time when art was not so carefully considered as it is in our period.—*Philatelic West*.



**The
American Numismatic Society
New York**

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

With the beginning of fall, the activities in the field of numismatics may be expected to increase. The American Numismatic Society will hold its first meeting of the season on Thursday evening, October 7th. This is not a business meeting, but a programme of numismatic interest is being prepared. It is intended to hold a meeting of this character, at which one or more papers will be read, exhibitions made, and discussions on numismatic subjects invited, on the first Thursday evening of each month during the season. The first business meeting will be on Saturday afternoon, November 20th.

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

The London *Gazette* announced on September 14 the award of five more Victoria Crosses for conspicuous bravery to the following: Capt. Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, First Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sergt. James Sommers of the same battalion; Second Lieut. Herbert James of the Worcestershire Regiment; Second Lieut. George A. B. Rochefort of the Scots Guards, and Lieut. W. A. Cooper, a noted English football star, of the Royal Engineers. During August the Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Frederick William Campbell of the First Canadian Battalion for bravery on June 15 at Givenchy. Lieutenant Campbell was subsequently wounded and has since died.

Greeks in the United States are receiving belated recognition of their services to their country in the war with Turkey, and later Bulgaria, in the form of a medal, a certificate and a picture of King Constantine. These rewards, done up in neat packages, have been sent to the Greek legations in this country by the home government for distribution.

As the result of what he terms "Germany's increasing submarine successes" the Kaiser has decorated Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, of the German Navy, with the Order Pour le Merite.

By Presidential decree all money, with the exception of American and Cuban, will cease to be accepted as currency throughout the Cuban republic after November 11. This law principally affects Spanish gold and silver and French gold, the circulation of which has caused much confusion.

Rev. Jules A. Baisnee, an instructor in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., has returned to his post after a year of service in the French Ambulance Corps on the Belgian front, wearing the military medal for valor and a war cross, for which he exchanged his left arm in the service of France. He is a native of France, and was on a visit to his old home more than a year ago when the call for reserves was made.

The American School Peace League, in session at Oakland, Cal., August 23, awarded its annual medal to President Wilson for distinguished services for peace during the preceding year.

By royal decree, dated August 3, 1915, provision was made for the extension to the new Greek territories of the coinage system in force in Old Greece. The circulation of copper or nickel coins of the Ottoman Empire is prohibited, but the 25, 50 and 100 piaster Turkish gold coins, as well as the silver piaster pieces, will be temporarily legal tender in the new territories.

A Parisian journal explains that artificial arms and legs, for which, because of the war, there is now a great demand in France, are made of a kind of cardboard dough or paste. This carton paste is provided to a great extent by the Bank of France. All the old notes of the various denominations from 5 to 1,000 francs are destroyed before some of the high functionaries of the bank and transformed into a pulp, which is sold from time to time to the makers of artificial limbs. "So it is," says this journal, "that our glorious ones who have been mutilated are able to say that each artificial leg or arm represents a fortune."

While digging trenches in the forest of Champenoux French soldiers discovered a hoard of ancient French coins of the early seventeenth century, evidently buried at the time of the French entry into Lorraine, under Louis XIII. Under the provisions of the law half the treasure will go to the state and the other half to the soldiers who found it. The Prefect of Nancy has undertaken to have the soldiers' share of the coins sold at auction in their behalf. The remainder will be placed in the Nancy Museum.

A press dispatch from Douglas, Ariz., says that hoarding of Mexican silver pesos has brought about such a scarcity of that coin in Mexico that arrangements are being made by large mining companies, through their bankers, to import a large sum of that money from China. Recently the Bank of Bisbee received a shipment of 100,000 of Mexican pesos direct from China. This money was used by a large American mining company at Cananea, Mexico, for paying wages of their employees. The revolutionary money that is now in common circulation in Mexico is worth so little and its purchasing value fluctuates so widely that it has been found necessary to go to China for silver coin originally issued by Mexico. For many years the Mexican peso found its way to China in enormous sums annually. It has long been a circulating medium in that Oriental land.

Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If more than 50 francs (\$10) he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money, under a decree issued recently by the Finance Minister, Alexandre Ribot. This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. It was ascertained that coins in circulation were being collected systematically for export. Even coppers and nickels were sought and exchanged at a premium. It has been suggested unofficially that for the purpose of preventing hoarding during the war the Government should announce its intention of issuing a new series of coins after the conclusion of peace, demonetizing those now in circulation.

While European nations are shooting away billions of dollars, the United States is cutting up an average of \$5,000,000 daily.

This announcement was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a statement detailing new regulations governing destruction of redeemed paper money which has been worn out.

In the fiscal year 1915, the Secretary stated, 377,364,188 bills of various denominations, of a nominal value of \$1,541,131,111, were destroyed by masceration. These notes weighed 590 tons. An average of 1,250,000 pieces, weighing almost two tons and representing \$5,000,000 were disposed of daily.

Secretary McAdoo's order is the first formal revision of these regulations since March 1, 1864, when Secretary Chase issued the first instructions for doing away with retired currency. Paper money then was destroyed by burning. This method was found unnecessary and masceration later was substituted.

English soldiers in the Dardanelles have uncovered some ancient Greek relics of great interest in the course of their trench digging. A soldier, who was connected with the British Museum before the war, describes his excavation in a letter just received in London: "We are fighting above a Greek cemetery of great antiquity, and in digging our latest line of trenches we found stone sarcophagi which are certainly more than 2000 years old—probably nearer 2500 years. The walls are thick and the coffins very big. They are filled with fine earth which has slowly intruded through the cracks of the lid. With great care we sift out from this the skeletons, more or less preserved, and in the bottom we find vases, bowls, lamps, and sometimes statues. The potteries, decorated with the faces of men and women, are of exquisite form. I have before me now a delicate cup which the slightest shock would break. It symbolizes that particular and characteristic beauty of form which Greece revealed to us. Its long handles, ethereal in their delicacy, give to this little thing the palpitations of wings. Send me a copy of the Iliad of Homer by the next mail. It will be interesting to read the Iliad with the country of the poem before me."

The State Museum of Nebraska is soon to have a collection of obsolete paper money. Mr. Samuel P. Hughes will have charge of the collection, and he has made many additions to it within the last two years. As soon as the space

is available the entire collection will be framed and placed on exhibition to the public. Donations have never been asked for, but some specimens have been given for the collection. It is the intention to form as near as possible a complete collection of the broken-bank bills of the State of Nebraska.

When the war broke out last year, people in Europe hoarded what money they had, especially silver coins, and kept it in the proverbial stocking. This move soon created a stringency of ready cash. To overcome this the Danish government issued necessity or emergency currency. Only one denomination was issued, a 1 crown bill printed on dark red paper, size $3 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A 2 crown bill was printed but never issued. Sweden followed Denmark's example and issued similar currency. These 1 crown bills are by no means artistic, issued as they were in a hurry to meet a stringent demand, and they never won public favor. In fact, they have been the point of many jokes, and have been given such nicknames as "the red ones," "lecer labels," etc. As time passed the pursestrings were again untied, and silver is now circulating as freely as ever. This has made the little red crown bills superfluous. Lately "Politiken," a Danish paper, asked its readers what they wanted done to the crown bills. The answer came in the form of the bills themselves. And if the flow of these unfavored but very useful bills continues, "Politiken" has planned to start a vacation colony for needy people for the amount thus received.—*M. Sorensen in Philatelic West.*

The Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded a gold medal by the Department of Education of the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the most comprehensive, up-to-date and widely distributed International Uniform Sunday-school Lessons and International Graded Lessons.

Firms manufacturing war badges at Birmingham, England, have been notified by the Minister of Munitions that permission given for the manufacture of private war work badges has been cancelled. The government views with disfavor any private badges which suggest the wearer is engaged in government work.

The War Cross has been awarded to Richard Norton, of Boston, founder of the American Ambulance Corps, which has done such excellent work during the war.

The first Australian to win the Victoria Cross in the present war is Lance Corporal Jacka of Bendigo, Victoria. His feat was performed on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Demand from banks and merchants for new half-dollars, quarters and dimes has led Director of the Mint Woolley to purchase since the first of August 4,375,000 fine ounces of silver, almost as much as was purchased during the entire year of 1914. Owing to the world-wide depression, the silver was purchased at an average price of a little more than 48 cents an ounce, several cents under the average price paid last year. Officials explain that India and other countries which usually take large quantities of silver have not been so extensively in the market this year.

A Weird Monetary Muddle.

Republic of Mexico, to fiat money act—debit, \$1,822,000,000. That will be something the way in which one of Mexico's largest accounts, chargeable to years of revolution, will appear when peace comes and settling time is due. Just a few days ago General Carranza authorized the increase of the national debt by another 50,000,000 pesos to cover a new issue of bank notes.

There is probably no country on the face of the globe to-day that has such a hopelessly complicated and involved monetary muddle as Mexico. Without the slightest regard for the future, so-called Governments and factions and faction leaders have issued bills in a sufficient amount to bankrupt the country for a century, provided they were ever redeemed at their face value.

Even an estimate of the total is nothing better than a guess, so reckless has

been the issuing of currency. The writer of this article has talked with leaders who had ordered the issuance of large sums of bills at various times, who never even kept a memorandum of the amounts, and were utterly incapable of even approximating the totals of the issues they had authorized.

Fiat money first made its appearance in Mexico at the outbreak of the "Constitutionalist" revolution against Huerta. The first issue, for 6,000,000 pesos, was authorized by Carranza, and was known as Monclova money, receiving its name from the town in the State of Coahuila, where the decree was promulgated. The bills were poorly printed and, a week after they had been placed in circulation, the first of what later proved to be an endless chain of counterfeits appeared.

At the time of the first issue, however, the Constitutionalist seemed to be united; Huerta was rapidly losing ground, and the bills, which could be used for the payment of all taxes in Constitutionalist-controlled territory, soon had a ready sale.

"Billembiques" was the name given the new bills by the peons, an interesting story being connected with the name.

Years ago, it appears, there was an American paymaster at the big Greene mines at Cananea, now known as the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, named William Weeks. Weeks was in the habit of issuing a species of check to the improvident peon laborers to tide them over until payday. In order to keep the bookkeeping straight these checks could not be cashed, but were accepted by all classes of merchants in the mining town the same as currency.

The Mexican has difficulty in pronouncing the letter "w," pronouncing it "b." The letter "k" is almost unknown in the Spanish language, "que" taking its place. The peons then fell into the habit of calling the checks "William Weeks," or, as they pronounced it, "billembiques."

This title came to be applied to any promise to pay and was, therefore, the name immediately applied to the new rebel currency. The title holds to this day, all issues other than the old Federal currency being designated by it.

The Monclova issue, though Carranza attempted to limit it, became the forerunner of the present flood of fiat money. General Francisco Villa, who about that time had a large force of men besieging Torreon, was short of money with which to pay the troops. He asked for and received permission from Carranza to issue 1,000,000 pesos of fiat money.

Villa had not the same facilities for having his money printed as those enjoyed by Carranza. Consequently a small hand press at Chihuahua was requisitioned and a printer's devil put in charge. Long before the million peso issue had been completed the stock of paper gave out and the last quarter million of the issue was printed on any scraps of paper of any color that were handy.

The printer, however, did not stop at the million and neglected to lock up the crude die plate. Villa finally discovered that the money was more plentiful than the million issue would justify and promptly had the printer shot.

A bad precedent had been established, however, and issues that followed exceeded the specified amount in exact ratio as to the amount of courage and ingenuity possessed by the printer.

From the first the money rapidly dropped in price. To stop the decline the Constitutionalist resorted to fixing standard prices throughout the country. Merchants promptly closed their stores. Then the authorities, with a hazy idea that a metal currency would tend to standardize the paper issues, began minting coins.

Copper bullion was scarce, so Villa sent out a hundred troops to strip the huge Terrazas estate of all the copper wire that had been strung in an elaborate system of telegraphs and telephones. The coils of wire were taken to the Chihuahua smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company and a crude die was made.

Some 10,000 five-centavo pieces were struck off. A few silver pesos were also minted, both in Chihuahua and at West Coast points. These coinages included the "Muera Huerta"—"Death to Huerta"—one-peso coins that resulted in Huerta's issuing an order that any one found with the coins in his possession should be shot. The coins are a great curiosity and now sell at far more than their face value.

The issue of coins, however, was small, and the fiat money continued to flood the market. As the smallest of the bills were of one peso denomination a growing demand for small denomination bills arose. This was satisfied by the

printing of little oblongs of cardboard of various colors, nicknamed "milk tickets," which were in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Prices for all fiat money continued rapidly to decline. At the time of the landing of American troops at Vera Cruz the price was down to 22 cents.

Later came the break between Villa and Carranza, and since that time the price has depreciated rapidly, with hardly a rally. At first the Villa and Carranza issue sold at about the same price.—*New York Times*.

Wily Money Changers of the Far East.

The following, by an American traveler returned from a trip to China and Japan, on the practices of the money-changers of those countries, will be found interesting if not complimentary to the class:

"When the American, with all his reputation for shrewdness, is visiting unfamiliar regions, it behooves him to keep an ever vigilant eye while taking in the country in order that he be not taken in himself. My first experience with the money changers was in Japan. Along the southern seaport towns, Nagasaki, for instance, I found that while the steamer was in port I could get even money for my American coin and bills. After the ship had left, however, I discovered that I would have to pay about 1 per cent. to exchange my money. This was reasonable, but when I struck the smaller towns in the North the exchange rate aeroplaned rapidly.

"I remember arriving in Shimonosaki late one night, and going to the principal hotel there I ordered dinner, for which the charge was three yens, \$1.50. I was short on Japanese currency, and tendered an American \$10 gold piece in payment, which equalled 20 yens of course, but received in change but 16 yens instead of 17. The waiter's explanation of the discrepancy was very vague, so I had the proprietor summoned and he suavely elucidated, 'I have taken from the honorable gentleman three yens for his dinner and but one yen for the large trouble that your unworthy servant was obliged to take in changing the highly agreeable American money.' Polite enough, certainly, but it cost me just 5 per cent.

"In Corea," he continued, "I took the precaution to load up with local currency, so that I experienced no trouble there, but in Darien, Manchuria, I found myself up against it again when I tried to purchase my railroad ticket from that point to Mukden. The official currency in Manchuria is also Japanese, and I discovered that the train started in about 10 minutes and that I lacked a few cents of having enough local money to purchase my ticket. I offered in American money more than the equivalent of the difference, but the ticket agent would not accept it. He called the station agent, however, and he very kindly offered to show me where I could buy Japanese coin. Owing to the short space of time before the departure of the train, I was forced to pay 5 per cent. in this instance also.

"China I found to be the fertile field unexcelled for the money changers. Entire streets are taken up solely by their booths. You will see, for instance, on the money changer's counter stack after stack, at least a foot high, of nice new coins about the size of an American quarter. If you will give him, say \$20 in real money for this currency he will magnanimously add a bonus of perhaps 25 per cent. This operation makes you feel like a practicing physician in high finance until you discover that the money you purchased was made under instructions from the Chinese governor of some province who is on the blacklist in Peking. The Chinese quarters, therefore, are worth just about their weight in scrap iron. Another method of taking care of the pennies is through the Mexican dollars that form a large portion of the currency of China. These Mexican dollars came into China through the purchase of several shiploads from Mexico many years ago. They are of the old type and are very large and thick. The money changer cuts the dollar not crosswise, but lengthwise, dividing the coin through this operation into three round wafers. He then hollows out the inner part, leaving only the rim, and after joining the parts together again it takes a very close inspection to detect that the dollar has been tampered with. This proceeding will net him about 10 cents, but this profit is not to be sneezed at, as the Chinese of the coolie class can purchase enough rice and fish with this sum to subsist at least a day. Of course, when one is suspicious of such a coin, bouncing it upon some hard substance will do no good, as the ring will be ex-

cellent, but the changing of money in China is a profession handed down from father to son and the money changer will tinkle the suspected coin against a good one and he can tell by the clearness of the sound that the coin has been tampered with. He will then weigh it and then Mr. Tourist knows that he is out 10 cents.

"Perhaps when you are exchanging your coin one of the dollars that the money changer is tendering you will not look exactly genuine. The changer is not shocked by your suspicions—far from it. He says that he will put his chop upon the dollar and then should any person refuse it on account of being counterfeit he will redeem it. This chop is made by denting in the coin the initials of the money changer with the aid of a piece of metal and a hammer. You feel now that you have a sure system to prevent the wily native from again fleecing you, as you will have a chop placed on all the coins you purchase in the future. But, alas, you have been taken in again, as you will soon find out when you endeavor to purchase something with the dollar and receive the information that it is worth only 95 cents. 'Why is that?' you ask, and then you know that the piece that the money changer took out when making his chop is worth approximately five cents and that the sly money changer collects these pieces of his chop and thereby increases his gains by a few cents on each transaction."

New Ingot-Casting Machine for Mint.

To provide ingots for making 1-cent and 5-cent pieces, which are being coined in larger quantities every year, a new casting machine that turns out ingots weighing more than five times as much as those heretofore used, has been placed in service in the United States mint at Philadelphia. In connection with this machine larger rolls for forming the plates from which the coin "blanks" are cut are also being used, the whole purpose of the improved equipment being to turn out more coins in a day.

How important this is, is shown in the fact that each year there is now a demand for approximately 100,000,000 1-cent pieces and 60,000,000 5-cent pieces, or "nickels."

The new ingot casting machine consists of a turntable mounted on ball bearings, on which are eleven vertical molds, ranged equidistant on a circle five feet in diameter.

Each mold is made up of a flat plate fixed vertically to the turntable when placed together, forming a mold which casts an ingot of the coin metal that weighs about twenty-two pounds and is twenty-four inches long, four and one-quarter inches wide and three-quarter inch thick.

With the removable channels clamped into place, the turntable is rotated and the molds are brought in succession into position for filling from the crucible, which is charged with just enough of the molten metal to fill the eleven molds. The molds are filled by two melters, each equipped with a graphite dipping cup of such size that the two cupfuls fill the mold.

The second melter starts his pour just before the first empties his cup. With this arrangement the eleven molds are poured in about five minutes, and in this period of time there is no danger of the molten metal in the crucible becoming chilled.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Tea as Money.

Tea has been largely used as money, and is still so used in many far inland Chinese towns, and in Central Asian marts. The tea is pressed into bricks, or tablets, and stamped. It then circulates as current coin. These bricks vary in value according to the quality of the tea, and their value also increases as they get further from the tea-producing country. It is estimated that between Urga, in Mongolia, and Kiatka, in Siberia, the value of tea-money in circulation is 500,000 taels, or valuing the tael at half a crown, £62,500 (\$312,500). When it reaches Siberia it is the ordinary brick-tea of commerce. According to the Abbe Huc, payments in Tartary in his time were usually made in brick-tea currency.

Prehistoric Money of Europe.

Peasants plowing a field in the commune of Castelfranco dell' Emilia, in Italy, in the year 1897, turned up a big Umbrian vase full of aes-signatum, which is ancient money marked with a sign, supposedly that of a tribe. There were in all 96 pieces, all covered with the characteristic patina of bronze that has been buried for ages.

The aes-signatum of the early Romans is not very rare, but only one other find of this far more ancient money has been made. This was at Fiesole, near Florence, but unfortunately the finders had no idea of its value or rarity and all of it was melted down for a bronze founder except one single specimen. There is not one specimen in the British Museum and very few other museums have any.

How old this money is we can only guess. The best authorities say it is pre-Roman, probably the money of the Indian tribes that, if not aboriginal, inhabited Southern Europe about 1000 B. C. There has been very much controversy over this money, and there are a few archaeologists who even deny that it was real money. Each piece is of solid bronze and bears on its surface a figure which is supposed to be the sign of the tribe to which it belonged. In the photograph, which was taken of a piece which Prof. Torquato Costa, of Bologna, the antiquarian who bought the Castelfranco find, sent to New York, the sign is a broad arrow.

Before flat or disk-shaped money was coined payment was by weight and cash was needed only in large transactions. Small purchases were a matter of trade. The Bible contains several records of payment by weight, among them Abraham's purchase of the field in which to bury Sara, and the purchase of grain in Egypt by Joseph's brethren. Even after money was actually coined it was often weighed, because the coins were sometimes short weight. There is some irregularity in the weights of this aes-signatum.

Why this heap of ancient tribal treasure was buried in the Po Valley we can only surmise. But probably it was to conceal it from an enemy, the tribe that owned it finding it too heavy to carry with it in retreat.

The use of money like this undoubtedly came originally from Asia with the tides of migration that spread over all Europe in prehistoric days.

The piece in the photograph is 5 inches long, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and weighs 3 pounds 11 ounces.—*N. Y. World*.

Germany Calls in Souvenir Coins.

A recent press cable from Berlin says that the Imperial Bank has invented a new device for increasing its gold stock. It is aimed at the many memorial gold coins which people either lay aside or wear as jewelry. Thus not a few German women wear brooches or bracelets with three gold coins of 1888, called the "Three-Kaiser year," bearing the heads of the three emperors who ruled over Germany in that year. Coins of 1913, in commemoration of the present Emperor's twenty-fifth year on the throne, are similarly treasured. Coins of this kind have not been turned into the Imperial Bank out of patriotism, because the owners think that they show their patriotism best by holding on to them. Now the bank is inviting them to surrender the treasured coins and take receipts for them, and promises to return to them similar coins within a year after peace.

Germany Coining Iron Money.

A cable dispatch from Berlin says that the Bundesrath has passed a law providing for the coinage of iron five-pfennig pieces ($1\frac{1}{4}$ cents).

The demand for five-pfennig pieces is great, especially because quantities are in circulation in the hostile territory occupied by Germany, and more are needed.

Under present circumstances, however, the use of nickel as a metal for their coinage is held to be inadvisable.

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A Chapter of Spanish History and Its Coins.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the *Christian Science Monitor* in the form of special correspondence from Madrid. The majority of the *Monitor's* readers read it, perhaps, as a well-written version of an intensely interesting period in the history of Spain, so recent that men who are not yet old will easily recall the events that led up to and were associated with the placing of Spain, even for a short time, in the roster of the republics of the world.

On its face the article is only historical. There is not a word of numismatics in it. But in reading it the man who is at all familiar with the coins of that period of Spanish history will unconsciously feel that he is reading numismatic history, so closely are these two subjects interwoven at times in the making, the transformation or the downfall of nations.

In reprinting it almost in its entirety we feel that the space it occupies is devoted to numismatics. The illustrations have been inserted by the editor, and did not appear in the article as printed in the *Monitor*.

There are times when ancient history and the news of the moment seem to have a remarkable sympathy and association with each other. The old records are as a key to the new events; they offer strange parallels, or they create a queer paradox.

A thing is just about to happen in Barcelona, the full and remarkable significance of which would be lost if readers were not reminded of the events of a period in Spanish history, not very remote, which was as humiliating as it was stirring. I mean the time of the republic in 1873.

In the history of that spasm of Spanish chaos much of the story of modern Spain, with all its weaknesses, its discordant elements and its still flaming hopes, is told, and it makes one of the most extraordinary, romantic one must say, though the word is not the best for the case, chapters in the history of any state. Consider Spain under its Italian king and under its republic, and you will know of what evils the party system is capable, and it is that system that hinders Spain so much today.

Pi y Margall is a name that conveys nothing to one person in a million today who is not a Spaniard and who has no Spanish associations. Yet Pi y Margall was something like a great man, and only today does Spain understand how excellent he was. Nevertheless, he stood mainly for an idea that is not welcome to the high authorities in the peninsula at the present time. Pi y Margall was not only a Republican, but he became the chief of the Republican government and the first citizen in all Spain.

Such dazzling honor and responsibility were held for a time that, alas, was to be reckoned in hours only, but the distinction was achieved. In the upheavals that followed, the Republican leader played a stirring part, but eventually his performance and his significance faded. In later years when, concerning Cuba, the conflict with the United States arose, Pi y Margall showed himself a patriot. But it was as the head of the Republican government that he made his place in Spanish history.

Is not then this a strange time to be paying great homage to the memory of such a leader, however splendid may have been his virtues? Is it wholly wise? Here is Spain in a state of ferment consequent upon the problems and influence of the great war that is raging outside her territory. Rival parties in Spain have different views as to what she should do; notably there are daily demonstrations against the government. The Radicals and the Republicans are conspicuously active; they denounce the government and they say Spain should

fight with the Allies. Busy and haughty Catalonia is seething, or beginning to seethe. It is a common state of things in Catalonia. There are labor troubles in a great variety; capital and labor are engaged in continual skirmishes, the Radicals and Republicans are crying aloud, a Catalonian tells France that Catalonians to a man are with her, and, in a word, it is considered that here, in northeast Spain, are all the materials for the most tremendous upset. Yet the Catalonians choose this moment for a great celebration in honor of Pi y Margall. It is true that the affair was projected long ago, before these existing troubles arose, but it might have been postponed. In any case a great ceremony at the mere laying of the foundation stone of a new monument is not strictly essential; in other lands the unveiling is sufficient. Spain, however, will deny herself no excuse for a fiesta. She will celebrate anything, and do it well, with laughter and flowers.

On Sept. 19, she has determined to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of the new monument to Pi y Margall at Barcelona, and to that end she has invited to the great ceremonies all the Ayuntamientos or town councils from all over Catalonia, and representatives likewise from every city and town of any consequence in Spain. It will be the essential thing of Sept. 19 to be joyful in Barcelona and to pay honor to the memory of the man who was president for a day of the only republic that poor Spain ever had.

Now look at history and think upon it. In the middle of the second half of last century Spain had fallen into considerable difficulties with her reigning dynasty, and the two had parted. After a time she determined to try a new one and gave the throne to the Duke of Aosta, a very conscientious man, who meant



Five Pesetas of the Provisional Government.

to do as well as he could by this much troubled country. After two years of effort, and when he saw that his position as king was untenable, hopeless and dangerous, he abdicated, and the letter to the Cortes, dated Feb. 11, 1873, in which he did so, is one of the most poignant and impressive documents of its kind in existence. King Amadeus, as had been his royal title, wrote:

"It is two long years since first I put on the crown of Spain, and Spain still lives in a state of perpetual strife, the era of peace and happiness which I so ardently longed for seeming each day more distant than ever. If the enemies of her well-being were foreigners, then, at the head of her enduring and valiant soldiers, I would be the first to combat them. But those who, with their sword, their pen, or their speech, aggravate and perpetuate the misfortunes of the nation are Spaniards; all invoke the dulcet name of their country, all combat and agitate for its welfare, and, amid the din of the conflict, the confusing, deafening and contradictory clamor of parties and the many opposing manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible for me to discriminate on which side is the truth, and even more impossible to find a remedy for such great calamities. I have sought it anxiously within the law, and have not found it. Outside, having promised to observe the law, I cannot seek it."

Amadeus with his wife and children quitted the royal palace at Madrid at 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14. They were accompanied by a few members of the Cortes and other adherents of their court, but there was no ceremony, no sympathizing demonstration, no guard of honor at the departure of this ruler from Savoy, who wept as he entered the railway carriage bound for Lisbon, whence, after a while, he returned to his Italian home, and tried to

forget all he had ever known of Spain. Then the Cortes was declared the Assembly of the Nation, and after some violent scenes the Republic was declared by 258 votes to 32. "Let us salute the new-born sun!" exclaimed the eloquent Castelar, and with great applause and shining eyes the Assembly hastened to pay this act of homage. Figueras declares that the resolution was as "the rainbow of peace" and requested to be allowed to cry "Viva la Republica!" The House made a mighty shout of it, and it was echoed by thousands of people who waited in the streets outside. Ironically Amadeus was informed that there was conferred upon him the "dignity of a citizen in the midst of a free and independent people."

Now see what followed on the appearance of the "rainbow of peace." Martos was promptly elected President of the Assembly and Figueras was ad interim appointed President of the Executive Power. Dissensions quickly arose. The more advanced Republicans were for the establishment of a form of government corresponding to a federal bond. Some were for cantonal or communal autonomy. The most moderate Federalists were for 13 separate states out of Spain and her dependencies, which should be allowed to rule themselves by their self-chosen laws, combining only for central purposes, like the United States of America. Sympathizers with the monarchy were driven out of the government by the Intransigentes of the Extreme Left 12 days after the King had gone and Castelar, Pi y Margall, Tutan and Salmeron took their places.

The extreme members of the Intransigentes were called the "Descamisados" or "the shirtless," like the "sans-culottes" of the French revolution, and became very active. On the other hand, the monarchists got together an army



Five Pesetas of the Executive Power.

of volunteer soldiers and occupied the bull ring at Madrid with it, being soon dispersed by the government troops, while Marshal Serrano, Duque de la Torre, who had had a hand in this business, sought the British embassy for protection and was dressed in disguise by the ambassador, Mr. Layard, who smuggled him into a train for Santander, where he took ship for France. On the same train Martos also fled in disguise, and indeed it became quite a custom in these stirring times for somebody who was a leader one day to be escaping from the country on the next.

After the elections in June a federal republic was proclaimed by 210 votes to 2, and then the Intransigentes got hard to work in the south and west, and very soon Malaga, Granada, Alicante, Seville, and Cadiz declared themselves independent cantons. A Murcian canton was proclaimed at Cartagena. At this stage of the proceedings the red flag of revolution was duly hoisted, and a revolutionary Junta was established, called the Provisional Government of the Spanish Federation. Thus within four months of the departure of King Amadeus there were already two republics in Spain, and chaos was coming quickly on. Now it was that Pi y Margall, the Catalanian, came prominently forward. He was a well meaning man and a decided, but not violently democratic federalist, and the general trend of his hopes and policy was conciliation.

The government entrusted him with the nomination and presidency of a new cabinet, to be sanctioned by the Cortes, but within 24 hours he had to resign his powers on the question being raised as to the mode of voting for the new ministers proposed by him, whether singly or by a list, and whether openly or by ballot. Figueras was called in, failed, and fled. Pi y Margall was tried

again, and at last a set of ministers was elected. To the Cortes at its next sitting the Catalanian declared: "The monarchical parties have retired and have scarcely deigned to take part in the late election. You know well what 'retraitement' means in Spain—first conspiracy and then war." But this precious ministry collapsed after a life of only 11 days and then Pi y Margall was ordered to construct "a homogeneous ministry." Now the Intransigentes withdrew from the Cortes, and at last Pi y Margall, feeling very much as King Amadeus had done, gave up.

In the north and south a pretty state of things prevailed. Up in the top of Spain a priest of the name of Manuel Santa Cruz came out as a Carlist leader and in the name of the Pretender turned soldier and conducted military operations in the most terrible and brigandish fashion. Then he openly repudiated Don Carlos and threatened to proclaim a Catholic republic under General Cabrera, a Carlist leader of considerable fame in the civil wars of the generation before, but at this time very comfortably settled in England and not much inclined to move. The Republic ordered Santa Cruz to appear before a court martial, he denied its jurisdiction and refused, was then condemned in his absence to be shot, when captured, and ultimately, with the Pretender on the scene and denouncing him, finding the game was up, he also fled the country. Meanwhile, in the south the other and more advanced republic with its cantonal autonomies, the Republic of the Intransigentes, seized a part of the Spanish fleet which was lying at Cartagena and proceeded with it to bombard Almeria and other places on the coast of its own country. This state of things was becoming impossible and accordingly British warships intervened. Things went



Five Pesetas of King Amadeo I.

from bad to worse, and at last the Republicans in general, realizing that none of their dreams ever could come true, gave up.

Young Alfonso XII., who was then completing a military education at Sandhurst in England, came back to Spain, was proclaimed King, and the country was delighted as it never had been before. This was the father of the present King, and it is fair to say that, despite the Cuban war, Spain has on the whole, very generally improved since then. For some years Pi y Margall maintained Republican hopes and was a somewhat pathetic figure as he traveled about the country to address his followers, whom he called "his children." Spain has seen the appalling failure of its Republic, and was not light in its censure of all who had been concerned with it. As I have said, he did well for his country later, and now his memory is appreciated.

That is the story of Spain's one and only Republic; those are the events, having ideals for their object though they failed so badly, that are now, in a sense, to be commemorated in Barcelona by the erection of a monument to Pi y Margall. Here, where the foundation stone is to be laid in the presence of the mayors and the members of public bodies from Catalonia and elsewhere, six years ago there was the most formidable Republican rising that has taken place since Pi y Margall's days. * * *

The five pesetas of 1870 illustrated above is frequently referred to by collectors as an issue of the Republic. There is nothing in the history of Spain of this period to warrant such a classification, and, furthermore, no coins were

issued for circulation by the Madrid Government during the existence of the Republic. After Queen Isabella's forced abdication in September of 1868, a Provisional Government was formed, and the new constitution was proclaimed in June, 1869, which provided for an elective monarchy, the king to be chosen by the Cortes. With the adoption of the constitution the Provisional Government ceased to exist in name, and until a king was chosen the title of the government became merely "Executive Power," with Serrano as regent. King Amadeo was not chosen until the beginning of 1871, and abdicated after a reign of a little more than two years. The Cortes then promptly decreed the republic to be the form of Government, which existed for two years. The five pesetas of 1869 and 1870, as well as the smaller denominations of this type, should be classed as issues of the Executive Power.

The obverse of the five pesetas of 1870 of the Executive Power presents an unusual type for a coin of a monarchy. We may conclude that the reclining female figure is intended to represent Spain. To whom is she extending the olive branch? Upon her head rests a crown—not the royal headdress, but a mural crown.

On the reverse of this coin we see that the new Government retains only a semblance of the type of the coins of Isabella. The mural crown replaces the royal crown, and at the same time the old denomination of "20 Reales" gives



Five Pesetas of Carthagena (Revolution).

way to "5 Pesetas." Arragon and Navarre share with Castile and Leon a place on the new shield, and the Bourbon fleur-de-lis no longer occupies its place. The inscription, "Reina de las Espanas," is now displaced by one which means little to royalty. Taken altogether, one cannot help but feel that in this issue of coins the State was willing to have its people forget Isabella and her reign.

How easily this reverse adapts itself to the coins which are struck the following year for the new King Amadeo—a coin that is strictly monarchical in type. The royal crown resumes its place, the cross of Savoy occupies the position on the shield formerly held by the fleur-de-lis, and the transformation is complete.

The Provisional Government did not issue coins, except a peseta dated 1869. There exist specimens in silver and bronze of a piece of five pesetas, dated 1868, by the Provisional Government, which may be classed as patterns. They are rare, and are illustrated above. They are similar in design to the issues of the Executive Power in 1869 and 1870, and differ from them only in the inscriptions.

The only coins issued in Spain during the existence of the Republic are the siege pieces of Carthagena, and these were issued by the Revolutionary party of Murcia Canton, which developed into a formidable rival of the Madrid

Government. These coins bear inscriptions only, and are of the denominations of five pesetas, two pesetas and ten reals.

The copper coins of the Executive Power of 1870 have inscriptions referring only to the coins themselves, and nothing to indicate the character of the government or of the country issuing them except the Spanish arms on the shield upheld by the lion.

The coins of the Provisional Government, the Executive Power and of King Amadeo were engraved by Luiz Marchionni, the mint engraver at Madrid from the latter part of the reign of Isabella II to the early part of the reign of Alfonso XII. He cut the dies for most of the coins issued during that time, as well as for numerous patterns and medals.

Medal Issues and Awards.

On October 1, in London, King George presented medals to the heroes of the Lusitania disaster.

Forty prominent figures in the present war, ranging from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the commandant of a German submarine, have been up to August 1 decorated with the Order Pour le Merite, the highest military service medal within the gift of the German Emperor. Eight of those forty have received the additional gold oak leaves, with which the order is sometimes decorated as a mark of special favor. The order is now 175 years old, but it has only been since 1810 that it has been conferred exclusively for extraordinary service in war. King Fredrick William III in that year stipulated that he would not "loan" it for any other cause, and three years later created the oak leaf complement to the order.

The Council of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society has awarded the Livingston Gold Medal to the Right Hon. Earl Kitchner of Khartoum, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. P., O. M., Secretary of State for War, in recognition of his topographical work in connection with the Survey of Palestine, and as a director of the Survey, as well as in recognition of his signal services to the state.

A CORRECTION.—On page 327 of the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST an error appeared in the report of the medal received by King Gustaf of Sweden by a deputation from the City of Malino. It should have read Malmo.

The medal awarded President Wilson by the American School Peace League in session at Oakland, Cal., in August, for his "pre-eminent services in the cause of peace," mentioned in last month's issue, was presented to him on October 4, by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Washington, who was accompanied to the White House by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

One of Belgium's refugee sculptors, Mr. Paul Wissaert, sends an admirable medallion portrait of the veteran Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte to the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition, illustrated on page 102, August *International Studio*.
J. DE L.

A Farthing Found in a Mushroom.

Mr. C. J. Lucas, of Warnham Court, Horsham, Sussex, writes to the London *Field* of July 24 last as follows: "A few days ago my gamekeeper gathered some mushrooms in a field which has always been known as 'The Battlefield,' but why so called I have been unable to ascertain. When it was an arable field innumerable bullets were plowed up annually, and one Elizabethan sixpence was found. The field has been laid down in grass for about eight years. On peeling one of the mushrooms my cook found imbedded in it a Charles II farthing. Surely this is a very curious and interesting circumstance. The only other similar case I know of was a Saxon gold ring being found imbedded in the root of a 'swede' which was pulled in a field near Lewes, and which was for many years in the collection of the late Mr. Henry Willett of Brighton."

The Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada: A Review.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

Some years previous to the appearance of Sandham's "Coins of Canada," collectors had begun to classify among their Canadians many such anonymous tokens as the Wellingtons, the Tixns, the Harps and the Blacksmiths. Among the earliest of these were the Wellingtons, forced into circulation in Lower Canada, in vast quantities, between the years 1813 and 1816.

Sandham admitted this claim in a hesitating manner under the heading "Doubtful," and this term—a misnomer—as applied to this class of coins still prevails among many collectors. Now, while nine of the sixteen varieties Sandham describes* should be rejected because they are British tokens, seven are undoubtedly Canadian, for they were struck for circulation in Canada, and not elsewhere.

But such is the persistency of this erroneous classification that almost all subsequent writers on Canadian coins have admitted Sandham's omnivorous claim of every Wellington token known to him as Canadian.

The correctness of this claim as Canadian regarding a number of the Wellingtons I was able to substantiate in an article in the *Canadian Antiquarian*. In this article I quoted from a report presented to the House of Assembly in 1817, by a special committee on the copper currency, in the evidence of John Reinhardt, tobacconist of Montreal, who states regarding these tokens, that "most of these pieces were inscribed 'Wellington,'"[†] and in the same article I have attempted to describe those which, from the frequency of their recurrence in Canadian hoards, can clearly be proved to have been issued for circulation in Canada. From this category I rejected all the "Wellington's battles," the "1811 Trade and Navigation," "1813 Wellington" and all the penny tokens that if represented in such hoards it is only by one or two stray specimens.

The latest and most complete description of the Wellingtons is given by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau in an article in the *American Journal of Numismatics*.[‡] Dr. Courteau, who is a true collector and searcher out for unpublished varieties, approached this subject with his usual ability and erudition, and has produced a most interesting article to Canadian collectors, illustrating and describing every known variety with such clearness that collectors can easily arrange their series of these tokens by it and tell the varieties lacking in their collections.

But he has followed Sandham's lead and retained all of those described by him save one, which bears the name of a Dublin merchant. The doctor even describes a greater number of the "Wellington's battles" tokens, and more clearly, too, than Mr. Davis, in his "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage."

I will now take up Dr. Courteau's numbers, beginning with those which I classed as Canadian in my article in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, above cited, under one head, and following under a second head with those rejected as such, giving my reasons for this rejection.

GROUP A.—CANADIAN WELLINGTONS.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 1, 2. My No. 1. Two varieties with a harp and "Hibernia 1805" on the reverse. This is not the true date of issue, as has been clearly shown by Dr. Courteau, having been issued not earlier than 1814 or 1815. The date which they bear may be accounted for in this way. A rush order having been received by the coiners, and the reverse die having given out before any of this coinage had been struck, an old reverse die made for an Irish coinage of

*"Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada," Montreal, 1869. Pages 47-49. Nos. 31-46.

†"Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal." Montreal. Series III, Vol. IV. Page 46.

‡"American Journal of Numismatics." 1914, Vol. XLVIII. New York, 1915, page 137.

the date it bears was brought out and refurbished for a reverse for the Canadian token. So durable was this old die that it outlasted two new obverses.

Dr. Courteau No. 26. My No. 2. One of the heavier and, consequently, earlier of the Canadian Wellingtons found in such sufficient quantities among the old Canadian tokens that once formed the bulk of the Canadian copper change as to claim a place under this head.

Dr. Courteau No. 27. My No. 5. Same remarks as last.

Dr. Courteau No. 28. My No. 4. Same remarks as to No. 26.

Dr. Courteau No. 30. My No. 3. This token I claim to be the earliest of the Canadian Wellingtons from the fact that it was struck over the token issued by S. Guppy, proprietor of the British Patent Sheeting Nail Manufactory. A rush order had been received from Canada for a supply of copper tokens to provide for the almost utter lack of copper change, and, finding a large quantity of these Guppy tokens, recently withdrawn from circulation, available there, the Wellington coins were struck over them, thus saving time and the expense of cutting out new flans.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 33 to 38. My Nos. 7 to 9. These six die varieties of the same token, all dated 1814, are lighter than those previously described (Nos. 26 to 30), and are by far the most frequently met with in the hoards. They are, therefore, typical Canadian Wellingtons.

Dr. Courteau No. 39. My No. 6. A variety, as the doctor explains, muled with the obverse of one of the last-mentioned varieties, with the reverse of the varieties of the 1814 Eagle token, both from worn dies, which clearly proves that this token was not issued until 1815.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 40 to 42. My Nos. 10 and 11. This is the lightest and, therefore, the last issued of the Canadian Wellingtons.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 45-46. My Nos. 13 and 14. These two tokens are peculiar in that they do not bear the Wellington bust. One has for obverse the obverse of one of the "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" series, and the other that of a bust in civilian's dress. They both bear on the reverse "Wellington Waterloo 1815" in three lines. Who is the civilian here represented is one of the mysteries of the Canadian series.

Dr. Courteau No. 47. My No. 12. There cannot be any doubt about the claims of this token, as it is inscribed "Montreal." It also helps to corroborate the claim regarding the others.

This will make nineteen varieties of Wellingtons that can with some degree of certainty be classed as Canadian. Five of these are clearly described for the first time by Dr. Courteau.

GROUP B.—BRITISH WELLINGTON TOKENS.

Rejected as Canadian on the following grounds: 1st, because not represented in Canadian hoards or only by a few stray specimens; 2nd, because not circulated in Canada; 3rd, because claimed to have been issued in England.

Dr. Courteau No. 3. A rather rare English jeton or medalet, not a coin, and therefore never circulated in Canada.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 4 to 22. "The Wellington's battles" are rejected because claimed by Davis, with documentary evidence to sustain the claim, as having been issued by J. K. Pickard, a lead manufacturer of Hull, England. This evidence is an advertisement found in a contemporary newspaper, signed by J. K. Pickard. In this advertisement he states that "some imitations of my Wellington tokens being in circulation, I feel it due to the public and myself to call in all my tokens having the likeness of Lord Wellington."*

True, these tokens were not rare among the Canadian hoards, but this is accounted for by their abundant issue in England and the fact that many examples were brought to Canada by immigrants and sailors. In the same manner as the tokens of the British Patent Sheeting Nail Manufactory tokens, which are even more common in the hoards, and should have equal if not better right to be classed as Canadian. While Davis only describes fifteen die varieties, Dr. Courteau has been able to add three unpublished ones, all from his own collection.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 23 and 24. Penny pieces which, whatever other objection there may be to their admission, should be rejected on the same grounds as the last. They were issued by Pickard of Hull. Davis describes them under Nos. 92

*"The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain." J. W. Davis, London, 1904. Page 180.

and 93, and adds a note to the former—that is, the Cossack penny—to the effect that “this is one of Halliday’s finest productions, and is scarce in consequence of its popularity with American token collectors.” This popularity is due to the error of Sandham. Yet no specimen was ever found in circulation in Canada. Almost all known examples in Canadian collections have come from English dealers. As a proof of this I may state that only the other day seven of these Cossack pennies were sent to me from England at three shillings and sixpence each, which I easily distributed among my friends at that price.

Dr. Courteau No. 25. Described on the strength of Breton’s description. Not having been verified by any of the recent collectors, should not have been included in the list.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 29, 31 and 32. Although two of these Wellington penny tokens are similar in design to the halfpenny token admitted as Canadian, one even struck over a Guppy, like No. 30, I reject on the ground sustained by the following documentary evidence: In 1837 the Earl of Gosford, Governor-General of Canada, wrote to the Colonial Secretary, London, in connection with the request of the Canadian banks, to be permitted to issue the bank tokens: “As the people of the country are accustomed to assign to any copper coin the value of a halfpenny only, I would suggest that in order to prevent confusion, no token of greater value than a halfpenny be coined.”* This is also corroborated by my own experience, for any example of English Nineteenth Century Tokens offered as change were only accepted as halfpennies. The conclusion arrived at is that when the halfpenny pieces were ordered a similar coinage of penny pieces were struck, some even of the Guppy tokens, but they were refused by the Montreal importer because they could not be circulated at more than half their face.

Dr. Courteau Nos. 43 and 44. These should be rejected because of their weight being heavier than any of the other Wellington halfpenny tokens, and further, because seldom if ever found in Canadian hoards. Like the Cossack penny, most of those found in Canadian collections have come from England and are usually in fine condition.

From this study we may arrive at the following conclusions: First, the care that pioneer writers on numismatic coinages should take not to jump at conclusions, as did Sandham regarding the Wellingtons. Second, to verify every coin described. That is, not to accept a variety on hearsay evidence, for it is better to omit a variety than to give an incorrect description of it or describe one that does not exist. How annoying it is to spend years of precious time hunting for a will-of-the-wisp, time which could be better employed in securing real rarities.

*“Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks,” R. W. McLachlan. In the proceedings of the Royal Society, Ottawa, 1903, page 244.

Medals for New York Police.

In an official statement by Police Commissioner Woods of New York City he announces that a new medal, to be known as the Medal of Merit, will be awarded to those members of the force who submit the most valuable and practical suggestions in regard to police work, and who through meritorious application maintain the highest degree of efficiency. The competition is open to all and will carry the same weight in examinations for promotion as the Medal given for Valor. Commissioner Woods said that all members of the department do not have the same opportunities to win the Medal for Valor as they will have in striving for the Medal of Merit. Heretofore mounted officers, motorcycle patrolmen, and members of the harbor squad have had exceptional chances to win the Medal for Valor, but the new medal will give every officer in the department initiative for the new honor.

Transparent Pockets for Paper Money, Etc.

Charles N. Hinckley of Springfield, Mass., has placed on the market his “Acme Transparent Pockets” for paper money, postage stamps, entire covers, autographs, etc. The pockets come in different sizes, are perfectly transparent, and will be found convenient and useful for the purpose they are intended.

The Half Cent Varieties of 1795.

BY GEORGE R. ROSS.



1794 HALF CENTS.

(The small letter used with a figure or capital letter, as 1a or Ba, in the following table, signifies a sub-variety of that die.)

OBVERSES.

	Date, mm.	Figure 1.	Pole.	Letters plain or indented.	Liberty, mm.	L to cap, mm.	Forelock under
1	7	Perf.	Pole	Plain	11	1	TY
1a	Breaks between 1 and 7 and top of I and B.						
2	6½	I	Pole	Plain	10½	¾	Y
3	6½	I	None	Inden.	10	½	Y
4	6½	I	None	Plain	10	½	Y

REVERSES.

	Denominator.	Regula.	Leaves.		Berries.		Letters plain or indented.	Dot in second O.	Point of first right leaf under	Left upper leaf points to
			L.	R.	L.	R.				
A	4	2½	17	16	4	4	Plain	Dot	A	r.S
B	3½	2½	17	16	3	4	Inden.	None	C	r.leaf
Ba	Break first T of States through wreath.									
C	3¼	2	18	16	3	6	Plain	None	A	
D	3½	2½	17	16	3	4	Plain	None	C	r.leaf

TABLE OF COIN VARIETIES.

1a—A.	L.—H.
2 —A.	L.—H.
3 —Ba.	P.—H.
4 —C.	L.—T.
1 —D.	P.—T.

Note.—L., Lettered edge. P., Plain edge. H., Heavy (Thick) planchet. T., Thin planchet.

In all these charts and descriptions the dies are assumed to be without imperfections that would be produced by use, unless the preponderance of evidence shows that they were there before leaving the hands of the die-cutter. In such cases they will be mentioned in the detailed descriptions, but not in the charts.

Only one obverse die of 1795 half cents is found without die cutters' errors, three having an I in date instead of a 1, and two of these being without a pole to cap, one of the latter being a recut die. One of the reverses is a refaced and recut die of a broken one, the refacing not removing all traces of the break. The weight of these coins having been changed during this year, we have both thick and thin planchets, and the edges are found lettered and plain. The lettering of the original die that was recut is indented. In the recut die the letters are without indentations.

DESCRIPTION OF OBERSES.

Obverse 1.—Date 7 mm. Figures perfect, equally spaced, 9 large, 5 closer to bust than to milling. Liberty 11 mm. L to cap 1 mm. Y to point of nose 4 mm. R of Liberty equally distant from hair and milling. With pole. Hair ending in five locks. Forelock under right foot of T.

Obverse 1a.—Small break top of I, top of T and between 1 and 7, extending nearly to milling.

Obverse 2.—Date 6½ mm. The 1 an I, 17 spaced wider than other figures, 9 large, 5 closer to bust than to milling. Liberty 10½ mm. L to cap ¾ mm. L to point of nose 4½ mm. R equally distant from hair and milling. With pole. Hair in five locks, forelock under Y.

Obverse 3.—Date 6½ mm. Date weak. The 1 an I. 9 large, 5 closer to bust than to milling. Liberty 10 mm. L to cap ¾ mm. L to point of nose 4½ mm. Letters indented. R equally distant from hair and milling. No pole. Hair in five locks, forelock under Y.

Obverse 4.—Same as obverse 3, except Liberty recut, making plain letters. Scratches on die, from chin parallel to neck, from cap perpendicular to outline of back of cap, and another touching the end of this and at right angles to it.

DESCRIPTION OF REVERSES.

Reverse A.—Denominator 4 mm., spaced close, first O low. Dot in upper part of second O. Regula 2½ mm. Numerator close to regula, distant 1½ mm. from knot and about equally distant from ribbon ends. Left branch has 17 leaves and 4 berries, three inside and one outside. Right branch has 16 leaves and 4 berries, two outside and two inside. The lower inside berries of both branches beside bow. Left stem short, right longer. Terminal leaves single and distant. Left leaf points above right terminal leaf. Right leaf points to left terminal leaf. The point of first outside leaf left branch is under U, second under I, third under D, fourth under first T of States, fifth under second T of States, and the terminal leaf on line with the right of E. On the right branch the first is under the left foot of A, second under center of R, third under center of M, fourth midway between F and A, fifth on line left side of O, and terminal leaf between ES. D-S 2½ mm. S-O 2 mm. F-A 2½ mm. A-U 10 mm.

Reverse B.—Denominator 3½ mm., spaced equally. Regula 2½ mm. Numerator close to regula, 1¾ mm. from knot and 1 mm. from ribbons. Wreath, the left branch has 17 leaves and 4 berries, 2 inside and 2 outside, the lower outside berry touching both branch and the leaf under first S of States. The right branch has 16 leaves and 4 berries, 2 inside and 2 outside. No berries beside bow. Both stems short and equally distant from lower outside leaves and far from them. First inside leaf right branch very close to bow. Left leaf distant. Point of leaf close to foot of T. Single terminal leaves close and point toward each other. Point of first outside leaf left branch under center of N, second on line right of E, third under center of D, fourth between ST, fifth under second T of States, terminal under right of E. Right branch, first under center of C, second under center of R, third under left foot of M, fourth under right of F, fifth to left of O, and terminal under right of E. Half Cent—All letters in position, 2 mm. between Half and Cent. Cent farther to right than Half. Legend closer to wreath than to milling, letters indented. AME close, A's perfect, no period. D-S 2½ mm. S-O 2 mm. F-A 3 mm. A-U 10 mm.

Reverse Ba.—Breaks from first T of States to both stems and point of leaf under it, extending across wreath, meeting again at F.

Note.—Mr. Steigerwalt considered this and Reverse D the same, and claimed that the center of this die was always weak.

Reverse C.—Denominator $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm., equally spaced, very close. Regula 2 mm. Numerator not close to regula, distant from knob 1 mm., equally distant from ribbons $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Wreath, left branch has 18 leaves and three berries, all inside. Right branch 16 leaves and 6 berries, 3 inside and 3 outside. Berry beside left bow. Both stems medium length, equally distant from lower leaves and not close. Single terminal leaves point toward each other and are very close. Point of first outside leaf left branch under left stand of N, second to right, third on line with stand of D, fourth under right of S, fifth between AT, and terminal nearly on line with right of E. Right branch, first leaf under left stand of A, second under I, third under stand of E, fourth between F A, closer to F than to A, fifth slightly to left of O, and terminal in line with right of E. Outside leaves very close to UNITED and AMERICA. Half and Cent $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart. Half directly over Cent. N of Cent tilted to right and joined to T at top, making T appear out of line. T distant from lower right leaf. Right inside leaf closer to bow than the left, but both distant. Legend closer to wreath than to milling. Letters plain. OF and AME close. No period. D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. F-A 3 mm. A-U 10 mm.

Reverse D.—Denominator $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., spaced equally. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Numerator close to regula, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from knob and 1 mm. from each ribbon. Wreath, left branch has 17 leaves and 3 berries, 2 inside and 1 outside. Right branch has 16 leaves and 4 berries, 2 inside and 2 outside. No berries beside bow. Both stems short, distant from lower leaves. Single terminal leaves point toward each other, are close, but do not touch. Right inside leaf close to bow, left distant. Point of first outside leaf left branch is under center of N, second on line right of E, third under center of D, fourth between ST, fifth under second T of States, and terminal leaf under right of E. On right branch the first leaf ends under the center of C, second under center of R, third under left foot of M, fourth under right of F, fifth on line with left of O, and terminal leaf on line right of E. Half Cent, the letters in position, Half and Cent 2 mm. apart. Cent further to right than Half. Legend closer to wreath than to milling. *Letters plain.* AME close, A's perfect, no period. D-S $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. S-O 2 mm. F-A 3 mm. A-U 10 mm.

Reverse Da.—Die broken first T of States to leaf, small break at A, and from stem of upper inside leaves to leaves above F of Half. Note.—This appears to have been reverse Ba recut and refaced, but not sufficiently to remove all traces of breaks.

CORRECTIONS.

In the description of the 1794 Half Cents in last month's issue, in the eighth line from the bottom of page 354, the grouping of the berries should have read 3, 1, 2, and in the next line the grouping should have read 3, 2, 1.

Correction of Equivalents.—My attention has been called by Commodore W. C. Eaton that the equivalents in the chart of the 1794 Half Cents are wrong. These columns were inadvertently overlooked in correcting the proof. The right equivalents are, the first being mine, the second Steigerwalt's: Obverse, 1—5, 2—3, 3—4, 4—2 and 6—1, Steigerwalt not giving No. 5. Reverse, A—E, B—A, C—D, all heavy wreaths, D—B and E—C.

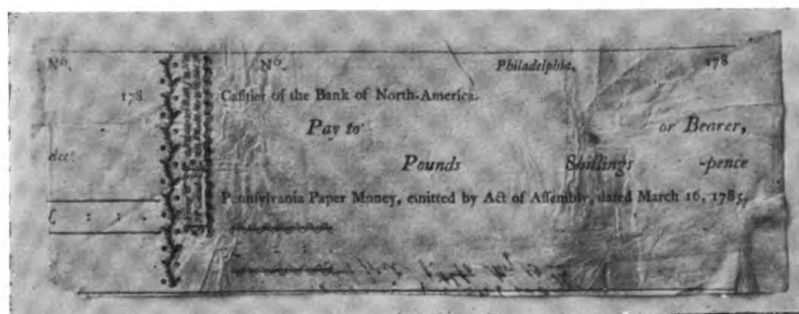
A Medal of the Scarborough Bombardment.

A medal has been issued in commemoration of the bombardment of Scarborough by the Germans on December 16, 1914. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and over $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in width on the rim. On the upper part of the obverse is a view of Scarborough Castle, and the foreshore, being bombarded by three battle-ships, there being two enormous shells represented as exploding in midair. In a kidney-shaped panel on the left of the medal is a view of the Scarborough front with the Castle in the distance, and in a similar panel on the right is a view of Scarborough looking south. There are the Scarborough arms in a circle. On an escutcheon near the center of the medal are the words "Sigillum Comune Burgensin de Scardenburg" and the words "Scarborough Still Undismayed" on a scroll at the bottom. On the reverse are the words "Bombardment of Scarborough and Non-Combatants by the German Fleet, December 16, 1914." in nine lines.—*Spink's Numismatic Circular.*

An Order on the Cashier of the Bank of North America.

BY HARRY A. GRAY.

Herewith is shown a blank order, check or draft on the Bank of North America, which, when properly filled in, would obtain for the person mentioned, or bearer, a part of the very last issue of paper money of the State of Pennsylvania. This issue was authorized by an Act of Assembly, dated March 16, 1785.



These orders were printed from engraved plates, and were in booklet form, being bound across the left or stub end. Young & McCulloch were the printers. Their names and the name of the bank are worked into the indenture, which was used to prevent counterfeiting, as on the Colonial and Continental paper money. The particular issue of paper money to which this was applicable was in the denominations of—

Threepence.
 Ninepence.
 One shilling sixpence.
 Two shillings sixpence.
 Five shillings.
 Ten shillings.
 Fifteen shillings.
 Twenty shillings.

It has always appeared odd to the writer that some of the State issues which were of a date previous to the one above referred to should have been in the denominations expressed in dollars and cents, and then many reverted back to pounds, shillings and pence. Why, when once used or adopted, was not the term dollars and cents continued?

Ammunition to Be Made From Coins.

Collectors have long been familiar with the Irish "gun money" of James II, said to have been coined from metal obtained by melting brass cannon. The present European war is the cause of an almost complete reversal of this process, if the dispatch from Havana which appeared in several of our newspapers of October 8 is correct. The dispatch reads:

"According to Havana newspapers, all the Spanish copper coins, one and two cent pieces, which were in circulation in Cuba have been acquired by the French Government at a cost of \$3,750,000 and sent to France to be used in the manufacture of ammunition."

American Nurses Receive German Medals.

The physicians and nurses of the American Red Cross Commission to Germany who came to Berlin after the closing of the hospitals at Gleiwitz and Kosel have received the medals which had been conferred on them by the German government. American Red Cross units from Vienna and Budapest received similar decorations from the Austro-Hungarian government. Nearly all the members of both detachments have volunteered for the German mission to Russia to look after German war prisoners.—*New York Herald*.

A Ticket of the New Castle & French Town Railroad.

BY F. G. DUFFIELD.

The bit of cardboard which forms the subject of this article is not, strictly speaking, a numismatic specimen. But as it is so closely related to the transportation checks which form a series in American numismatics, nearly all of which are historically interesting, and as it is identified with the early history of railroads in the United States, a subject that appeals to the average man, no apology is needed for recording some history in connection with it. It is a railroad ticket of the New Castle & French Town Railroad, operating a line across the Maryland-Delaware peninsula, a few miles north of the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, which was referred to in last month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* in describing the cards of J. Randel, Jr.

The principal facts in connection with the history of this railroad as given below have been gathered from Johnson's "History of Cecil County, Maryland":

When steamboats began navigation on the Chesapeake Bay, in 1813, one of the problems which presented itself was that of transportation of passengers and freight across the Maryland-Delaware peninsula between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River. To solve this problem the New Castle and French Town Railroad Co. was incorporated.



This railroad was about seventeen miles long, and, as its name indicates, was located between Frenchtown, on Elk River, Maryland, and New Castle, on the Delaware River. It was among the first railroads built in this country, and is said to be the very first upon which steam power was applied to the transportation of passengers, though it was built and used for horse-power for two years after it was finished. The company was chartered by the Legislature of Maryland at the session of 1827-28, with a capital stock of \$200,000. There seems to have been some doubt of the success of the enterprise, for the charter of the railroad company contained a provision intended to compel the company to keep open a turnpike twenty feet wide alongside of the railroad. Notwithstanding this, the railroad was built a considerable distance south of the turnpike, on a more practicable route. The tolls on the railroad were not to exceed three cents per ton per mile on freight, and the fare for the transportation of passengers was not to exceed twenty-five cents per passenger for the whole distance, and twelve and a half cents for baggage not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The railroad was not finished until 1831. It was of very peculiar construction, and were it now extant, would be a great curiosity. The rails were placed about the same distance apart as in modern roads, but instead of being laid

upon wooden sleepers, as the rails of modern roads are, they were placed upon blocks of stone ten or twelve inches square. These stones had holes drilled in them, in which a wooden plug was inserted, and upon them were laid wooden rails about six inches square and ten or twelve feet long, which were fastened to the stones by means of a piece of flat iron shaped like the letter L, which was fastened to the stone by means of a spike driven into the wooden plug through a hole in one extremity of the iron, and another spike driven into the wooden rail through another hole at the other extremity. The stones were placed about three feet apart, and each stone had two or three of these iron attachments, one on each side of the rail. Bars of flat iron, like tire, were spiked on top of the wooden rails, and this, such as it was, completed the structure. The great defect in the road was the want of something to keep the rails from spreading, and it was soon discovered that the only way to remedy this was to resort to the use of ties extending from one rail to the other, and to which both rails were fastened, as in modern roads.

After the introduction of steam-power upon the road in 1833, it had to be rebuilt. The iron rails then used were hollow and shaped like two capital L's, with the horizontal part of one of them reversed and the upper parts of the two letters joined together. These rails were fastened to the wooden sleepers by spikes driven through holes in the flange of the rail. Horse-power was used on this road for about two years after it was completed. One horse was attached to each car, and the horses were changed at Glasgow and The Bear, which were the names of the two stations on the road. The first locomotive steam engine used on the road was made in England. It was called the "Delaware," and was put on the road about 1833. After running about a year it was rebuilt and called the "Phoenix."

The person employed to put this engine together, after it arrived in New Castle, had a building erected for the purpose, and after spending some weeks on it, the agents of the company learned that he was making a model of each part of the locomotive. Whether they let him complete the work of making an exact model of each separate piece has not been ascertained; but in the fullness of time he got it put together and started for Frenchtown. How anxious those interested in the success of the experiment must have been! They had procured this locomotive at great expense, and had been at much trouble in getting it put together. But their trouble had only just begun. They had made no provision to supply the screeching and panting monster with water, and had to serve it with this indispensable fluid much after the manner of watering a horse—from the springs and wells along the road. It was several days making the first trip. Some of the locomotives afterward used on this road were built in New Castle. They were poorly constructed, and would be considered of but little use at the present time. But, poor as they were, they were an improvement upon horse-power. There were no heavy grades on the road, and they made the trip from river to river in about an hour, and could have made it much quicker, but were limited to that time for fear of accidents if they went faster. The cars first used on this road were quite as different from those in use at present as the locomotives. The doors were at the sides of the cars, and each car had several of them. They would hold ten or twelve persons, and were not in the early days of the road accompanied by a conductor, the captains and clerks of the steamboats at either end taking the tickets and attending to this part of the business of the road.

The business of the road began to decline rapidly after the construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the two companies, by mutual consent, were united, the business on both lines being transacted under the name of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. This company continued a line of steamboats from Baltimore to Frenchtown, and also ran the cars from the latter place to New Castle as late as 1853.

The company in its palmy and prosperous days ran two trains each way daily, and pine wood was used exclusively on the steamboats and locomotives.

The specimen illustrated here is actual size and of medium heavy cardboard. The writer would be glad to learn if any of our readers know of the existence of another ticket of this railroad.

Since the above article was put in type the writer has received a letter from Mr. Wm. R. Weeks of Montclair, N. J., and which we gladly publish in

another place in this issue, giving much reliable data concerning J. Randel, Jr., whose tokens issued in connection with the construction of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal were described in last month's issue of this magazine. It is quite a coincidence that Mr. Weeks should contribute the information that Mr. Randel was also the chief engineer in locating and constructing the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad. This fact was unknown to the writer when the above article was prepared.

A Mexican Five-Centavo in Copper.

One must think rapidly in these days to keep posted on governments and coinages in Mexico. The issues of the revolutionary parties in that troublesome country have occupied the attention of collectors almost to the exclusion of the regular coinage of the Government, or, perhaps, what is more proper, the continuation of the regular Mexican series. We illustrate here what we believe is a departure from the usual custom of striking the five-centavo pieces in nickel



until the present year. The piece illustrated is in copper, and is of the same type as the one-centavo piece. We are indebted to Mr. Rud. Kohler for the specimen for the purpose of illustration. He states he picked it up in New Orleans recently.

According to advices from El Paso, Tex., the Villa Government at Chihuahua City has a mint operating day and night turning out currency which is said to contain 422 grains of refined silver per peso. This currency is said to be responsible for an increase of recruits to the Villa army. Some 6,000,000 pesos are reported to have been coined to date.

The Bankers' Home Magazine.

The *Bankers' Home Magazine* for September has an interesting account of the striking of the first \$50 octagonal gold piece at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The illustration showing Superintendent Shanahan of the San Francisco Mint delivering to President Moore of the Exposition the first piece coined is reproduced from the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST by courtesy of this magazine. The New Rochelle Bank Token, which appeared in our August issue, is also reproduced in the same number. The *Bankers' Home Magazine* has for some time been carrying a complimentary advertisement of THE NUMISMATIST. It is published at 20 Nassau street, New York city, and Mr. John Lincoln Blauss is editor.

Servia Decorates Forty-three Americans.

Crown Prince Alexander of Servia has decorated 43 American physicians and sanitary engineers in recognition of their services in stopping the epidemics which broke out in Servia after the war began. The Americans decorated are representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross.

A Good Word From the Pacific Coast.

"The October number of THE NUMISMATIST at hand, and the writer wishes to compliment you on this issue. It is full of meat, and every line is worth reading."—From an A. N. A. Member in San Francisco.

The Two-Kaiser Medal by Neuberger.



THE NUMISMATIST will be glad to reproduce from month to month some of the more important productions of medallie art resulting from the European war. The number of medals of all classes issued so far is large, according to reports and foreign dealers' catalogues, and a limited number of the more important ones will be considered for illustration in this magazine, without regard to the country in which they originate. This month we show the Two-Kaiser Medal, by Rudolf Neuberger, the Austrian medallist and mint engraver at Vienna since 1893, and chief engraver at the mint since 1905. Besides engraving dies for the Austrian coinage he has also executed a number of prize medals for exhibitions, societies, etc.

Zinc to Be Used for German Minor Coins.

Recent press dispatches from Europe have been to the effect that Germany would temporarily stop the use of copper and nickel for striking minor coins and substitute some other metal. The first reports indicated that aluminum would be used for the purpose. Later came the announcement that iron would be substituted, and now, according to the *New York Commercial*, the metal to be used is zinc. The *Commercial* says:

"Nickel has become one of the precious metals in Europe. The Germans have been gathering all the nickel coins available in Belgium and in Germany for use in the manufacture of war materials. As a result the Federal Council of the German Empire has passed a bill to coin five-pfennig pieces of zinc instead of nickel as heretofore. In Belgium the German Governor-General has ordered all the 10 to 25-centime coins cast in zinc instead of nickel as heretofore. The zinc coins are not made necessarily legal tender for amounts above 5 francs. The new coin is cast with an image of a lion surrounded by a laurel wreath on the obverse, with the word 'Belgium' in French and Flemish on the reverse."

The above evidently applies only to coins issued for circulation in the part of Belgium now held by the Germans. A dispatch from Berlin, dated October 2, says that "the German Empire now has iron coins for the first time in its history. As all nickel obtainable is needed for the manufacture of war material, the Government has decided to issue 5 and 10-pfennig pieces of iron. A large number of these coins have already been put into circulation, but the strange new money is hoarded by the public, who want to keep the 'iron nickels' as war relics."

A press dispatch says that the Luxemburg authorities have decided to follow the German and Belgian examples, and have ordered coinage of 200,000 francs in five and ten-centime pieces of zinc.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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Editorial.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is called to the series of papers on the half cents of the United States, now appearing in THE NUMISMATIST, by Mr. Geo. R. Ross of Lebanon, Pa., the third of which is printed in this issue. Mr. Ross is preparing these papers after several years of close study of and application to the die varieties of this popular coin. Compared with the large copper cents, the tising for specimens wanted for his special line of collecting. This idea is, of accurate and thorough description of each, so far as he has been able to learn of them. Collectors of this series will find these papers of much interest, and Mr. Ross will appreciate information on any varieties that exist which are not known to him.

IN THIS month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago follows the plan adopted last month by Mr. Waldo C. Moore in advertising for specimens wanted for his special line of collecting. This idea is, of course, not entirely new, it having occasionally been used before on the same large scale by others. But it is a good one, nevertheless. The specialist finds after a time that additions to his collection can only be made slowly through the usual channels of dealers and auction room, and interest in his collection cannot be kept at the top notch unless he is able to continually add to it. An advertisement in *THE NUMISMATIST* will make every one of its readers acquainted with his wants, and cannot help but operate to the advantage of buyer and seller.

Letters to the Editor.

Daviot, Inverness, September 19, 1915.

Editor of The Numismatist:

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

You published in *THE NUMISMATIST* for September an account of Maundy money by Mr. Wm. C. Stone. May I call the attention of the author to an error in the contents of the red leather bag? He states that it contains one pound in redemption of the King's robe and two pounds ten shillings in lieu of provisions. The two pounds ten shillings is inclusive of both sums—the money substituted for provisions being one pound ten shillings. I am interested to see that he states the number of loaves at five. I should be glad to know at what period the records mention that number, which, according to such manuscripts as I have consulted, varied from one to four under different monarchs, and I fancy I have once seen six mentioned, but cannot at the moment lay my hand on this authority. There is no doubt that the practice varied, and I should like to hear what King presented five loaves. Possibly this may have been the number when the provision dole was commuted.

I am, within the next year or two, publishing an article on the subject through the British Numismatic Society, of which I am a Vice-President, and before whom I read a paper some months ago. I advanced evidence that the small coins continued in circulation far beyond the reign of Charles II, but cannot enter here on so controversial a matter.

If you should think this letter of sufficient interest to forward to your correspondent, Mr. Wm. C. Stone, pray do so.

I remain yours truly,

HELEN FARQUHAR.

(Miss Helen Farquhar, 11 Belgrave Square, London, S. W.)

Montclair, N. J., October 18, 1915.

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have a specimen of the J. Randel, Jr., token, dated 1825, which was given by Mr. Randel to his sister, Hannah R. Weeks, my grandmother. Your article in the October issue lends new interest to it.

His widow, Letitia M. Randel, who, for many years before her death, was a pensioner of my father, John Randel Weeks, a lawyer of Newark, N. J., gave me all her husband's papers, and the theodolite used by him in surveying New York City a hundred years ago, which later I gave to the New York Historical Society.

I also have the Randall (Randel) manuscript unpublished genealogy, showing his descent from Daniel Randall, of Ranalltown, Ireland. His father, John Randel, was a New York soldier in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather, Daniel, an East India ship captain, and his great-uncle, William, gave his name (as owner) to Randall's Island, New York City. Their father, John, son of Daniel, was born in Ireland, and came to New York City about 200 years ago.

John Randel, Jr., certainly was litigious, and his widow wasted his estate in useless litigation.

Mr. Randel records the fact that in the years 1830 to 1831 he obtained resources to carry on his suit against the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co. from

his salary as chief engineer of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, which he located and constructed, and, in 1832, completed. His papers (in my possession) might disclose his work on this railroad more in detail, or might not. He also constructed other public works.

The accuracy of all his statements is in harmony with the theory and practice of his life as a surveyor and civil engineer, and is thoroughly reliable.

After John Randel, Jr., surveyed New York City for the Commissioners, 1807 to 1811, and placed small white marble monuments (some of which I have seen) at the street corners, many times since proved to be absolutely accurate, he resurveyed it, *at his own expense*, and, without charge, proved its accuracy, and then deposited the maps and field notes of the resurvey, for safe keeping, although they were his private property, in the office of the Street Department. The city made an award to his widow, Letitia M. Randel, who bequeathed her estate to my father, John R. Weeks. The city retains the maps and field notes, but has never paid the award.

I wish to get an extra copy of the October NUMISMATIST to file with his papers.

Yours truly,

WM. R. WEEKS,
206 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Arequipa Chamber of Commerce to Issue Coins.

On account of the alarming scarcity of silver money in Peru, which is causing considerable trouble to all classes, the Chamber of Commerce of Arequipa some time ago obtained the consent of the national government to mint silver sols to the value of 400,000 sols. At the time no bar silver was to be obtained either in Peru or Bolivia, so the Arequipa Chamber was obliged to send to the United States for it. According to *El Comercio* of Lima, the first consignment of 71 bars, which will coin about 80,000 sols, has just arrived, and has been taken to the mint for coinage. In view of the tremendous amount of inconvenience and financial loss which is being inflicted by the scarcity of subsidiary coins, *El Comercio* urges that other Chambers of Commerce take similar action.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Mehl's Monthly for September-October.

The current issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* contains an account of the San Francisco Convention of the American Numismatic Association, with a photographic reproduction of the convention group; "Establishment of the United States Mint," prepared by F. E. Dutcher; "Roman Coins," by S. S. Heal, a description of the Panama-Pacific Exposition souvenir coins and the official medal, all of which are illustrated; reports of the meetings of the numismatic societies and clubs, and other interesting reading.

Presents Coins to Huguenot Association.

Mr. Charles Pryer of New Rochelle, N. Y., well known in numismatic circles and a collector for many years, has presented to the Huguenot Association of that city his collection of coins, valued at about \$15,000, and has announced his intention of presenting to the same association his collection of books and manuscripts, valued at \$20,000. Mr. Pryer is a member of the American Numismatic Society, New York, and is the recording secretary of the Huguenot Association.

Postage Stamps as Money.

The European war has made necessary the use of postage stamps as money, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, which says that a scarcity of change has prompted the Russian Ministry of Finance to issue an order making postage stamps issued on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the House of Romanoff legal tender. The stamps range in denomination from one to twenty kopecks.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

This Society held its first meeting after the summer vacation on September 17. Among those present were W. D. Lighthall, P. O. Tremblay, O. M. H. Lapalice, W. Orysdale, S. M. Baylis, R. W. McLachlan and E. Garupy.

Among the gifts to the museum were the medals and decorations awarded to J. X. Perrault, who was Canadian Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. The Canadian award medal in gold, the large medal in bronze of the Exposition, the Paris Exposition medal, the gold medal of some society in France, the Cross of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic, and several others.

Mr. P. O. Tremblay exhibited a German Anabaptist thaler, a medal of Gregory XV in memory of the enthronement of St. Peter, and a medal struck to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Chambly—1665-1915.

Mr. Lighthall read a selection from the Annals of Newgate Prison, London, giving a graphic account of "Counterfeiting in the Olden Time." This described the different kinds of counterfeits, giving many interesting details of the numerous processes by which counterfeits were produced, showing also that such vast quantities of counterfeits of the silver and copper coins were put in circulation that it had become a regular trade. Even old counterfeits that had become blackened were bought up at a small price, cleaned up, resilvered, and again passed off on the unsuspecting, all this notwithstanding severe, even barbarous, penalties.

R. W. McLachlan, in commenting on this, showed that one cause why there was such a deluge of counterfeits put into circulation was the utter dearth of coined silver in England, for no silver had been coined for circulation from the ascension of George III. in 1760, to 1816, with the exception of \$500,000 in shillings and sixpences in 1787. He also explained that not only were the copper halfpennies counterfeit, but many hundreds of varieties with unintelligible legends, such as "Brutus Sextus," "Bonny Girl," "Britain's Isles," similar to the nondescript pieces called "Bungtowns" in the United States. He offered to exhibit a selection of them, as well as a number of counterfeits, at the next meeting.

Springfield Coin Club.

Thirty-third meeting held September 22, 1915, at Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Frazer, Bugbee, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Wolcott, Hinckley and Pond. Visitor present, Prof. John Welham Clarke. Minutes of thirty-second meeting read and approved. Financial report presented and approved. Mr. Hinckley formally announced the election of Mr. Stone as First Vice-President of the A. N. A., and presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that there be spread on the Club records its satisfaction over the election of so fit and worthy a man as our esteemed friend and club fellow and its gratification on being so well represented in the official roster of the A. N. A. in the persons of Mr. Stone as First Vice-President and Mr. Oliver as District Secretary for New England. Our first fall meeting proved to be a veritable "Presentation Night," the following donations having been received for the Club collection:

Pamphlet, "The Gold Coinage of Latin America," presented by the author, Mr. Harry F. Williams. Medal pendant commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the city of Chicopee, Mass., presented by Mr. Preston C. Pond. Nine Springfield, Mass., tokens of "Hotel Armory—J. J. Walsh, Prop.," 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. in aluminum, and 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 in brass, presented by Mr. J. J. Walsh. Two "good luck" tokens, issued September, 1915, brass, by Commercial Trust Co., showing Springfield Municipal group, presented by Mr. John M. Oliver. Three fraternal organization medals, Masonic, Elks and Odd Fellows, presented by Mr. C. N. Hinckley.

By resolution the Secretary was requested to thank the donors formally on behalf of the Club. By resolution of Mr. Stone, Mr. Frazer was appointed custodian of the Club's collection, and Dr. Bugbee volunteered to furnish the "strong box" therefor.

Mr. Frazer entertained the members with a talk on his recent trip to the

Pacific Coast and the Panama Exposition, illustrating same with many colored views. Mr. Pond exhibited an uncirculated inverted back \$1 silver certificate signed by Parker and Burke, Note No. M35045048M. To conclude the meeting a Club sale took place of about 100 Hard Times Tokens, which were of such condition as to elicit lively bidding.

Adjourned 10.30 P. M. to October 27th.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, October 8, 1915, President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beasley, Belden, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Jaegg, Kennedy, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary announced the receipt of one magazine, and of Mr. Belden's monograph on "War Medals of the Confederacy," and Mr. Cagiati's May and June number of the supplement to the work on "The Coins of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," both presented to the library of the Club by the authors. A vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Belden and Cagiati for their contribution, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge them.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a report of its investigations into the cost of monthly publications of the Club. The Committee also announced as the subject for the next meeting the report of the Nominating Committee and further nominations of other candidates for election as officers; also, a further and more detailed report of the Executive Committee upon the proposed publication of the Club.

The application of Mr. John M. Connor, Jr., to membership was next in order, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot in favor of Mr. Connor's election.

Mr. Frey called attention to the various reports that have appeared in numismatic magazines concerning iron coins for Belgium. He had taken some steps to investigate these reports, and quoted the following extract from a letter received from our member Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam, dated August 30:

"As for the clippings from the papers, I can inform you that there were issued in the city of *Ghent zinc coins*, but I have not seen them, but I am trying to get them, and only today I am reading that the Germans propose to introduce five, ten, and twenty-five centime pieces in Belgium, as the nickel is becoming scarce. Only the Ghent pieces have been issued to-date, and as soon as I get some I will send them to you."

In this connection Mr. Wormser called attention to the large and interesting series of medals issued by various establishments in Germany in connection with the war, calling attention to the exhibit of some of these which Mr. Wood had to show at this meeting.

The election of the Nominating Committee was next taken up, Mr. Wormser acting as teller of the votes cast, eight members having been put up as candidates. Messrs. Kennedy, Swanson, and Proskey were elected on this committee.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported further upon the proposed monthly publication, which was discussed by all the members at great length, and finally referred back to the Executive Committee for a more detailed report which should incorporate definite recommendations. The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining the exhibits in connection with the subject set for the evening, "Tokens and Medals of Martin Van Buren."

Exhibits: By Mr. Boyd: 12 Van Buren medals, noteworthy among them the following: Shell, Obv., "Martin Van Buren born Dec. 3, 1786," bust to left. Rev., "Free Soil and Free Labour." Shell, Obv., "Martin Van Buren 1849," head to right. Rev., "Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Speech." White metal medal, Obv., "M. Van Buren," head to left within wreath. Rev., "Spread eagle with talon over treasure chest. 'The Country demands his re-election (Van Buren).'" White metal medal, Obv., Bust to left, "Martin Van Buren Democracy." Rev., "Uniform and Sound Currency." The Sub-Treasury. Also a book on "Life and Times of Martin Van Buren," by Wm. L. Mackenzie, 1846.

By Mr. Belden: Two original silver peace medals of Martin Van Buren,

showing the two different reverses which during his administration were changed.

By Mr. Proskey: 42 large and small size tokens and medals of Van Buren, chiefly from the cabinets of the McCoy Bros., among them a white metal medal by Smith. Obv., M. Van Buren bust to left within wreath. Rev., Eagle on treasure chest, sheaf of wheat, anchor, horn of plenty, plow and ship, "The Firm and Fearless Advocate of Democracy. Indept. Treasury." White metal medal. Obv., Bust with two buttons on the coat. Rev., Eagle on safe. Copper medal, Obv., Bust with "Fore Fathers." Rev., "Farmer Plowing." Also a brass Jackson medal. Rev., "The Nation's Pride," with two stars between the lines of the inscription, only three or four known.

Mr. Wood, in behalf of Dr. Malcolm Storer, showed a number of German medals issued in connection with the European War and upon German naval victories and deeds of valor. Among them, medallion thalers on Von Mueller, Weddigen, and Von Spee; a number of small silver tokens on the same subject; the large bronze medal, satirical, upon the use by England of neutral flags, and the large bronze Von Tirpitz medal by K. Goetz, "Gott strafe England."

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, September 21, 1915. Eighty-fourth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. King, Bauer, Merritt, Yawger, Handler, Bostwick, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Borradaile, Koeb, Plumb, Tillotson, Ballard and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. W. H. Amberg exhibited about sixty varieties of his Canadian Sou Tokens. Among them were several fine specimens of the following: Two varieties of the J. Roy Token, B. 671, thick and thin flan; also several varieties of B. 674 and B. 684, both in copper and brass; a fine specimen of the extremely rare token, B. 675; B. 686, cracked die; B. 691, perfect and cracked die; B. 702, thick and thin flan; also five varieties of B. 715, including one variety on a thin flan, plain edge. The collection was noticeable for its fine condition, a number of them being uncirculated.

Mr. A. H. Plumb also exhibited his collection of sous, consisting of about forty-five varieties, which were also noticeable for their very fine condition.

Mr. W. H. Amberg also exhibited a collection of seven Twentieth Century Tokens, issued by Mr. Wm. Sykes, of the city of Hull, England, of which there was a cut and a description in the August NUMISMATIST. They are well struck, and are issued in proof condition, and are, indeed, handsome specimens of the die sinker's art. Mr. Koeb, an expert die sinker, admitted that they were some of the finest work he has seen.

Our Vice-President, Mr. King, entertained the members present with a talk on his trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. King stopped at Chicago, Denver, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, visiting the Exposition; from there to Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Canada, to St. Paul, and home again, having been away about eight weeks. His talk was greatly enjoyed by all, and a vote of thanks was extended him.

Meeting adjourned to October 5, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, October 5, 1915. Eighty-fifth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Tillotson and Woodbury.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, presented the R. N. A. with two pieces of scrip in proof condition—an 1861 25c and 1862 50c piece on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester, N. Y. As these pieces of scrip are on a Rochester bank they will be of particular interest to the Rochester public, and are being placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. Mr. Moore was accorded a vote of thanks for his gift.

The R. N. A. is also in receipt of a pamphlet from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, P. Q., containing his address before the Royal Society of Canada in

May, 1915, the pamphlet being illustrated with a number of plates showing Canadian coins. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. McLachlan in behalf of the Association.

Mr. John C. Woodbury, of 145 Lake avenue, Rochester, N. Y., made application for membership. Mr. Woodbury, being present, had his application voted on at once, and was duly elected a member of the R. N. A.

Meeting adjourned to October 19, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

With the Dealers.

Luther B. Tuthill, the well-known dealer in obsolete paper money, of South Creek, N. C., announces in our advertising columns that he has for sale a small lot of the first issue of \$500, \$100 and \$50 Confederate notes, issued at Montgomery.

William Hesslein, Boston, Mass., announces that he will hold a mail auction sale of coins on Friday, November 19, consisting of the collection of Mr. E. H. Church of Corsicana, Tex., and others. Catalogues on application.

Edgar H. Adams announces that after October 1 his address will be 5056 Broadway, New York City.

Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y., will hold his 183d public sale of coins and medals the latter part of November. Catalogues on application.

The mail auction sale by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., announced for October, has been postponed until the present month.

Thos. L. Elder, New York City, will hold his next public sale of coins and medals at the Elder Auction Rooms, 32 E. 23d St., on Saturday, Nov. 6, consisting of 940 lots.

J. Schulman, Amsterdam, has issued his 63d catalogue of coins and medals at fixed prices, consisting of issues of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Switzerland, Italy and Spain.

Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill., held his 18th public sale of United States and foreign coins on Saturday, October 23.

During the latter part of November Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa., will sell at public auction the collection of ancient Greek silver and copper coins of William Jerrems, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., and the miscellaneous collection of coins of John F. Noegel, Philadelphia, Pa.

In his advertisement this month S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa., is offering many United States half dollars, including a number of rarities, in splendid preservation, at moderate prices.

The United States Coin Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York City, will hold a public auction sale of coins on Tuesday, November 9.

The Anderson Galleries, Inc., Madison Ave. and 40th St., New York City, will sell the coin collection of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday, November 5.

Silver and Minor Proof Sets of 1915 Now Ready.

THE NUMISMATIST has received word that silver and minor proof sets of the current year have been issued and are now on sale at the Philadelphia Mint, and that gold proof sets will be ready in a few days. Those ordering sets should enclose postage in addition to the price.

Austrian Government Appeals for Gold and Silver.

The Austrian Government has issued an appeal to the public to take all gold and silver jewelry, plate and other articles made of these metals to the mints for conversion into coins or bars. The necessity of strengthening the gold reserve and meeting payments abroad for goods for military purposes is given as the reason for the appeal. Persons who surrender gold or silver will receive full payment in bank notes and certificates of honor for their patriotic acts.

Old Mormon Bank Not Destroyed by Fire.

In the June, 1915, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* appeared a clipping from an Associated Press dispatch to the effect that the old Mormon Bank at Kirtland, Ohio, had been destroyed by fire. This proves to be an error, as will be shown by the following letter from Miss Virginia A. Billings of Willoughby, Ohio, to Mr. J. deLagerberg, who wrote to Miss Billings regarding the accuracy of the dispatch:

Mr. J. deLagerberg,

Heron Island, Maine:

Dear Sir—You have evidently been misinformed about the Kirtland Bank. It was never located in the old brick building which was burned May 9, but was in a building located on the Temple grounds, and has been moved off, and I understand it is now the back end of a house on a street not far from the Temple. Old residents of Kirtland who were here during the Mormon time said that the brick building at the "Flats" was never used as a bank. A Mormon family by the name of Johnson once occupied the house for a time. This is the only connection it has had with the Mormons. My grandfather—a pioneer—was very fond of talking about old times, and I am sure he would have mentioned it if the brick house had ever, even for a short time, been used for a bank. He was much interested in the bank and, as much as a Gentile could, he attended the bank meetings.

Yours truly,

VIRGINIA A. BILLINGS.

Prices Realized at Lyman H. Low's Sale, September 7.

The following are some of the prices realized at the 182d sale of Lyman H. Low at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on September 7, consisting of American and foreign historical medals, United States coins and foreign coins:

1 Medal—1776, Washington ---\$2.50	488 England. Crown, 1551. Fine-- 8.50
9 Do. 1779, Capt. Paul Jones--- 1.60	489 Do. Crown, Elizabeth (1601). V. G. ----- 6.00
25 Do. 1853, Com. Ingraham --- 1.40	490 Do. Crown, Jas. I. V. G. ----- 5.25
27 Do. Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade-- 1.70	491 Do. Crown, Commonwealth, 1656 ----- 7.75
47 Do. 1871, Geo. F. Robinson--- 1.90	495 Do. Crown, Geo. I, 1716. V.F.- 4.00
64 Do. Wm. H. Seward ----- 2.60	496 Do. Crown, Geo. I, 1723. V.F.- 5.90
113 Do. Slavery, 1840 ----- 1.10	497 Do. Crown, Geo. II, 1746. V.F. 3.40
131 Card—Day, Newell & Day--- 2 20	502 Do. Crown, Victoria, 1847. Gothic. Proof ----- 3.75
135 Do. W. Field ----- 1.40	511 Sweden. Rixdlr., Chas. IX, 1610. Good ----- 2.50
144 Do. Robt. Lovett. Ship at pier 1.30	511a Do. Rixdlr., Gust. II Adolph., 1632. Good ----- 3.50
189 1722, Rosa Americana Penny. Unc. ----- 7.00	512 Do. Rixdlr., Christine (1640). V. G. ----- 3.10
190 Do. Halfpenny. Ex. fine ----- 2.80	529 Holland. Rksdlr. 1587. Ex. F. 4.10
216 Medal—1798, Victory of the Nile ----- 3.10	543 Germany. Julius, Lie Thlr., 1596. V. G. ----- 2.50
243 Do. French Republic (First)- 2.35	544 Do. Wasp Thlr., 1599. Fine-- 3.25
251 Do. 1814, Battle of Champ-Au- bert ----- 2.10	545 Do. Dbl. Thlr., 1612. V. Fine. 12.25
270 Do. 1833, Austria ----- 1.05	552 Do. Dbl. Thlr., 1666. Fine ---11.00
295 1856, Small cent. Good ----- 6.25	558 Do. Dbl. Thlr., Osnabruck, 1680. Ex. F. -----15.00
314 Twenty Cents, 1877. Proof---- 3.50	595 Silesia. 1½ Thlr., 1676 -----10.00
315 Do. 1878. Proof ----- 3.75	621 Placentia. Alex. Farnese, Dbl. Scudo, 1590. Good ----- 7.00
323 Quarter Dol., 1824 over '22. Fine ----- 2.30	638 Cent, 1839 over '36. V. G. ---- 4.10
351 Half Dol., 1815. Fine, light nick ----- 2.55	652 Dime, 1860 O. V. G. ----- 5.25
388 Do. 1861 O. Ex. fine ----- 1.20	689 Perry Medal in silver -----33.00
404 Dollar, 1794. Stars 1. flat, leg. weak -----50.00	
465 Mexico. Peso, 1866, Go. mint. V. G. ----- 3.50	



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**New Members to Be Admitted Nov. 15, 1915.**

- 1821 George L. Mills, Natl. Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.
 1822 Edward E. Cruthers, P. & L. E. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1823 Forest Rick, 16 S. Pelham St., Rhinelander, Wis.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 18, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Dec. 1, 1915, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue.

APPLICANT**PROPOSED BY**

Waldo Newcomer, (General Modern)	Edgar H. Adams
Natl. Exchange Bank, Baltimore, Md.	W. H. Woodin
Chas. F. Young, (General)	Waldo C. Moore
Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	E. Vernon Moore
Horace L. Wheeler, (Modern European Coins and Medals)	Howland Wood
Public Library, Boston, Mass.	B. L. Belden

Changes of Address.

J. P. Pittman, from New Holland, Ill., to Winnebago, Minn.
 Edgar H. Adams, to 5056 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
 H. A. Day, Canton, Ohio, to P. O. Box 241, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Louis E. H. Flinker, to 2457 N. Mozart St., Chicago, Ill.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1915.

A. N. A. CONVENTION BARS.

A. N. A. members in attendance at the San Francisco Convention should order the Convention Bar at once. The price is 25 cents with the order. The price for the A. N. A. Badge, including the Frisco Bar to members in attendance, is \$1.00 with the order. Now is the time to place your order.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

New District Secretaries Appointed.

Upon recommendation of the General Secretary, the following appointments of District Secretaries are announced:

John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass., for New England States.
 Rud. Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.
 Henry Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa., for Penn., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and D. of C.
 Robert Hosbury, Box 480, Central Station, Toledo, Ohio, for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.
 F. J. Loer, 3048 Madison St., Chicago, Ill., for Ill., Iowa, Mo., Kans. and Neb.
 C. W. Cowell, 821 West Eighth Ave., Denver, Col., for Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Utah, Col., Ariz. and N. Mex.
 I. Leland Steinman, Hooker & Lent Bldg., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.
 B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.
 John A. Wood, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
 R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
 H. L. Doane, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

It is a duty involved on every District Secretary to try and increase our membership and keep all the old members as far as possible. I desire to ask each District Secretary to use greater efforts to enlist new members and more zeal and watchfulness to collect delinquent subscriptions, and to correspond and co-operate with active members throughout their districts. It is a fact that a few of our members have borne the largest expense and done much of the real work of maintaining and keeping up the interest of the American Numismatic Association, and I hope a greater interest from the majority will be in evidence.

Fraternally yours,

H. O. GRANBERG, President.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 11, 1915.

Notice of Location for 1916 A. N. A. Convention.

It has been deemed advisable to determine early where our next Convention is to be held, in order to give ample time to make preparations for what already promises to be an exceptionally successful meeting, not only as to the number that will be in attendance, but to arrange for the best exhibition we have ever had. I, therefore, requested the members of the Board of Governors to cast their vote as to the location for the 1916 Convention, and recognizing the preference as expressed by the San Francisco Convention, the members of the Board unanimously voted for BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

It was also suggested that our next convention be held the latter part of September in order to permit a larger number of collectors to make exhibitions, which was concurred in.

It is, therefore, determined that the American Numismatic Association will hold its next Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23 to 27, 1916.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams is chairman of the 1916 Convention Committee, and, from time to time, will publish arrangements as they progress.

JUDSON BRENNER,

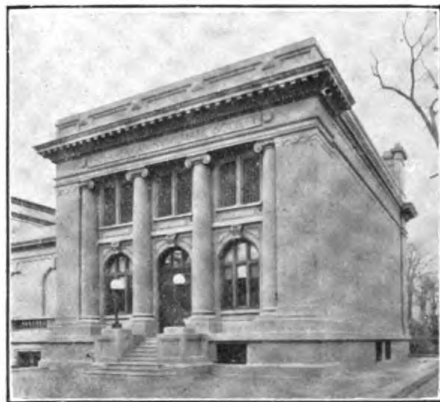
Chairman Board of Governors.

Additions to the A. N. A. Library.

H. H. Yawger, Librarian of the American Numismatic Association, is in receipt of the following additions to the A. N. A. Library:

Dr. E. G. Courteau, of St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada, presented a copy of his work on "The Wellington Tokens of Canada."

Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, P. Q., presented the library with a pamphlet containing his address before Section II of the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1915.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

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ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

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The Money of Canada From the Historical Standpoint.

The following address was delivered by Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, Chairman of Section II of the Royal Society of Canada, at the meeting of the Society at Ottawa, May, 1915. The address has been printed in pamphlet form with plates illustrating seventy of the coins and tokens, two of the specimens of card money, and one of the boodlers' promises to pay, as well as a descriptive explanation of the plates:

Gentlemen:—When our General Secretary advised me that, as chairman of Section II, I was expected to give an opening address, I concluded that I could not do better than present one phase of Numismatics—my favorite study.

While money, with which the subject deals, is designed in the main for the economic purpose of providing counters by which the barter of commodities can be arranged between parties, often unknown to each other, sometimes living far apart, it is possible to view it from other standpoints. One of these, which may be styled the artistic, deals with the art displayed in the designs, embossed by the makers, on their metallic counters. This display is more notable in the money of ancient Greece than on that of any other country.

Another viewpoint from which the circulating medium of a country can be studied is the greater or lesser incidents of history thereon recorded, either designedly or incidentally. Thus the coinage of a people, as that of Rome under the Empire, may be truly regarded as their condensed and enduring metallic history, or, as in the coins of the same people under the Republic, a repertoire of their genealogy, or, as in the money of Bactria, serve to reveal long-forgotten and otherwise unknown kings and dynasties.

And further, from that of the numismatist, who takes up the classification and arrangement of these counters chronologically, geographically and politically, as well as economically, artistically and historically.

Now, as there are some here better able to speak on the economical side of this question, and as the artistic side does not well come within the province of this Society, and as the numismatic side, dealing mainly with technical details, will not prove interesting to laymen, I have thought it best to take up the third of these phases, and, as the subject is so extensive, to confine my remarks to "The Money of Canada From the Historical Standpoint."

This, too, while Canadian money offers few if any references to great events in our history, and as, until comparatively recent years, few coins were struck by the Government for circulation in Canada.

The main fact in our history, to be learned from the few legal coins issued, was the neglect of those in authority to provide an adequate and stable currency for the needs of the Country.

This carelessness or impotency on the part of the Government greatly hindered the material advancement of the colony as well as retarded the growth of trade; consequently, to provide for their own pressing needs, many traders illegally issued unauthorized private tokens, which, proving profitable, brought about such a redundancy of change that it became discredited, to the ultimate financial loss of the people, as well as causing a want of confidence in their circulating medium.

The earliest coinage especially struck for Canada, in Paris, in the year 1670, is known, from the first two words of the motto inscribed thereon, as the *Gloriam regni* series. This motto, which differs from the *Sit nomen* of the regular French coins, telling us, in words quoted from the 11th verse of the 145th Psalm, that: "They shall speak of the glory of Thy Kingdom," is an indication of the greatness, now coming to be realized, anticipated by Louis XIV regarding his pet colonial project which he did so much, in his own egotistical way, to foster.

Before passing from the early days of the old regime it may be well to

refer to the money of necessity issued by Intendant deMeules, in 1685, which, although not coin, has a historical interest all its own. It was paid out, in default of any available coined money, to the soldiers, sent out in the defense of the country, who were clamoring for their arrears. This, coming in advance of any regular issue of paper money, proved to be not only the forerunner, but the example on which was based the promissory currency of the American colonies, as well as that of the Bank of England. It also tells us of the insufficiency of the supply of paper in Canada suitable for a currency of the kind, as well as the absence of a printing press. These first notes were inscribed by hand on the backs of playing cards, from which this currency got the name of "Card Money." So conservative were those connected with the colonial treasury that each subsequent issue, for over thirty years, was written on playing cards, although ordinary cardboard could easily have been imported for the purpose, from France. On the reissue of card money, after it had been in abeyance for twelve years, while the shape and size were retained, the use of the playing card was abandoned.

The ordinances of Bigot, the money of the boodlers of the last years of the old regime, by means of which the habitants were defrauded, deserves mention. They are simply promises, signed by Bigot, that the king's treasury would be held responsible for the amount thereon inscribed.

The first coin directly referring to this country, an English token, inscribed "Copper Company of Upper Canada," dated 1794, shows that at that early date the copper mines to the North of Lake Superior had been explored and had sent supplies of that metal to England.

A coin bearing the date 1811, known as the *Vexator Canadensis*, inspired an article on the administration of Sir James Craig, by the late Dr. Kingsford. He, in deciphering its obscure legend, found it to be satirical in character, and, taking the date to be the true one, believed the coin to have been issued by those French Canadians who were dissatisfied with the autocratic rule of that Governor. But when this coin is viewed from a numismatic standpoint, Dr. Kingsford's interesting story is dissipated. It has been demonstrated that the coin could not have been issued as early as its date would seem to imply, but, like most of the tokens struck at Montreal between the years 1832-1836, it was antedated, and refers to William IV as the oppressor of Canada.

Between the years 1813 and 1817, because of the dearth of copper change that at that time prevailed, there were issued by Montreal importers a series of tokens, which, from their chief design, have become known as "Wellingtons." These, while they give us some inkling into the condition of the currency of Canada at that time, also, by displaying the bust of the hero of Waterloo and the figure of Britannia, tell us of an intensely patriotic sympathy of Canadians, French as well as English, with the mother country in her titanic struggle with Napoleon; similar to the conditions of today in our herculean effort to overcome German military ascendancy. From the fact that the first issue of the Wellingtons was struck over an English token, which was circulated in large quantities in 1811 by a Bristol nail manufacturer named Guppy, we are reminded that Bristol at one time was the rival of Liverpool in an effort to control the Canadian overseas trade, and that it was from that port that Cabot set out on his expedition as the discoverer of Canada.

Issued at the same time, there circulated among the Wellingtons a token similar in appearance which is deserving of notice. While, like them, displaying on one side the figure of Britannia, the other side shows the eagle of the United States silver coinage. As this coin cannot be classed as patriotic, especially coming so closely after the war of 1812, are we to conclude that it indicates evidence of a coquetting on the part of Canadians with the nation whose encroachments they had resisted for two years, almost single-handed? Nay, rather, that it was issued by a merchant from Boston, who, having settled in Montreal at the close of the war, substituted the eagle of his native country for that of the Wellington of patriotic money-grubbing Canadians.

The Megdalen Islands penny, dated 1815, records the most interesting fact that at the beginning of last century the inhabitants of these Islands did not own allegiance to any of the other provinces. The islands had been granted, by George III, to Sir Isaac Coffin, who, before setting out for his only visit to his "Kingdom," as he called it, ordered a large coinage of these pennies from Sir Edward Thomason of Birmingham. These he took with him and distributed them as loans to a number of his subjects. Although he was apparently well received by them, or his loans appreciated, they, as he was about leaving their

shores, shouted after him "*Fouettez King George and King Coffin.*" He never visited his "Kingdom" again.

Coming to the Province of Nova Scotia, where a similar condition of the currency existed, we find more variety in the historical subjects displayed on the merchants' tokens issued at Halifax than on those at Montreal, evidencing much greater enterprise on their part. There was the same expression of intense patriotism on their tokens. While most of them bear the bust of George III, some are inscribed "Genuine British Copper" or "Great Britain," and one, the "Broke" token, dated 1814, has a local patriotic reference, commemorating as it does the bringing into Halifax harbor of the American frigate "Chesapeake" as a prize of war after its capture by the "Shannon." This was the first and most signal naval victory of the war of 1812. The token displays the head of Captain Broke on the obverse, with a figure of Britannia, watching the naval engagement in the distance, on the reverse.

Besides these, six Halifax merchants perpetuated their names on the tokens they issued. They are John Alexander Barry, a stormy petrel in those days of intense political strife in Nova Scotia. He was several times expelled from the Provincial Legislature and as many times re-elected; W. and A. S. Black, who were sons of an early Presbyterian minister; John Brown, who on his token displayed the Scottish thistle and motto in such a manner that Lindsay classed it among his "Coins of Scotland;" Carritt and Alport, who display a war vessel, probably the Shannon, on their token; Hoesterman and Etter, whose tokens give a view of the Provincial building, still standing; Starr and Shannon, with a representation of an Indian, with bow and arrow and dog; Miles W. White, an extensive hardware merchant, and W. L. White, a dry goods merchant.

These tokens, having been issued in excessive quantities, became so discredited that in 1817 an act was passed prohibiting their further circulation, so, unlike the neglect of the authorities of Lower Canada, the Provincial Secretary, in the year 1823, took the remedy into his own hands and issued the Thistle series. This reminds us of the Scottish name of the province and of the original grant to Sir William Alexander and his Barons of Nova Scotia.

A curious mistake was made in one of the Thistle coinages, dated 1832, for it bears the bust of George IV, two years after the accession of William IV.

In 1856 another coinage of the Thistle tokens was ordered; but before it could be executed Mr. John S. Thompson, a professor in the High School of Halifax, who had instituted a regular propaganda for the adoption of a special flag for Nova Scotia and the Mayflower (*Epigea repens*) as the Provincial emblem, had so interested the Provincial Secretary that this emblem replaced the thistle on the reverse of the new coinage.

Again, on the adoption of the decimal coinage, in 1861, the wreath on the reverse was, at the last moment, made to display the Mayflower entwining roses. Dies had been prepared for the coinage with the wreath composed of roses and rose leaves alone.

Another fact revealed by the coinage of half-cent pieces, as well as of cents, is that the standard of Nova Scotia was based on the rate of five dollars to the pound sterling, which, while it called for no silver coinage, the British shilling passing current for twenty-five cents, necessitated a half-cent piece to make change for the sixpence, which circulated at twelve and a half cents.

In Upper Canada, where the brunt of the battle of the war of 1812 occurred, one of the events of that war was commemorated by the Brock tokens, which, in a long inscription covering the whole reverse, relates that this coin was struck in memory of "Sir Isaac Brook (sic) Bart. the hero of Upper Canada, who fell at the glorious battle of Queenston Heights on the 13th October, 1812." Another shows an urn on a low pedestal supported by two angels with the legend "Sr. Isaac Brock the Hero of Upr. Canada."

The "Sloop" tokens remind us that in the second decade of the last century the commerce of the province was mainly carried on over the great lakes in sloop-rigged sailing vessels.

Lesslie & Sons is the only Upper Canada firm made historical through a token bearing its name. These coins, which are plentiful, show that the main business house of the firm was located at "York," with branches at Kingston and Dundas. A later and larger token, issued by the same firm in the year 1832, anticipated the renaming of the capital of Ontario, "Toronto," by two years. It had heretofore been known as "Little York," often qualified by the derisive term "muddy."

Coming back to Lower Canada we find a flood of home-made coins issued

between the years 1832 and 1836. Of these the chief varieties were: The "Tiffins," the "Harps" and the "Blacksmiths," all antedated.

The "Tiffin" tokens, so designated because issued by Joseph Tiffin, an extensive grocery merchant of Montreal, were put into circulation on account of the lack of copper change that at that time prevailed in Canada. This merchant took the remedy into his own hands and ordered a supply of halfpenny tokens from England; but instead of calling for a special design of his own, he had a copy, struck on a lighter flan, of an anonymous English trade token, dated 1812, bearing on the obverse a bust of George III within a wreath of oak leaves, and on the reverse an allegorical figure of commerce seated. These tokens, which, although issued thirty years later, bore the date of the original, became so popular, that in a short time many imitations, or, rather, counterfeits in brass, more or less barbarous in execution, made their appearance and circulated freely among the genuine.

The "Harps," on the other hand, while not attributed to any firm as issuers, are not slavish copies of any English prototype. The obverse was impressed with the bust of George IV and the reverse with a harp, which gave them their name, without other emblem or inscription than the date "1820." The first issued, a very rare copper coin struck in England, bore the date 1825, but the die was altered to 1820 by overcharging the "5" with "0," as examples occur with faint traces of the five under the zero. This alteration in the date clearly proves that antedating was done purposely to deceive the people and bears out the contention, previously stated, to the same effect regarding the "Vexators." The "Harps," like the "Tiffins," were so popular as currency that immense quantities of brass counterfeits were circulated, some of them of such inferior workmanship that the bust of George IV became a hideous caricature. So great was the quantity issued that old dies were refurbished and used to strike fresh coinages after they had been thrown aside as useless and allowed to rust.

The "Blacksmiths," so called from their unfinished and often rough appearance, were imitations of halfpenny tokens of George II and George III, worn almost smooth, which at the time formed the only legal copper currency. They were impressed with a faint outline of the King's bust and a similar figure of Britannia or a harp for reverse, without any inscription. Many varieties were struck from dies more or less worn and rusted, some of them so much so as to be beyond all recognition; and in one case a worn and rusted die was employed, conjointly with the discarded die of a United States trade token, to strike an additional supply, producing a strange mule variety.

These show that people accept almost anything as money so long as its currency remains unquestioned; and that, when these coins, which were a source of great profit to the issuers, were put into circulation in such vast quantities as to become a burden to traders and to form the only currency of the Province, they were suddenly rejected and, based on neither Government nor a private guarantee, turned out a complete loss to the holders. Strange as it may appear, the lead in this movement against the autonomous tokens was taken by the market "hucksters," who, for the time being, became the self-constituted censors of the currency. To overcome the want of change caused by this demonetizing of the private coppers, the Bank of Montreal issued a coinage of *un sou* pieces, in which the word "sous" was erroneously inscribed thereon with the plural inflection. These had no sooner become popular than an American exchange broker named Dexter Chapin, having his office on St. Paul street, Montreal, imported large quantities of imitations of this *sou* piece, coined at Belleville, New Jersey, on which the word *sou* was correctly written. In a short time the quantity became so excessive that they, too, were rejected by the same censors, who, although illiterate, were able to distinguish by their error, the genuine from the false. The same broker issued a shinplaster or fractional note, which an error in the gender makes it read "*une*" instead of "*un chellin*."

Several French Canadian writers on this subject claim these tokens as "*Les Sous Des Patriotes*," but without foundation, as may be perceived from the facts above stated, save that a *sou* was issued by *La Banque du Peuple*, bearing a wreath of five maple leaves, among which was surreptitiously inserted a star of hope and a Phrygian cap of liberty. From this the coin has ever since been named the "Rebellion Token."

During this period four Montreal firms and a Quebec one struck coins bearing their names. There was that of T. S. Brown and Co. Mr. Brown, who was a leader in the uprising of 1837, and a general at St. Charles, was given by

his opponents the sobriquet of "Copper Tommy," which clung to him for many years afterwards. Another token, that of Thomas and William Molson brings us back to the days when the Molsons were Montreal's most enterprising citizens. One issued by R. W. Owen commemorates the founder of the first Canadian Rope Walk, which developed into the Canada Cordage Company. A fourth, that of Francis Mullins and Son, represents a firm that never existed. It was struck in anticipation that the son should be admitted into partnership, which, owing to some hitch, never came to pass.

In 1837, through an ordinance passed by the special Council, the four banks doing business in Lower Canada were authorized to issue regular bank tokens. As these bore the figure of a French Canadian farmer on the obverse, they are known as the "habitant" tokens. They came to be recognized and accepted as a regular provincial coinage. In 1838 the Bank of Montreal alone ordered a second coinage; but this was rejected, and therefore never put into circulation, as well as was a coinage struck in 1839, because, as the manager claimed, of their lack of artistic merit.

After the union of Upper and Lower Canada coinages were struck, under the permission of the Government, by the Bank of Montreal in 1842 and 1844, by the Quebec Bank in 1852, and by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1850, 1852, 1854 and 1857.

It may be well here to mention the coinage proposed for British Columbia during the gold fever of 1862. The province, then separate from Vancouver Island, was a crown colony, with the executive appointed by the Home Government. The Provincial Treasurer, Captain (afterwards General) Gossitt, who was a man of numismatic tastes, conceived the idea of establishing a mint, and coining the gold as it came from the mine, rather than have it exported in the crude state. He therefore ordered a complete outfit of coining machinery and had dies prepared for twenty and ten dollar pieces, by a die sinker named Kuner of San Francisco. This man had made the dies for many of the private gold coins that circulated in the Western territories of the United States from 1849 to 1860. Now, just as he was ready to proceed, he received word from the Colonial office that, as coining was a prerogative of the crown, he must stop all further proceedings. "But," as the Provincial Secretary wrote, in 1883, "Captain Gossitt, determined to have sample coins struck, brought the work to completion," and further, "I well remember meeting him immediately after he had achieved his object. He had the coins in his hand, jingling and admiring them as a child would a new and very attractive toy."

Five or six of each of these coins were struck, one set of which he kept for his own collection, one he presented to the British Museum, and the others to friends in British Columbia.

The beaver skin currency for trading with the Indians was first introduced in 1820 by the North West Company. These were simply coin checks representing the value of a beaver skin. Later a similar currency struck in brass was issued by the Hudson's Bay Company for 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ "made beaver." The term "made beaver" was the unit by which the value of furs was reckoned. This currency, never popular among the Indians, who preferred to depend on their accounts as kept in the Company's books, rather than on these checks, which were subject to be lost, was soon withdrawn.

The story of the introduction of the decimal currency, which in Canada was gradual and marked by four stages, is in part told by the money of the period. The first stage was ushered in by the ordinance of 1774, proclaiming Halifax currency to be that of the Province of Quebec. This fixed the pound currency at \$4.00 and the shilling at one-fifth of a dollar. All subsequent issues of Canadian bank bills were expressed in dollars rather than in pounds. The second stage, under the currency act of 1854, made it legal for banks and other public institutions to keep their accounts in dollars and cents as well as in pounds, shillings and pence. But this stage being permissive was not marked by a special coinage, so did not advance the change to any appreciable extent.

The third was a much larger step, for by the act of 1858 it was ordered that all government, as well as bank accounts, be kept in dollars and cents alone. This called for an authorized silver and copper coinage for the purpose of properly carrying it out. For the British shilling, while for convenience it circulated for one shilling and threepence, or twenty-five cents, was really only worth $24\frac{1}{3}$ cents, hence this need for Canadian silver. Like the Maccabean shekel used only for the Temple contributions, it was solely employed as a banking

currency, being considered too valuable for vulgar circulation. This gave occupation to a host of money changers that swarmed around the banking centres of the larger cities.

The fourth and final stage was reached when the law made it obligatory for all the people to use the decimal currency. To facilitate the change in the manner of reckoning it was necessary to prohibit the circulation of the old private coppers that had crept back into general use, although they had once been discredited and rejected, and to call in the bank tokens. There was another difficulty, for through the depreciation of the paper currency of the United States, such vast quantities of the silver coins of that country were unloaded in Canada that it became a drug on the market, that while circulating freely in ordinary trade, it was subject to a discount of 5 or 6 per cent. in banking currency.

The remedy could only be readily effected by the government stepping in and assuming the loss involved in the withdrawing of both the coppers and the United States silver, and substituting therefor a Canadian silver coinage.

This project was suggested by the late William Weir of Montreal, and adopted and carried out by Sir Francis Hincks, the then Finance Minister, through Mr. Weir as his agent. This involved a large coinage of silver during the years 1870 and 1871. But as the Royal Mint was not at that time able to keep pace with the Canadian orders, besides supplying the home demand, a fractional 25 cents paper note was issued, and the Bank Tokens, instead of being withdrawn, were raised in value to five halfpenny pieces in place of six for five cents as formerly.

I well remember furnishing Mr. Weir with specimens of the different Bank tokens, to be illustrated in the circular he issued on behalf of the Government, raising their value, while calling in the old coppers for redemption.

Thus did Sir Francis Hincks effect, in the short space of a year, by one stroke of statesmanship, the change in the currency system that had been dragging along for years. The tables of the money changers were thus overthrown, and for the last forty years the people have had but one staple currency, equally acceptable by the banks and for general circulation, instead of two as formerly.

Nicaragua Now On a Gold Basis.

Recent press dispatches to the effect that the financial reform in Nicaragua, which was completed on October 31, and by which all the old paper currency was retired, placing that country on a gold basis, and that the cordoba was to be the only legal tender of the republic, has led some to believe that the reform also included the issuing of gold coins. So far as we have been able to learn, gold coins have not yet been issued. In 1912 new silver and minor coins were struck, and were illustrated and described in *THE NUMISMATIST* of October, 1913.

In a letter from Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago, who aims to keep posted on the gold coins of Latin America, dated November 10, he says:

"I do not believe that gold coins have yet been issued in Nicaragua. New silver coins and new paper money have been issued.

"Under date of February 27, 1914, the Consul-General of Nicaragua wrote me: 'My Government has not and does not intend to issue the gold coins for the present, as they fear the confusion that would doubtless arise or the tendency of the people to hoard them because of their intrinsic value. However, as soon as they have become accustomed to the new silver coins and paper money that has recently gone into circulation, it is the Government's intention to coin the new pieces. One cordoba is exactly equivalent to one dollar.'

"The February, 1914, number of *THE NUMISMATIST* stated that during the previous year 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas had been issued by Nicaragua. Upon receiving the Consul's letter I sent *THE NUMISMATIST* the information, and a correction was made in a later issue.

"In March, 1914, I wrote, asking our Consul-General in Nicaragua to kindly advise me whenever that country started to issue gold. He as yet has not so advised me.

"I assume that the conversion of the old paper money is as yet only the exchanging for the new paper and silver, and that the intention is to maintain the parity by making it exchangeable for gold, using foreign gold at present, and their own gold coins later."

The Half Cent Varieties of 1796 and 1797.

BY GEORGE R. ROSS.

1796

From the extreme rarity and from the poor condition of those seen, it is impossible to give a detailed description of the dies used this year. This is the rarest date of half cents that were coined for circulation. Two obverse and one reverse dies were used in striking these coins, one obverse being without a pole and the other with a pole, so that they are easily distinguished. The abbreviated chart of the obverses is, however, sufficient to determine the varieties of the coins. The reverse of all coins seen were in such condition that it was found impossible to get any satisfactory description of it.

(The small letter used with a figure or capital letter, as 1a or Ba, in these tables, signifies a subvariety of that die.)

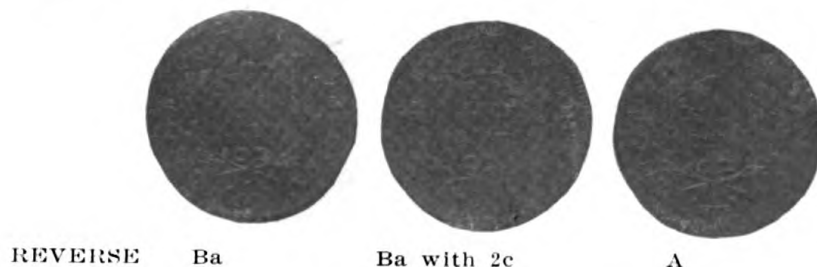
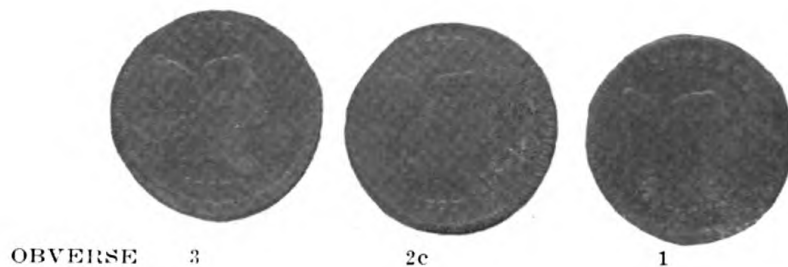
CHART.—OBVERSE.

	Date mm.	Pole or none	Spacing date	Fig. 96
1	6 ¼	None	96 close	Small
1a	Crack across bust.			
2	6 ½	Pole	96 not close	Large

COIN VARIETIES.

1—A	1a—A	2—A
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1797



This is the last year in which half cents were coined with the edge lettered. The 9 of the date on the die used in coining the lettered-edge variety is

without a knob, the type used in 1793 and on one die of 1794. This lettered-edge variety is possibly as rare as those of 1796. This combination of dies is also found used on a plain planchet, the latter coin being much more plentiful. Three obverse and two reverse dies have been found.

1797 HALF CENTS.

OBVERSES.

	Date, mm.	9 plain or knob.	7 large or small.	1 pointed or blunt.	L to cap, mm.	R to hair, mm.	1 to hair, mm.
1	5½	P.	Small	Blunt	3	2½	¼
1a	Small break between lip and chin.						
2	5	K.	Large	Point	2½	2	1¾
2a	Crack rim through R and head.						
2b	Same plus rim through Y to forehead.						
2c	Same plus rim to point of nose to rim, pole to rim, etc.						
3	5½	K.	Large	Point	2	1¾	1½

REVERSES.

	Denominator, mm.	Regula, mm.	Leaves.		Berries.	
			L.	R.	L.	R.
A	3½	3½	17	17	4	3
B	4	2½	17	16	5	3
Ba	Crack rim under 2, top of UN to rim over I.					

COIN VARIETIES FOUND.

1—A. L.
1a—A. P.
2—B. P.

2a—B. P.
2c—Ba. P.
3—Ba. P.

Note.—L.—Lettered edge. P.—Plain edge.

Obverse 1.—Date 5½ mm., equally spaced, close to hair and bust; 1 thick, perfect and blunt; 7's small with point above. First 7 partly under hair, 9 plain, without knob and larger than other figures. 1, ¼ mm. from hair. Date closer to bust than to milling. Liberty 10½ mm. L. to cap 3 mm., R to hair 2½ mm. TY close. Head low. Point of bust to milling 1 mm. Milling of long disconnected bars.

Obverse 1a.—Small, wedged-shaped break between lip and chin.

Obverse 2.—Date 5 mm., equally spaced, closer to milling than to hair; 1, 1¾ mm. from hair; 1 perfect, small, light and pointed. 797, large 9 with knob, 7's without point above. First 7 just under hair. A thin figure 1 between 1 of date and hair, equally distant from each. Field above date rough. Liberty

10½ mm., regularly spaced. L. to cap 2½ mm. R to hair 2 mm. Head central. Point of bust to milling 2½ mm. Milling of short connected bars.

Obverse 2a.—Crack rim through R to top of head, through it and hair behind ear to two lower locks.

Obverse 2b.—Same. Rim through Y to forehead.

Obverse 2c.—Same as 2b plus crack point of nose to rim, before bust, neck to this crack, and end of pole to rim.

Obverse 3.—Date 5½ mm., equally spaced, closer to milling than to bust. 1, 1½ mm. from hair; 1 perfect, small, thick and pointed. 797 large, 9 with knob. 7's without point above. First 7 partly under hair. Liberty 10½ mm. L to cap 2 mm. R to hair 1¾ mm. Head central, point of bust to milling 2 mm. Milling of long bars, some of which are disconnected.

Reverse A.—Denominator 3½ mm. Regula 3½ mm. 2 of denominator large, 00 small and close, the second high, the same distance from regula as is top of 2. Numerator under knob and about the same distance from each of the ribbon ends. Wreath with 17 leaves on left branch, three being grouped under D, the others in pairs except the terminal and upper outside leaves, which are single. On this branch are three berries inside and one outside. The stem of the outside berry emerges from the branch at the base of stem of upper outside pair of leaves. The inside lower berry at base of stem of first pair of leaves, the second at base of stem of triple leaves, and the third at base of stem of upper inside pair of leaves. The right branch has 17 leaves grouped as on the left branch, the triple bunch being opposite ME. It has two berries inside and one outside, the lower inside opposite the triple bunch of leaves, and the other between the second and third pair inside leaves. The outside berry is under M. The points of the outer leaves are in the following positions: The first on left branch under right of N, second under right foot of T, third under center of D, fourth under right foot of first T of States, fifth under right foot of second T of States, and the terminal under right of S. On the right the first is to the right of C, second under center of I, third under center of E, fourth between F and A, closer to A, fifth under left of O, and terminal under S. The stem ends are heavy and blunt. Lettering of legend very irregular. U low, NIT and I tilted to right, UN and OF very close. RICA widely spaced. Legend about equally distant from wreath and milling. Point of leaf below top of C. Point of leaf above H. Point of leaf on line with top of T and point of leaf above F. D-S 2½ mm., S-O 2½ mm., F-A 3½ mm., A-U 9½ mm.

Reverse B.—Denominator 4 mm. Regula 2½ mm. 2 large, 00 small and close. All figures close to and equally distant from regula. Numerator under knob and equally distant from ribbons. Wreath with 17 leaves on left branch, a bunch of three under D, the terminal and upper outside leaf single, the others in pairs. Three inside and two outside berries are on this branch. The lower outside berry is under E below the triple leaves, the other between the upper pair and single outside leaf. The lower inside berry is between the bow and first pair of leaves, the second opposite the lower outside berry, and the third at the point of second inside pair of leaves. The right branch has 16 leaves, all in pairs except the upper outside and terminal ones, which are single. This branch has one outside berry under M and two inside the lower between the first and second pair of leaves and the other between the second and third pair. The position of the point of the outermost leaves are: Left branch, first under left stand of N, second under right foot of T, third under center of D, fourth under left foot of first T of States, the single leaf between TE and terminal leaf on line with left of S. Right branch—First on line right of C, second under I, third between ME, fourth slightly to left of A, single leaf under right of O, and terminal under center of S. The ends of the stems are lighter than in obverse A, and are pointed. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. ERICA spaced wide. Point of leaf above top of C, point of leaf on line with top of H. Point of leaf much below top of T, as is leaf in regard to F being in line with the short arm. D-S 3½ mm., S-O 3 mm., F-A 3 mm., A-U 10 mm.

Reverse Ba.—Crack rim under 2 through top of UN to rim over I.

NOTE.—Obverse 2b has been omitted in list of coin varieties, as when seen it was not noted whether it was in combination with B or Ba.

Substitutes for Small Change Used by Merchants of Boston During the Civil War.

BY H. A. GRAY.

The Civil War in America was probably the direct cause for the largest amount and variety of worthless paper money ever produced in the same length of time in any part of the world, or at any time in history.

The largest amount was issued in the South, but the North had its share in these issues, too. In the South there was scarcely a city, town or county which did not have at least one issue, and many had more than one. Besides these, there were the various State issues.

Let us look for a minute at the State of Virginia. At least eight issues of Treasury notes are known, besides forty-one counties with at least fifty-three different issues, and fifteen cities and towns with thirty-five issues. Please bear in mind that this is only one State. What, then, must have been the number when we add the issues of the hundreds of corporations, merchants and banks?

As we get farther North the issues gradually decrease, and at last, arriving in Massachusetts, we find no State or municipal issues, but the writer knows of one hundred and thirty different merchants, corporations, etc., in this State alone which issued these scrip notes. Of these one hundred and thirty issues, forty-five were in Boston. A few of these had more than one issue, and, counting the different denominations, serial letters and types, we have a total of one hundred and thirty-one different varieties in Boston alone, and there are probably some as yet not known to us.

Besides the issues above referred to, there were the encased postage stamps and the metallic tokens also issued by merchants. (Note.—Encased stamps were postage stamps encased in thin metal and covered with mica on the front. Advertising matter was stamped in the metal. They passed current at the face value of the stamp.)

The hoarding, which seems to be prevalent in all countries where war exists, made the obtaining of small change a matter of great difficulty, and all sorts of ideas were put into use to provide small change.

The following, taken from the *Boston Herald* of Sunday, March 8, 1863, will perhaps give as good an idea as can be had of the extremes to which the merchants were driven to make change:

"Substitute for Pennies.—Owing to the absence of pennies in circulation, the grocers of New Haven are giving *nutmegs* in the way of small change."

I have been told by an eye-witness that it was a common sight in Boston to get a "hank" of thread or a paper of pins, and, in many cases, just plain postage stamps were used as change.

Yankee shrewdness was shown in at least one way by the issuing of these scrip notes, as follows: Out of the forty-five Boston concerns which used these notes, seventeen were eating-houses, hotels or restaurants. As these places were frequented by a traveling public, and as most of the issues were only redeemable in sums of even dollars, very few would ever get this amount of notes on any one house. They would consequently be carried away and never be redeemed. All of such instances were as so much velvet to the issuer. It strikes me right here that there must have been an opportunity for discounting these notes, but I have never heard of a place of this character in Boston.

The scarcity of these pieces makes the getting together of a collection of them a very difficult undertaking. It has taken the writer about ten years to collect one hundred and fifty-five varieties of the scrip notes of Massachusetts. These may be divided into three classes, viz.: Straight scrip, redeemable by the issuer; memoranda checks, also redeemable by the issuer; and bank orders, redeemed by the cashier of the bank on which they were drawn. Some are what I would call stock pattern, from the fact that they could be used by anyone who

signed them. Others bore the portraits of noted military officers, Presidents, etc. Still others had such designs as a dog and safe, eagle and shield, and many other types.

Encased stamps were issued by the following Boston merchants:

JOS. L. BATES, FANCY GOODS.

1, 5, 10 and 12-cent stamps.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

1, 3, 5, 10 and 12-cent stamps.

BURNETT'S COCAINE KALLISTON TOILET SETS, etc., etc.

1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24 and 30-cent stamps.

BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS of LEMON, VANILLA, ALMOND, ROSE, etc.

1, 3, 5, 10 and 12-cent stamps.

There were several varieties of each of these, mostly in the spelling of the words stamped in the metal for advertising.

There were very few metallic tokens struck for Massachusetts merchants. Mr. Joseph H. Merriam, a die sinker and medalist, of No. 18 and 19 Brattle Square, Boston, struck three or four varieties of the small cent size, as follows:

Obverse, dog's head. "GOOD FOR A SCENT". 1863. Reverse, business card. Copper and brass.

Obverse, dog's head. "GOOD FOR A SCENT". 1863. Reverse, a small hand press and business card. Copper and brass.

Obverse, "NOT ONE CENT", in a wreath; around, "JOS. H. MERRIAM, BOSTON"; at bottom, 1863. Reverse, business card. Copper and brass.

Following is a list of the merchants who issued scrip notes in Boston during the Civil War:

ANEZIN & HORAN'S RESTAURANT, 3 and 4 Court Square.

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c.

ATWOOD'S OYSTER HOUSE, 2 Bowdoin Square.

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c.

BLAKE & ALDEN, 59 Brattle Street.

Nov. 17, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c.

JOHN J. BOHLER, 94 Main Street, Charlestown.

Dec. 29, 1862. .05c.

F. BROWN, Druggist, 68 Washington Street.

Jan. 1, 1863. .03c.

BUCKNAM & RAYNER, Leather dealers, 130 Pearl Street. On Exchange Bank.

Dec. 13, 1862. .25c.

ISAAC T. CAMPBELL, Druggist, 153 Broadway, South Boston.

Undated. .02c., .03c.

S. S. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., House furnishers, 656 Washington Street.

Dec. 1, 1862. .25c.

CHOATE & CHURCH, Druggists. Under Revere House.

Jan. 10, 1863. .05c.

CITIZENS' LINE COACHES.

Jan. 1, 1863. .05c.

S. COHEN & CO., 291 1/3 Washington Street.

Jan. 1, 1863. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 45 Congress Street.

Jan. 1, 1863. .05c., 15c., 25c. (Two varieties of each.)

EASTERN EXPRESS CO., Boston, Augusta, Portland and Bangor.

Date unknown. .25c.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Druggists, 130 Tremont Street.

Dec. 1, 1862. .05c., .25c.

R. R. HIGGINS' OYSTER HOUSE, 126 Court Street.

Nov. 13, 1862. .05c., 25c.

Jan. 1, 1863. .03c., 05c., 10c., 25c. (On Maverick Bank.)

JAMESON & RICHARDSON, Restaurant, 1 Spring Lane.

Undated. .03c., 05c. (Two varieties of each.)

JENNESS & COBLEIGH, 48 Brattle Street.

Undated. .03c.

KIMBALL'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Nov. 29, 1862. .05c., 10c.

- KIMBALL, ROBINSON & CO., Boot and Shoe Dealers. 55 Hanover Street.
Nov. 17, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c. (On Eliot Bank.)
- SAMUEL B. LOCKE, Junk Dealer, 263 Causeway Street.
Nov. 13, 1862. .05c., 10c.
- W. R. MARSHALL, 4 Merchants Row.
Date unknown. .03c.
- JAMES McADAMS, Stationer, 74 State Street.
Date unknown. .05c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c.
- MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIQUOR AGENCY, Branch of 3 Cambridge Street.
Jan. 1, 1863. .03c.
- McCLELLAN HOUSE, 19, 21 and 23 Boylston Street.
Nov. 1, 1862. .10c.
- METROPOLITAN HOUSE, 318 Washington Street.
Undated. .01c.



- NEW ENGLAND OYSTER CO., Haymarket Square.
Jan. 1, 1863. .03c., .05c., 10c., 25c. (Three varieties of each.)
- NEW YORK OYSTER HOUSE, 119 Merrimack and 57 Portland Streets.
Dec. 29, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c.
- OYSTER BAY, 93 State Street.
Undated. .05c.
- PAGE & PUFFER, 61 Causeway Street, Boston, and 32 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
Date unknown. .03c.
- PARKER HOUSE.
July 14, 1862. .25c., 50c.
Oct. 15, 1862. .05c., 10c.
Dec. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c. (Various serial letters.)

PARKS HOUSE, 185 and 187 Washington Street.

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c.

CHARLES P. POINIER, 132 and 134 Friend Street.

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c.

L. PRANG & CO.

Undated. .03c., 04c., 05c. (Stock pattern; three colors of each.)

Undated. .25c. (Different type from preceding.)

L. PRANG & COMPANY'S LITHOGRAPHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c., 25c. (Several varieties.)

C. A. RICHARDS, 91 Washington Street.

Date unknown. .10c., 15c.

SALOM'S BAZAAR, 333 Washington Street.

Undated. .01c., 03c. (Brown and Green.)



SEWALL HOUSE, 3 Sewall Place.

Undated. .10c., 25c.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, 13 Congress Street.

Jan. 1, 1863. .05c., 10c., 25c., 50c.

THOMAS C. TAYLOR, 22 Tremont Street.

July 12, 1862. .10c., 20c., 25c., 50c.

THE GERMANIA LAGER BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

July 12, 1862. .05c., 25c.

THOMAS & MERRIAM, Grocers, 488 Washington Street.

Date unknown. .10c., 25c.

GEORGE W. VINTON, Confectioner, 343 Washington Street.

ISAAC J. WALDRON, 88 Warren Street.

Undated. .05c.

WHITE'S HOUSE, 8 and 9 Bowdoin Square.

Undated. .03c., 05c., 10c. (Firm name is printed.)

Undated. .03c., 05c. (Firm name is written.)

WILLIAMS' WINE STORE, 185 Blackstone Street.

Undated. .05c.

185 BLACKSTONE STREET.

Undated. .04c. (Signed, T. P. WILLIAMS. Stock pattern.)

YOUNG'S HOTEL.

Oct. 1, 1862. .05c., 15c., 25c., 50c. (Various serial letters.)

Nov. 1, 1862. .05c., 10c. (Various serial letters.)

Medal Issues and Awards.

Governor Fielder of Trenton, N. J., presented, October 29, to Marvin Porch, 14 years old, of Clayton, N. J., a medal awarded him by the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the champion corn grower of New Jersey. On the recommendation of the Universal Corn Convention, the Exposition awarded the medal to Porch for raising 136 bushels of corn on one acre, the largest reported acreage yield in the State.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 29, sixty medals for heroic acts. In eight cases silver medals were awarded, and in fifty-two cases bronze medals. The whole country was represented in the awards.

Mayor Mitchel of New York presented, on October 13, gold, silver and bronze medals to twenty-five street, park and public works employees. These medals are the gift of the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Ave., and are for efficient work in the past year in the central mercantile district.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and the Dutch Government, by the Consul-General in New York, A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, presented, on October 24, to Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner "Philadelphia," H. Candy, chief officer, and thirteen of the officers and crew, gold, silver and bronze medals for bravery in rescuing the crew of the Dutch tank "Chester" in mid-ocean on February 4, 1915. The name of the medal is "Queen's Medal."

Emperor William has awarded the Iron Cross of the first class to Crown Prince George of Saxony on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, "in recognition of the services he rendered in the latest battles."

Frank Musgrave (first American private soldier), an American member of the Foreign Legion, has been awarded the "Croix de Guerre" for bravery on patrol duty September 28.

The International Jury at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, has awarded (in the American Art Section) silver medals to Carl Oscar Borg, San Francisco; John F. Carlson, Woodstock, N. Y.; Henry Reuterdaahl, New York; Louis Kronberg, Anna Kindlund and Bror J. O. Nordfelt, and a bronze medal to Miss Florence Lundborg, Berkeley. All awards were to Scandinavians.

J DE L.

Germany Confers Red Cross Honors on Mrs. Gerard.

The German Government has sent to the American Embassy Red Cross decorations of the first and second class for Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, and of the second and third class for Mr. John B. Jackson, former Minister to the Balkan States, and Mr. George Barclay Rives, who is now attached to the Berlin Embassy. The orders are conferred in recognition of work in connection with the American Red Cross Missions, and the arrangements for the Red Cross expedition to Russia to assist German prisoners of war there.—*New York Herald*.

The Franklin Murphy Medal.

Bronze medals like the illustration herewith, two inches in diameter, were distributed among the employes of the Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J., on the occasion of the presentation of a gift from them to Mr. Franklin Murphy in the form of a bronze sun dial, erected on the estate of Mr. Murphy, representation of which appears on the reverse of the medal. The sun dial is the work of Mr. Robert Aitken of New York.

Mr. Franklin Murphy, whose portrait appears on the obverse of the medal, ranks very high politically, socially, and in the commercial world. He was formerly Governor of New Jersey, and is well known and respected throughout the country.

The celebration in connection with which this medal was struck was not



exactly the fiftieth anniversary of the Murphy Varnish Co. as the organization now exists, but rather an acknowledgment of the work of the man for fifty years actively engaged in varnish manufacturing and selling. The Murphy Varnish Co., of which Mr. Franklin Murphy, Jr., is now the president, stands as a monument to this age of efficient business management and progressive methodism both in manufacturing and selling.

The models from which the dies were made are the workmanship of Mr. J. M. Swanson. The dies were cut and the medals struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J.

We are indebted to Mr. Swanson for photographs of the models for the medal, as well as for the above information relative to it and the varnish company.

Black Diamond Is No More.

Black Diamond, the aged buffalo, whose likeness is printed on our \$10 legal tender notes and is stamped on the last issue of five-cent pieces, was put to death in New York on November 17. He was about 20 years old and the largest bison in captivity. He had been an inmate of the Central Park corral for many years. Black Diamond's hide, which measured 13 by 13 feet, will be made into an automobile robe. The bison weighed 1,550 pounds, from which 750 pounds of dressed meat was obtained. The teeth were in a remarkable state of preservation. The head, which will be mounted, sold for a considerable amount of money. The bison was killed because of old age. He was sold in the surplus live-stock auction last summer and was left at the park subject to the call of his purchaser.

A Token of the Prudential Trust Co. of Boston, Mass.

A plan that is becoming popular with banks and trust companies to increase the number of depositors is that of issuing metal tokens good for a stated amount on a deposit in opening an account with the institution issuing them. In the August issue there was illustrated a token of the National City Bank of New Rochelle, N. Y.



The Prudential Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., has issued a similar token, which we reproduce through the courtesy of Mr. Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass. The token is of brass with a special finish, and will be accepted as fifty cents on opening an account of \$5 or over if left with the company one year.

The People's Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has issued a similar token in brass.

Paper Money at Half Value.

In several towns in Southern Russia money changers have availed themselves of the discrepancy between the value of silver and paper money. For a time during September paper money brought only half its value in silver at Warsaw and in other big centres. Money changers collected silver and shipped it to the centres where one ruble in silver would buy two paper rubles. The result was a complete silver shortage in some sections, which interfered with trade, making it impossible for people to get any change.

For several days in Kieff the street car conductors could not change bills and were forced to put passengers off who did not have small silver. Similar discomforts in other cities enraged the public so thoroughly that a movement against money changers was feared. In Kieff several wealthy citizens relieved the silver shortage by using their own funds to ship silver to other centres.

The exchange rate on rubles here is very low. In ordinary times an American gold dollar will buy two rubles. Now it will buy three in ordinary exchange transactions. This cheapness of Russian money is held by many merchants to make it imperative for them to increase their prices. On the other hand the public insists that merchants are taking advantage of the war situation to make unwarranted increases.—*New York Herald*.

The Tindale Cabinets.

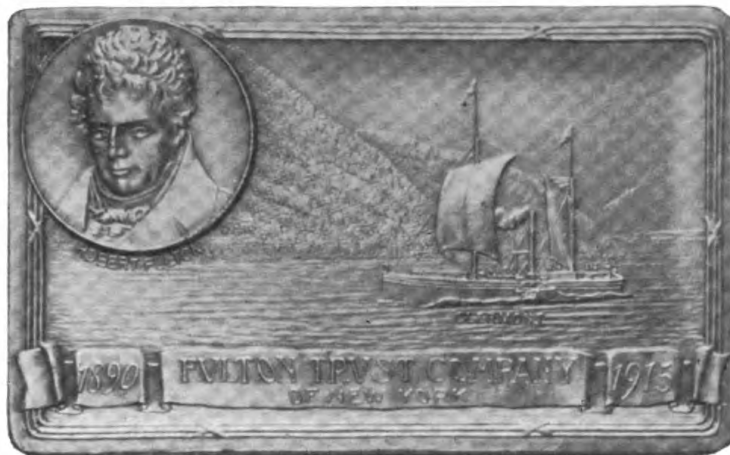
Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the Tindale Cabinet Co. of New York City. This company manufactures a large variety of cabinets suitable for collectors, and will be pleased to send descriptive price-list and to answer inquiries regarding them. In writing to the firm, mention should be made of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Gold Medal for W. Dean Howells.

William Dean Howells, of New York, on November 19, was awarded the gold medal by the National Institute of Arts and Letters for distinguished work in the writing of fiction. Mr. Howell was not present, but a letter from him was read by Ripley Hitchcock, secretary of the Institute, expressing his appreciation.

Plaque of the Fulton Trust Co.

As a souvenir of its twenty-fifth anniversary, October 21, the Fulton Trust Company, 149 Broadway, New York, presented its customers and friends with an attractive bronze plaque. The courtesy of Mr. Arthur J. Morris, assistant



secretary of the trust company, at the request of Mrs. Susan A. Bottomley, enables us to reproduce the plaque. It was designed and produced by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J. Three thousand were issued.

The reverse of the plaque is plain except for an inscription in six lines, which reads: "Commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Fulton Trust Company of New York, 1915."

A New Dollar of the Chinese Republic.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Howland Wood of New York City we illustrate what is believed to be the latest type of silver dollar issued by the Republic of China. Previous issues of the Chinese dollar have reverse inscriptions partly



in English. The portrait on the obverse is that of President Yuan Shih Kai, and the inscription "Third Year of the Chinese Republic." The reverse inscription is "One Kwan," or, as we would term it, one dollar.

Gold Medal for Dr. Eliot.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has been notified that by unanimous vote he has been awarded the first gold medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, "as a recognition of special distinction." By subscription of its members last year the Academy established a gold medal "to be bestowed for the entire work of any person of either sex, not a member of the Academy, who shall be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States." It was announced that the formal presentation would take place during the winter, probably in New York.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page.....	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page.....	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page.....	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page.....	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page.....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover.....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover.....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WITH THIS ISSUE THE NUMISMATIST rounds out the twenty-eighth year of its existence and completes its twenty-eighth volume. Numbered by years, its age is not so great, perhaps, as some other numismatic publications in this country have attained, but its total number of issues exceeds those of any other magazine devoted to numismatics ever published in the United States. It is proud of its record.

Within the last half century many numismatic publications have come, and most of them have gone. Many of them were a credit to themselves and the field they so well served, and their passing was a distinct loss to the science. But THE NUMISMATIST stands alone as the only monthly publication of its kind

in this country that has withstood a journalistic career of twenty-eight years. Its path has not always been strewn with flowers; its bed has not always been one of ease. It has had its trials and tribulations; it has met with adversity as well as prosperity. But through it all it has, with rare exceptions, paid twelve monthly visits each year to its readers, and has been given the reception of a welcome guest.

What a wealth of numismatic information is contained in its 12,000 to 13,000 pages!

Throughout almost its length of service it has received the loyal support of the American Numismatic Association, as well as of many others not connected with the Association. For the past five years it has been the property of the A. N. A., and has been conducted under the supervision of the Board of Governors. Its successful career extending over so many years has been due largely to the interest so many of its readers have taken in its welfare and growth, in securing members for the Association, and subscriptions to the magazine, and in various other ways. Contributing to its success in a degree that is highly gratifying is the support it receives from practically all the numismatic dealers of the United States and by many of those of European countries.

Few numismatic publications have been launched with the expectation of profit. The field is too limited to expect that they will bring returns in excess of the expenditures. *THE NUMISMATIST* is self-supporting, and has been since it became the property of the A. N. A. It does not aim to be more than that. It will continue, as it has in the past, to give its readers full return, in the number of pages and quality of contents, for the support it receives.

Relying upon promises received of contributed articles on the different branches of numismatics for the coming year, we can promise that the volume for 1916 will be the equal of any of its past volumes.

IT IS SAID that the wonderful machine known as the linotype, which has in the last few years been introduced in all the larger newspaper and other printing offices in the country, has caused more profanity than any other of man's inventions. This is because the linotype has the habit sometimes of playing pranks on the editor's copy and making it say things that he did not say or saying them at the wrong time or place. It was this machine that was responsible for the lack of meaning in one of the sentences in the editorial last month calling attention to Mr. Geo. R. Ross' papers on the half cents of the United States now appearing in this magazine. The sentence as it was written and as it should have appeared was: "Compared with the large copper cents, the number of dies used for the half cents is very small, and Mr. Ross gives an accurate and thorough description of each, so far as he has been able to learn of them."

THE INDEX for Volume XXVIII of *THE NUMISMATIST*, which volume is now complete, will be found bound in with this issue—a departure from the previous method, but one which we believe will meet with the approval of our readers. Experience has shown that when printed separately the index is frequently lost, or not preserved, and another copy must be obtained by those who desire to have the volume bound. Quite often this is not possible, especially with some of the back volumes.

MEMBERS of the American Numismatic Association who are entitled to the San Francisco bar for the Association badge are reminded that they are now ready and can be secured from General Secretary Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In connection with the very interesting article in the November NUMISMATIST on the subject of the New Castle and French Town Railroad, it may be worth while to mention that the first locomotive to run on that railroad was built in this country, and was designed by Col. Stephen H. Long, at one time of the United States Engineers, and who was connected with some of the early railroad and canal enterprises, among them being the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal. A company was formed in Philadelphia in 1831 for the purpose of building "locomotors," which were intended to burn anthracite coal for fuel. This company was composed of Col. Stephen H. Long, William Norris, Gen. Parker, George D. Wetherell, and Dr. Richard Harlan. From designs furnished by Colonel Long a "locomotor" was constructed at the Phoenix Foundry, in Kensington, in the spring of 1831. This was the beginning of the great establishment known as the Norris Locomotive Works, which has shipped locomotives to all parts of the world, and which did business for a time as Long & Norris. We find the first mention of the locomotive of Colonel Long in the *National Gazette* of Philadelphia of July 2, 1831, which states: "We understand that the Directors of the New Castle and French Town Railroad Company have invited Colonel Long to test his beautiful locomotive engine on their road, and that arrangements have been made to transport the engine to New Castle so as to have it upon the road by Monday next, the 4th of July. All practical men who have examined this ingeniously constructed machine feel entire confidence in its success." Steam was raised in the locomotive on July 4, 1831, and a trial was given on the railroad. The first attempt proved a failure on account of the limited grate and fire surface. The locomotive would run a mile at fair speed and then would stop, owing to the exhaustion of the supply of steam. Further information as to the history of this engine is not obtainable, but it is interesting to know that the first engine on the above-mentioned road was of American construction.

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

New York, 5056 Broadway, Nov. 15, 1915.

Answers to Queries on the 1795 Half Cents.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST.

I have been asked a few questions in regard to 1795 Half Cents. First, Is Obverse 1a the punctuated date? It is, and the breaks should be at I and R. It is *assumed*, not *asserted*, that this die was made perfect, although I have not found any in perfect condition. It does not seem likely that the break at date was made in cutting.

As to the number of berries on left branch of Ba, the number outside should be one. On examining Obverse Ba with a microscope it was found that what was taken for a berry was a break between leaf and stem, and by oversight was neglected to be corrected in description.

The remarks under Da should be under D, with no Da.

The depths of the indentation of the letters and their shape, Obverse Ba, would indicate that they were not made by suction, the D showing this both inside and at the stand outside. Has any one a 3—Ba P.—H. without indented letters?

GEO. R. ROSS.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for November contains an article on "Tokens and Medals of Halifax and District," by S. H. Hamer; "Coins and My Life," by Dr. F. A. Hassler; "Four Good Luck Coins That Are Highly Valued by Soldiers in Europe"; reports of meetings of the numismatic societies, and other current numismatic news of interest.

Included in the annual report for 1914 of the Directors of the Royal Swedish Mint is the following information: "No gold coins were struck during the year; 10,629,882 pieces of silver and bronze coins were minted of the value of 2,349,-346.50 crowns."

Interesting Data From the Papers of J. Randel, Jr.

The description of the cards of J. Randel, Jr., and the ticket of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad in the October and November issues of THE NUMISMATIST has created considerable interest in Mr. Randel and early railroading in the United States, and through the courtesy of Mr. Wm. R. Weeks of Montclair, N. J., who is in possession of Mr. Randel's papers, we are able to supplement the previously published information with the following:

In a letter received from Mr. Weeks he says:

"My defiance of the published history of Cecil County, Md., in its ignoring the services of John Randel, Jr., in re New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad leads me to risk sending you some original proofs, although I regret not finding any official notice of his retention as chief engineer, or any proof of how much he was paid.

"The opening of the road, on July 4, 1831, was to be, or was, duly celebrated, as appears in a note, in Mr. Randel's handwriting, elsewhere, stating why he felt it his duty to be present at that time. It may be he was retained as chief engineer, on a salary, after the opening, so that his services may have extended to 1832.

"I enclose copy of two sheets from a lengthy manuscript of 'Reminiscence of John Randel, Jr., for the use of son and only child, John Massey Randel' (afterward a physician, who died in the lifetime of his father), in which Mr. Randel tells of his work on this railroad. Notice that Mr. Randel speaks of himself in the third person singular, although the 'Reminiscence' is an autobiography.

"Notice also the manner of railroad construction then in use, as described in notes of two other railroads, 1832-1834, by the Ithaca and Owego Railroad (New York), and the Central Railroad in Georgia, 1836-1837. This *may* apply also to the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, 1830-1831.

"I also enclose copy of a letter, dated May 26, 1845, signed by S. Nevins and Wm. D. Lewis, stating that in 1831 they were directors of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, that Mr. John Randel, Jr., was the engineer who constructed it, and testifying to his ability and the enduring character of his work, and recommending him to be engineer of the Harlem Railroad Company. Notice that this letter was fourteen years after the opening of the N. C. & F. T. R. R.

"The enclosed map of North Randelia (not Randallia) as the actual or proposed terminus of the N. C. & F. T. R. R. is at least interesting."

The copies of the documents mentioned by Mr. Weeks read (literally) as follows:

*"Reminiscence of John Randel, Jr., for the use of son and only child,
John Massey Randel.*

"1830-1831. Mr. Randel was employed as Engineer in Chief on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road.

"This Road was completed & opened for travel July 4, 1831, and was about the first Rail Road completed in this country.

"The grades on this Road do not exceed 16½ feet per mile, except about ½ a mile at Frenchtown clay hill, where a temporary summit was left of 30 feet grade.

"The curves on this Road have from 5,000 to 20,000 feet radius.

"Mr. Randel passed through the latter curve, with the first locomotive ever put upon the road, at the rate of 43 miles per hour; and subsequently, the engineer of the locomotive passed over the whole road at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

"1836-1837. Mr. Randel was employed as chief engineer on the Central Rail Road in Georgia, to connect the city of Savanna with the city of Macon.

"The plan adopted for this Road was similar to that adopted for a part of the Ithaca & Owego Rail Road (constructed by Mr. Randel as chief engineer 1831-1834).

"Flat wooden rails of yellow pine (on the Ithaca & Owego Rail Road white oak was used) 4 inches in thickness & from 12 to 14 inches in breadth, fastened

by iron spikes to sleepers, 4 to 8 feet apart, bedded beneath them in the ground; the top surface of the sleepers corresponding with the level of the road grade, the flat wooden rails thus resting upon the road bed & being entirely above ground; upon the centre of these wooden rails the heavy T or H rail, being properly secured, afforded a continuous bearing for it.

"As a temporary substitute for the heavy iron rail, an oak lath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the flat iron rail was used, both being fastened to the flat rails by iron spikes passing through both the rail & the lath into the flat rail."

"Philada., May 26, 1845.

"Jacob Little Esq

"President of the Harlem Rail Road Co

"Dear Sir,

"Having learnt from John Randel Junr Esquire that he will be an applicant to your Board for the situation of Engineer of your work to Albany, and solicited to state our views of his fitness for the post, we take the liberty of addressing you a few words upon the subject.

"In the year 1831 we were Directors in the New Castle & Frenchtown Rail Road Company, of which Mr. Randel was the Engineer, and the work was constructed entirely under his direction.

"His skill, zeal, integrity, and masterly knowledge of his profession, carried him through that important enterprise at so early a period in the construction of Rail Roads, in a manner to satisfy us entirely, and to place that work, even at the present day, in advantageous contrast with almost all existing Roads of the kind.

"We do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend him to you as thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the post he seeks, and to express a hope that your choice may fall upon him.

"Very respectfully

"Your obedient servants

"S. NEVINS.

"WM. D. LEWIS."

(Above letter was written by Mr. Lewis, as his signature corresponds with the text, whereas that of Mr. Nevins is entirely different. The letter was found among Mr. Randel's papers.)

The map in the possession of Mr. Weeks, to which he refers, and which bears the imprint of John Randel, Jr., shows the proposed terminus for the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad to have been at Welsh's Point, on the neck of land separating Elk River from Back Creek Harbor. This neck of land is shown on the map to have been laid off in lots and called "North Randellia," Back Creek Harbor and Back Creek River separating North Randellia from Randellia proper, where Mr. Randel's estate was located, and upon the map is also shown the location of the steam sawmill mentioned in the article describing Mr. Randel's cards.

Mr. Randel's proposed terminus for the railroad as shown on the map was not, however, selected, Frenchtown being located about three miles farther up Elk River, making the route to New Castle somewhat shorter than it would have been if located on Welsh's Point.

FOOTNOTE BY MR. WEEKS.

The first mode of construction of the N. C. & F. R. R., as described in Johnson's "History of Cecil County, Maryland," may be correct; and that, for two years, no sleepers (ties) were used, the wooden rails (about six inches apart) being spiked into wooden plugs, inserted in square stone blocks about three feet apart; also that, from 1831 to 1833, the cars were drawn by horses; after which the road was reconstructed by laying ties or sleepers, to prevent spreading of the rails, and the first locomotive was put on the road about 1833.

Mr. Randel's record (not what he said, but what he did, as his resurvey of New York City, 1812 to 1816, at his own personal expense), proves that his conscience would not let him abandon his work, unproven. This was his first rail-

road, among the earliest in the country; no settled mode of construction had been proven; and, with his usual thoroughness and progressive spirit, after testing his method, he reconstructed the road.

Johnson's "History" ridicules the slowness of the locomotive.

Mr. Randel says he passed through the 20,000 feet curve, with the first locomotive, at the rate of 43 miles per hour.

Would he have mentioned this incident if he had *not* reconstructed the road, and left it in condition to do him credit? Would a discredited railroad engineer, whose work was a failure, have been allowed to ride on the first locomotive, and make a speed test, unless he had engineered the reconstruction?

The directors, Nevins and Lewis, paid tribute to his integrity and skill, and state that "the work was constructed *entirely* under his direction."

Mr. John Randel, Jr., of mixed Irish and English blood, was erratic and litigious, but, with bull-dog tenacity, he held his grip until he won success; notably, in his suit against the C. & D. Canal Co., gaining a verdict in 1834 of \$226,000, which judgment was fully paid seven years afterwards.

Sig. Memmo Cagiati.

The January-June, 1915, supplement to the work on the coins of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, from Charles the First of Anjou to Victor Emmanuel the Second, by the well-known Italian numismatist named above, commences with three very patriotic editorials in regard to the war, followed by corrections and additions to the series just mentioned. Then comes a very interesting illustrated article by Prof. L. dell' Erba on the coins of the Norman Kings of Sicily, in union with their sons, dealing with several unpublished pieces and correctly attributing others. Sig. Cagiati also contributes an extended and informing article on the "Robertini" of Pope Martin the Fifth, struck in the Roman Mint, which is full of interesting references and is accompanied by several illustrations of these coins. Eduardo Ricciardi writes on the medals of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a plate illustration accompanying the article. There is an article on the mediaeval numismatic collection of the Royal Archaeological Museum of Syracuse by Paolo Orsi, and Ing. Antonio Vinaccia contributes an extended article on the Provincial Archaeological Museum of Bari, with illustrations showing the interior of the museum, among them a representation of the medal room, numerous illustrations of vases, capitols, &c. This is followed by an account of the proceedings of The Neapolitan Numismatic Society, showing an illustration of the diploma of the society. Obituaries are given of the following Italian numismatists: Marquis Niccolo Persichetti di Santa Mustiola, Baron Cav. Giovanni Battista Corvi, Comm. Paolo Bellezza, Comm. Giulio Bignami, Cav. Antonio Grassi-Grassi, and Prof. Pietro Palumbo. The number ends with a review of recent books, books received, &c. It is noted that the Italian numismatists are largely represented at the front in the present war. Among these are Sergeant Count Riccardo Filangieri di Candida, Sergeant Dr. Luciano, Sub-Lieutenant Laneri, Sub-Lieutenant Dr. Posteraro, Lieutenant Calderoni Martini, Captain Duke Centemario di Quadri, Captain Dr. Larizza, Major Count Diego Filangieri di Candida, Col. Cerqua, Col. Mondini, Gen. Ettore, Lieutenant Cosentini, Commander Count Fossati, Lieutenant Marquis Venturi-Ginori, Captain Count Palmieri di Nuto, and Major Cav. Guido de Majo.

E. H. A.

Czar and Heir Win Bravery Medals.

"General Ivanoff, as senior cavalier of St. George," says the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, "was recently commissioned by the chapter of the order to beg the Emperor's acceptance of the cross of the fourth class of the order for bravery.

"The enthusiasm inspired in the army by His Majesty's presence on several occasions in the zone of the enemy's fire," says the official statement of the chapter, "has exalted the already high spirits of the Russian army and produced an increasing number of daring and glorious deeds of arms."

"The Czar accepted the chapter's petition and will henceforth wear the cross. The chapter likewise petitioned him to confer the medal of the order of the fourth class upon the Czarevitch in commemoration of his having been in the zone of German fire while visiting the field hospital."

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES.

Royal Numismatic Society.

October 21st, 1915. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., President, in the chair.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a denarius of Gallienus (Cohen 960, wrongly described as a quinarius), Obv., IMP. GALLIENUS AUG. Rev., SECURIT PERPET. The President exhibited quinarii of Geta, Gallienus and Saloninus. Mr. Webb showed a quinarius of Saloninus, Obv., DCL VALERIANUS NOB CAES. Rev., PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS. Mr. Henry Garside exhibited the 5 and 10 nickel pieces of 1909 issued for currency in Kiao Chau. Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited an unpublished drachm of Antiochus VI with Tryphon monogram behind the head on the obverse, and two Korean amulets. Mr. Webb, on behalf of Mr. W. Gunn, showed a very fine bronze coin of Probus, Rev., ADVENTUS AUG.

Dr. Codrington read a paper on "Some Coins from Travancore" and exhibited an extensive series of coins in illustration of it, including a number of rare gold coins struck at coronations and other ceremonial occasions.

Professor Oman read a paper on the "Last Days of the Denarius," in which he discussed the survival of the denarius and quinarius in the third century A. D., long after the introduction of the antoninianus.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, November 12, 1915, President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beasley, Belden, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, A. R. Frey, C. P. Frey, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser, and as guests, Messrs. Saltus and Simmons.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Elder, in behalf of the New York Store Cards Committee, reported that increased interest in store cards was being manifested at recent auction sales.

In behalf of the Paper Money Committee Mr. Proskey read a communication from the United States Government in regard to the recent robbery of a large quantity of unsigned national bank notes, cautioning collectors not to acquire them, as they were subject to government seizure.

The Nominating Committee then submitted its report on nominations for officers for the year 1916, as follows:

For President, F. C. C. Boyd.

For Vice-President, A. R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer, M. Wormser.

For Executive Committee, D. W. Valentine, E. H. Adams, T. L. Elder, J. M. Swanson.

For Membership Committee, D. R. Kennedy, R. Kohler, W. Raymond, Elliott Smith, D. Proskey.

For Publication Committee, E. H. Adams, D. W. Valentine, Howland Wood.

For Medallie Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, E. F. Newell, A. G. Heaton, J. de Lagerberg, D. Proskey.

The report was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to file the report and read it at the next meeting.

The Secretary reported the receipt of Vol. 1, No. 3, of Member Heaton's publication of "The Nutshell," and of one magazine, also the receipt of several communications.

The Executive Committee submitted its report in regard to the monthly publication of the Club. They were divided on the question of the advisability of its publication, and recommended an open discussion at the meeting. They reported its cost, including mailing, as \$109.00, against a cost for the year-book of \$80.00. The committee also reported that it had authorized the Treasurer to send a wreath of flowers to the funeral of our deceased member, Mr. Gustav Jaegg.

The Publication Committee reported that the year-book would probably be issued at the January meeting. The advisability of a monthly publication was next taken up and discussed at length. Finally, it was moved that the publication of the year-book be continued, and this motion was carried.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Elder referred to the iron coins issued by the German Empire, but which had been delayed owing to the difficulty of avoiding rust.

Mr. deLagerberg told an interesting story of his vacation trip down East and through Nova Scotia, and his experience during same.

Mr. Adams called attention to the appearance in Mr. Granberg's possession, at the San Francisco meeting, of a second apparently authentic specimen of the Confederate half dollar.

Mr. Heaton told of his visit to Mr. Granberg's home, and its pleasant surroundings, and expressed regret that Mr. Granberg himself had not been there at the time.

President Smith properly expressed the great sorrow of the entire Club over the death of our member, Mr. Gustav Jaegg, who had been such a faithful attendant at our meetings, and who had distinguished himself by a character of sterling quality, shown in a number of philanthropic activities. It was then moved that an expression of its sincere regret be spread upon the minutes of the Club.

The President then extended the welcome of the Club to the guests of the evening, Messrs. Simmons and Saltus.

The subject for the next meeting will be the election of officers.

The following were the exhibits of the evening:

By Mr. Proskey: Four new coins of Siam. New copies of Villa paper money of the State of Chihuahua, twenty-five and fifty centavos, and one, five, ten and twenty pesos. The smallest 1893 Columbia Exposition medal, gold plated, Obv., bust of Columbus; Rev., Lord's Prayer.

By Mr. Kohler: Six different colors and metals of the official Panama-Pacific Exposition Medal.

By Mr. deLagerberg: Mounted plaquette of Baron August Wilhelm Stjernstedt, by A. Lindberg. Medal, by A. Scharff, of Dr. Jos. Ritt. v. Bergmann, 1796-1872, Direktor d. K. K. Muenz u. Antiken Kabinets at Vienna (courtesy of V.-Consul Sven Lagerberg). "Lucky Penny," Board of Trade, city of Passaic, N. J.

By Mr. Wormser: German New Guinea five marks, 1894, showing bird of Paradise. Saxony, John George IV, 1669, square thaler, showing baby in cradle struggling with snakes, upon his christening.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

Thirty-fourth monthly meeting held October 27, 1915, at Board of Trade rooms.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present (11): Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Sullivan, Stone, Prevost, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Higgins, Drowne and Oppenheimer; visitor, Horace D. McCowan. Minutes of thirty-third meeting read and approved. Upon motion, duly seconded, it was voted to admit Horace D. McCowan to membership under suspension of by-laws. Mr. McCowan was vouched for by Mr. Higgins. Application of Ralph J. Smith, recommended by Mr. Oliver, presented and laid over till next meeting for action.

Mr. Pond presented the Club and also each member present with a brass token made in 1915 for the Chicopee Savings Bank.

Mr. Stone entertained with a very interesting talk on "Decorations and War Medals," and in connection therewith displayed his collection of some 120 varieties nicely mounted on boards.

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M. to November 24th.

CHARLES N. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society.

The Society met at 476 Boylston street on Friday, November 12.

Mr. Wheeler showed a Panama-Pacific medal, gold plated, also Panama-Pacific dollar and two-and-a-half dollars; a superb Pistrucci crown of 1818; Prussia thaler of 1786 and Friedrich d'or of 1774, and the following German medals of the present war: Bismarck, centenary, 1915; Gen. Ulrich Wille, mobilization of Swiss army; bronze plaquette of mobilization of Swiss army; satirical

medal on American neutrality; Unanimity of Reichstag; "Deutschland uber Alles," by Hahn; "Wir Deutschen furchten Gott." Germany and Austria-Hungary, "Durch"; Tirpitz, submarine blockade; "Parties no longer, only Germans I know." Zeppelin activity; Francis Joseph and William II, World War; Austria and Germany, Campaign against Allies; Von Kluck, Nach Paris. Von Em-mich, capture of Liege; capture of Antwerp; bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool; acquisition of Heligoland, 1890, and also a half-pagoda of Madras, and a Cuban peso of 1915.

Mr. Joy showed a dollar, half-dollar and half-eagle of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. H. A. Gray showed a large part of what is undoubtedly the largest collection of Massachusetts scrip extant, including some 250 varieties, and especially full clean sheets of Boston Parker House, Young's Hotel and W. E. Woodward scrip. Mr. Gray also showed State of Georgia Exposition Fund Medal.

Dr. Storer showed a State of Montana Exposition Fund medal, three Chinese bank notes, James Wallace Macdonald Medal of the Stoneham, Mass., High School, the Dr. A. C. Daniels Special Medal for best dog, the Boston Social Union Medal; the Boston Latin School Medal, a prize for declamation founded in 1915 by the Boston Latin School Association; the Improved Order of Red Men, Plymouth; Massasoit Medal, dated 1920, and the token of the Rexall Stores. G. L. TILDEN, Secretary.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

At the monthly meeting of this Society, held on the 15th of October, Mr. H. S. Ross read a narrative of Col. John Peters, a Loyalist, who came to Montreal from the State of Connecticut in 1776. The narrative was taken up mainly with an account of the difficulties he had with Governor Haldimand, who seems to have been filled with resentment and jealousy against many of the United Empire Loyalists who settled in Montreal.

Mr. Tremblay reported, among other donations, to the library of the Society, a copy of Dr. Courteau's "Wellington Tokens Relating to Canada," and R. W. McLachlan's address on Canadian Money from the Historical Standpoint.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, on behalf of the Program Committee, reported a number of papers promised for the coming season.

R. W. McLachlan exhibited about a hundred counterfeits of British coins emitted during the latter part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. Among them were the regular Spanish dollar, a Spanish dollar counter-marked with the head of George III, Bank of England and Bank of Ireland dollars, the shilling and one and sixpenny piece bank tokens with the old and young heads of George III, the Irish 30 pence and tenpence tokens; a half crown, shilling and sixpence of George III, 1816. Also, a large variety of the imitation halfpence with such inscriptions as "Brutus Sextus," "Cornwall's Isles," "Bonny Girl," "British Tars," and many others of similar import. Also, counterfeits of British 18th century tokens with examples of the genuine ones, as the "John of Gaunt, Lancaster," token, the "John Wilkinson, Ironmaster," token, and others. There was also one of the "Wellington's Battles" mentioned by Picard.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on November 16th, 1915, at the office of the Secretary, Hooker & Lent Bldg., San Francisco. Seventh meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members and visiting guests present: A. Reimers, A. C. Nygren, Fred T. Huddart, Farran Zerbe, B. Brandon, Oliver G. Beardslee, J. Gross, H. L. Hill, R. T. Moore and I. Leland Steinman.

The members present had the pleasure of hearing an able address on "What Numismatics Means," by Oliver G. Beardslee, the local correspondent of *The Philatelic West and Collectors' World*.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary, Mr. I. Leland Steinman, stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of applying for a charter from the American Numismatic Association and affiliating with that body.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, Past President of the A. N. A., speaking to a point of order, told us of the good features of such a move on our part. Mr. Fred T.

Huddart moved that the Secretary make such an application. Motion seconded by I. Leland Steinman and unanimously carried.

Mr. Oliver G. Beardslee was nominated for membership in the P. C. N. S. by Mr. Steinman, and seconded by Mr. Brandon. Unanimously elected.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the members' coins.

Mr. Reimers exhibited some handsome old Dutch siege pieces in superb condition. Among them was one of Harlem in the sixteenth century, and one of Campen, 1578. He also showed a Peruvian piece of eight, and a medal of Martin Luther, 1713.

Mr. Zerbe showed the new series of coins of the Republic of China, also the Republic of Portugal inaugural escudo, and the new Portuguese Indies rupee.

Mr. Brandon exhibited a set of silver of Victoria, plain edges, from the fourpence to two shillings, inclusive, and a shilling of George III of England with period at date, and another without dot; also a Northumberland shilling.

Mr. Steinman showed a 1797 half-dollar in excellent condition.

The meeting adjourned subject to the next call of the President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, October 19, 1915. Eighty-sixth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Handler, Koeb, Bostwick, W. H. Amberg, Putnam, Woodbury, Merritt, Plumb, Woolsey, French, Borradaile, Yawger, Tillotson, and Bauer.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Messrs. G. J. Bauer and F. E. Merritt presented the R. N. A., to be placed in the collection on exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum, the following medals: Set of 14 pieces Sage's Historical Tokens. Set of 16 pieces Lovett's Homes of the Presidents, one to sixteen, inclusive. Set of 8 pieces Washington, Reverses, Battles fought in 1776. Ten Masonic Medals, as follows: Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Albany, N. Y., 1898; Mary Commandery, K. T., Philadelphia, Pa. (1868) Pilgrimage to California, 1883; DeWitt Clinton, G. M., LeRoy, N. Y., Old Round House; Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; Masonic Temple, New York, N. Y.; Hollandsche Lodge, New York; General LaFayette; Geo. Washington, Father of Our Country; Hopkins Lodge No. 180, F. A. M., Black Jack Grove, Texas. Major John Andre, Rev. Old Dutch Church, where he was tried. Sammy Tilden, 1876-78. Set of five pieces Japan, "Yen" down. English Penny Token, Gloucester Cathedral. English Penny Token, St. Nicholas Church.

A vote of thanks was extended them for their generous gift.

Mr. Merritt, one of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, read a letter written him by Mr. Granberg, which was listened to with much interest, as it related to arrangements being made to hold the 1916 A. N. A. Convention at Baltimore, Md., during the latter part of September, 1916.

Mr. Woodbury, our new member, exhibited some French medals, which were the finest specimens of medallic art that any of us were ever privileged to see, one of Gutenberg, inventor of the printing press, one of Louis Phillipe, and several others, being exceptionally beautiful.

After the meeting a very successful auction sale was held.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, November 2, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, November 2, 1915. Eighty-seventh meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Bauer, Woodbury, French, Tillotson, King, W. H. Amberg, Borradaile, Merritt and Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

There was no special business of importance, and after some social visiting a successful auction of coins was held.

Meeting adjourned to November 16, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh, Wis.

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DR. D. GATES BENNETT, Healdsburg, Cal.

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WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

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Rochester, N. Y.

WM. F. DUNHAM, 530 W. Van Buren
St., Chicago, Ill.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**New Members to be Admitted Dec. 15, 1915.**

- 1824 Waldo Newcomer, Natl. Echg. Bank, Baltimore, Md.
 1825 Chas. F. Young, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
 1826 Horace L. Wheeler, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 18, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Jan. 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the January issue.

APPLICANT**PROPOSED BY**

Leonard W. Buck, (U. S.),	Farran Zerbe
#1431 5th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	Waldo C. Moore
Wm. H. Bellows, (General),	F. H. Shumway
Littleton, N. H.	E. E. Shepardson
Oliver G. Beardslee (Numismatic Literature)	Farran Zerbe
350 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.	I. Leland Steinman

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1915.

The Bank of North America.

In connection with the description of the blank order or check on the Bank of North America, by Mr. Harry A. Gray, in last month's issue, the following details of the early history of the bank will be of interest:

The Bank of North America is the oldest bank in the United States. Its origin was due to Robert Morris and some of the principal merchants of Philadelphia who felt the need of a commercial bank to facilitate American trade. In May, 1781, Mr. Morris presented to Congress his plan for the establishment of the Bank of North America. There was much opposition to a charter being granted the proposed institution, particularly by Mr. Madison, on the ground that in establishing a banking institution the Congress of the Confederation would transcend its powers, but a resolution approving the plan was passed. To pacify the opponents of the bank it was forbidden to exercise any powers in any State repugnant to the laws thereof. On December 31, 1781, a perpetual charter was granted the bank, with the right to hold property to the amount of 10,000,000 Spanish milled dollars. It began business on January 7, 1782, with Thomas Willing as its first president. Within three years it became a strong institution, and while the Government was refusing Continental money even in payment of postage, the notes of the Bank of North America were current throughout the country at par.

On March 26, 1782, the State of Pennsylvania granted the bank a perpetual charter, as a cloud had been cast upon the bank's title by the raising of the question again as to the power of Congress to create such a corporation. Under the charter of the State of Pennsylvania the bank continued business until 1785, when it was repealed, the bank continuing business under its national charter. In 1787 the State again granted it a charter for fourteen years only, but it was renewed from time to time until 1864, when it entered the national banking system.

Under the National Banking Act all State banks converted to national banks were required to insert the word "National" in their title. But in consideration of the ancient and honorable history of the Bank of North America and its services to the Government of the United States in the dark days of the Revolution, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, permitted it to be continued simply as the "Bank of North America."

OBITUARY.

Harry Earl Montgomery.

The many friends of Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., will be shocked to learn of his death at his home on November 11 after an illness of about a week, aged 42 years. Although his health had not been good for the past three months, he was able to attend to his office duties until a few days before his death, which was caused by a complication of diseases following a general breakdown. The funeral took place on Nov. 13, and interment was in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. He is survived by his widow and one sister, Mrs. Henry J. Mulford.

Mr. Montgomery became a member of the American Numismatic Association in January, 1912, and since that time had taken an active interest in its affairs. He attended the conventions in Rochester, Detroit and Springfield, and took a prominent part in them. He was interested principally in ancient coins, of which he had a splendid collection.



HARRY EARL MONTGOMERY

By profession Mr. Montgomery was a lawyer, and had been a member of the law firm of Lewis & Montgomery for nineteen years. He had also devoted considerable time to developing the educational facilities of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A. He was the author of two books, "Vital American Problems" and "Christ's Social Remedy." His father was a veteran of the Civil War, and as a consequence Mr. Montgomery made a study of Civil War literature and records, especially the life of Lincoln, and had delivered his address on "Abraham Lincoln" before several different associations in Buffalo. He was a fluent, forceful speaker, and was the orator at the last two anniversary banquets of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

Late last May Mr. Montgomery went to San Francisco, where he married Miss Jane E. McDonough, formerly of Buffalo, in June. He and his bride toured the Orient on their honeymoon, visiting Honolulu, China, Japan, Manchuria and other points of interest. They returned late in September, and he was preparing some lectures about the trip when his health failed.

Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Equality Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Erie County Bar Association.

Coinage for September, 1915.**BUREAU OF THE MINT,**

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1915.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of September, 1915.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Double-Eagles -----	20,250	\$ 405,000.00
Eagles -----	131,000	1,310,000.00
Total Gold -----	151,250	\$1,715,000.00
Half-Dollars -----	226,000	113,000.00
Quarter-Dollars -----	1,120,000	280,000.00
Dimes -----	3,240,000	324,000.00
Total Silver -----	4,586,000	\$ 717,000.00
One-Cent (bronze) -----	3,088,000	30,880.00
Total Minor -----	3,088,000	30,880.00
Total Coinage -----	7,825,250	\$2,462,880.00

Coinage for Philippine Islands' Government:—

Bronze ----- 600,000 pieces.

Coinage executed for Cuba:—

Gold ----- 60,000 pieces.

Silver ----- 1,720,000 pieces.

Coinage for October, 1915.**BUREAU OF THE MINT,**

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1915:

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of October, 1915.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Double Eagles -----	64,300	\$1,286,000.00
Eagles -----	59,075	590,750.00
Half Eagles -----	20,075	100,375.00
Total Gold -----	143,450	\$1,977,125.00
Half Dollars -----	138,200	\$ 69,100.00
Quarter Dollars -----	2,600,200	650,050.00
Dimes -----	430,200	43,020.00
Total Silver -----	3,168,600	\$ 762,170.00
Five Cents (Nickel) -----	115,300	\$ 5,765.00
One Cent (Bronze) -----	1,870,300	18,703.00
Total Minor -----	1,985,600	\$ 24,468.00
Total Coinage -----	5,297,650	\$2,763,763.00

Coinage for Philippine Islands Government:

Minor ----- 1,000,000 Pieces

Coinage for Cuba:—

Gold ----- 144,250 Pieces

Silver ----- 485,000 Pieces

Minor ----- 5,765,000 Pieces



**The
American Numismatic Society
New York
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET
ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865**

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1920:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
J. SANFORD SALTUS
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Term ending January 1919:

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Term ending January 1918:

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Term ending January 1917:

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HOWLAND WOOD

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, October 7th, 1915.

A meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presiding.

A paper was read by Mr. Bauman L. Belden on American War Medals, describing the various medals awarded by the United States Government for military and naval services, and intended to be worn as decorations, beginning with the medal awarded by Congress to the three captors of Major Andre in 1780, which was the only medal, to be worn, that was awarded by the Government previous to the Civil War.

The other medals described were the United States Medal of Honor for the Navy, which was authorized by an Act of Congress in December, 1861, and for the Army, in July, 1862; the Good Conduct Medals for the Navy and Marine Corps; the Dewey Medal, awarded to the officers and men who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay; the medal bearing the portrait of Admiral Sampson for the West Indies Campaign; the medal awarded for Specially Meritorious Service, not in battle, also for the West Indies Campaign; the Philippine Congressional Medal given to soldiers in the Philippines who remained after their term of enlistment had expired; the Certificate of Merit Medal, a reward for services of special merit on the part of enlisted men in the Army, and the campaign badges of the army for the Civil War, Indian Wars, War with Spain, 1898, Philippine Insurrection, 1899, China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901, Cuban Pacification, 1906-1909; also mentioning the badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, which was authorized in June last, and of which a specimen has not as yet been received. For the Navy and Marine Corps the campaign badges, which are of the same design, the only difference being the inscription, respectively, UNITED STATES NAVY and UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, for the Civil War, West Indies Campaign, 1898, Spanish Campaign, 1898, Philippine Campaign, 1899-1903, China Relief Expedition, 1900, Cuban Pacification, 1908, Nicaragua Campaign, 1912, also four medals issued during the Civil War by the authority of commanding officers of the United States Army.

With the exception of the campaign badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, all of the medals described were exhibited from the Society's collection, the medal for the capture of Major Andre being a fac-simile, the whereabouts of the three original medals being unknown.

New York, November 4th, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson read a paper on the Part Played by the Artist and the Shopman in the Making of a Medal, describing the processes that a medal goes through from the time the artist begins to sketch or model the design until it is completed. Mr. Swanson illustrated his paper with models, plaster casts, dies and medals, also with diagrams and sketches which he made during the course of the lecture.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Swanson, and after some informal discussion the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

New York, November 20th, 1915.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Edward T. Newell, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of April 17th, and the special meetings of May 6th, October 7th and November 4th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that since the meeting of April 17th the following associate members have been elected:

D. Holmberg, Stockholm, Sweden.

John M. Whiton, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Maryland.

Charles L. Lawhon, Birmingham, Alabama.

Jose R. Villalon, Havana, Cuba.

Horace L. Wheeler, Boston, Massachusetts.

Albert Lee Andrews, Tuckahoe, New York.

Mr. S. H. P. Pell, of New York, has become a Patron of the Society.

The Society has lost by death the following:

January 27, Henry A. Ramsden, Associate Member and Patron, November 16, 1908.

May 2, Edward J. Deitsch, Life Member, May 16, 1908.

May 20, Charles Gregory, Life Member and Patron, January 17, 1888.

July 3, Gen. Porforio Diaz, Ex-President of Mexico, Honorary Member, March 16, 1906.

August 31, Charles T. Wills, Member, January 16, 1899.

November 4, Charles H. Conover, Member, April 24, 1905.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the April meeting, slight changes have been made in the exhibitions on the main floor of the building. As the war in Europe seems to continue the principal matter of interest, the exhibitions relating to it have not been changed, except by the addition of a few new accessions.

The acquisition of the Pell Collection has given the Society a remarkably fine collection of Indian Peace Medals, consisting of a very fine specimen of the large oval engraved medal of Washington, and from one to three medals of each of the succeeding Presidents, including Grant, and excepting William Henry Harrison, who issued no Indian medals, also a fine specimen of the round medal of Benjamin Harrison, making thirty-four medals in all, and in addition to these a beautiful set of the three Washington Season Medals in silver, also one Washington Season Medal in bronze, which medals were struck during Washington's second administration, for presentation to Indians.

In the case with these is a fine specimen of the smaller size oval Washington medal. This was received a few days ago as a temporary loan. Whether the owner will part with it, or not, has not, as yet, been ascertained. If arrangements can be made for it to stay here permanently, it will be a most valuable addition to this collection. These Washington Indian Peace Medals were issued in two sizes, each medal being engraved by hand. There are but few specimens known of either size.

The collection of United States war medals has been greatly increased, largely through the generosity of Mr. Saltus. It now contains all of the different types except the latest medal issued, the service badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, which was authorized in June last. These are now being made at the Mint; none have, as yet, been distributed. Of course, there are a considerable number of minor varieties and different bars that are still lacking in the collection.

The number of visitors has been as follows: April, 488; May, 435; June, 366; July, 349; August, 343; September, 298; October, 604; making a total of 2883 in all.

The Society's Librarian, Mr. A. D. Savage, resigned on the first of July to accept a more advantageous position, and Mr. Sydney P. Noe has taken his place, assuming the duties of the office on the first of the present month.

The following is a list of library accessions since the last report, April 17, 1915:

Numismatic—27 books, 111 periodicals, 16 pamphlets, 37 coin sale catalogues, 40 miscellaneous coin plates.

Numismatic duplicates—2 books, 1 pamphlet, 3 periodicals, 28 coin sale catalogues.

Non-Numismatic—6 books, 4 pamphlets.

Compared with the same term last year, the number of books acquired is greater. The number of sale catalogues this year is 37 compared with 143 for last year, and the number of periodicals has fallen from 155 for last year to 111 for the same term this year.

The following is a list of the donors:

Frank D. Andrews.

Eugene Castello.

J. Corell.

Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

Deputy Master, Royal Mint.

Henry R. Drowne.

Robert James Eidlitz.

Albert R. Frey.

George S. Godard.

Government Museum, Madras.

Ulrico Hoepf.

Archer M. Huntington.

Julius de Lagerberg.

A. A. Leve.

Library of Congress.

B. Max Mehl.

R. W. McLachlan.

New Jersey Historical Society.

New York Society Library.

New York Stock Exchange.

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William Poillon.

J. Sanford Saltus.

Smithsonian Institution.

George H. Sullivan.

Survey Associates, Inc.

Western Reserve Historical Society.

Harry F. Williams.

Moritz Wormser.

Howland Wood.

C. J. H. Woodbury.

The accessions to the Cabinet since the April meeting have been as follows:

613 Coins and Tokens.

235 Medals and Decorations.

122 Pieces of Paper Money.

3 Ribbons for Badges.

1 Confederate Bond.

4 Large Panels containing Reproductions of ancient Japanese Gold and Silver Coins.

The most notable accession during the summer has been the Pell collection of Indian Medals consisting of a beautiful set of Washington Season Medals in silver, 24 Indian Peace Medals from Washington to Benjamin Harrison and four valuable War Medals relating to America, from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell and thirty-two other members of the Society.

As usual, the contributions from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus have been numerous and valuable, consisting of 127 items including many valuable War Medals and Insignia.

The donors to the Numismatic Collection are as follows:

Ernest R. Ackerman.

Edward D. Adams.

J. Q. Adams.

Mrs. Cecilia Lord Amelung.

Joseph Auerbach.

Samuel P. Avery.

Miss Rachel T. Barrington.

Ebenezer Beesley.

William F. Beller.

Henry Booth.

F. C. C. Boyd.

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Publication Committee reported that the forty-eighth volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics* for the year 1914 had been completed and distributed, and that considerable progress had been made on the next volume, which it is hoped will be published early in 1916.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, which was presented at the April meeting, was adopted:

Chapter VII, Section 1, amended to read as follows:

1—Regular Meetings shall be held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November, at such hour and place as the Council may direct, and nine members shall constitute a quorum.

The following propositions for amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws were read and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the annual meeting in January:

Amendment to the Constitution:

Article V, Section 3:

Amend by adding, after the words five Governors, the following: who shall annually elect one of their number President.

Article V, Section 4:

Amend by adding, after the word elected, the following: respectively Honorary Presidents or.

By-Laws: Chapter I. Add the following new section:

President.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and shall address the Society at its annual meeting on topics relating to its interests. The President shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for.

Change Section 1 to Section 2, and strike out all after the word necessary, on the ninth line.

Change Section 2 to Section 3, and strike out the following words: acknowledge donations.

Change Section 3 and 4 to 4 and 5, respectively.

Chapter VIII. Order of business No. 5. Strike out the word Governor's—second and third lines—and substitute the words: the President.

Chapter VI, Section 3. Strike out the word Governors—second line—and substitute the word President.

Chapter VIII. Order of business No. 5. Strike out the word Governor's and substitute the word President's.

It was moved, and carried, that the Chairman appoint a delegation of four members, of which the Chairman shall be one, to represent the Society at the unveiling of the statue of Joan of Arc on December 6th. The following were appointed: Messrs. Newell, Huntington, Reilly and Elliot Smith.

After which the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

The use of small parts of United States paper money for advertising purposes has recently been held not to be in violation of the act prohibiting the mutilating of United States currency, according to the *New York Herald*. The question was decided by U. S. District Attorney Marshall and Captain Henry of the Secret Service, when a circular upon the cover of which was a part of a dollar bill and the words "There's Money In It," was submitted to them. The fragments of

money used on the circulars were bought from banks, the remainder of the notes being sent to Washington for redemption.

The amount of gold ever coined in Paraguay is said to be so small that it can with safety be excluded from consideration, and none whatever is in circulation at this time.

The portrait of President Wilson that in future years will appear upon the paper money and possibly coins of the United States has been selected and approved by the President. It is a steel engraving, and was produced at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is the custom of the Bureau to obtain acceptable portraits of the Presidents while they are in office, though a law prohibits their use for this purpose during their lifetime. Portraits of Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft are also preserved for the use of the Bureau.

Government inspectors investigating the banks in Mexico City have found Villista money in the Banco de Londres y Mexico. It is reported they found half a million pesos of Villa paper. This probably will be burned, as was done in the case of a similar recent find in a private house. At the Londres y Mexico Bank private safety-deposit boxes were placed under seal.—*New York Herald*.

T. St. John Gaffney, who recently resigned as American Consul-General at Munich, has been decorated by King Ludwig of Bavaria with the medal of honor, which is bestowed on civilians for voluntary services in nursing the sick. The medal was forwarded to Mr. Gaffney, in the name of King Ludwig, by Count George von Hertling, Bavarian Premier.

A Washington dispatch quotes United States Treasurer John Burke as saying the whole United States is suffering from a \$1-bill famine, notwithstanding the fact that \$14,664,000 in \$1 bills have been furnished to subtreasuries. The demand for this variety of currency is so great that the Treasury has not been able to meet it. Approximately \$9,456,000 in "hoodoo" \$2 bills have been issued to help meet the demand, although \$2 bills are ordinarily not desired by banks. The Treasury has furnished approximately \$17,000,000 silver certificates and United States notes. Half-dollars, quarters and dimes have been shipped out to the amount of nearly \$6,000,000, and more than \$1,000,000 in nickels and pennies have been sent to subtreasuries, making a total of \$48,000,000 in subsidiary coins sent to subtreasuries since August 1.

Dr. John Hewat of North Adams, Mass., who holds a captain's commission in the King's Royal Fusiliers of the British Army, has returned to his home wearing a Distinguished Service Order medal conferred upon him by the British Government for gallantry under fire while capturing a German gun. He was badly wounded by a bursting shell, and is home for a rest on a leave, which will expire on Christmas Eve.

The gold medal of the Horticultural Society of New York, which recently held its Flower Show at the Museum of Natural History, was awarded to James B. Duke for his special exhibit of flowers and fruit grown upon his estate at Somerville, N. J. The gold medal is the most coveted honor of the society, and is only awarded for exhibits of unusual merit.

Miss Ruth E. McNeeley of Ocean Grove, N. J., has been notified by the Carnegie Hero Commission that a silver medal and \$200 in cash have been awarded to her for saving the lives of two young ladies while bathing at St. Petersburg, Fla., several months ago.

It is said that the Carranza Agency in Washington has been advised that all the Villa and Zapata money in circulation in Mexico is to be repudiated.

It is stated that the acting German Ambassador in Constantinople, Prince Hohenlohe, after presenting his credentials to the Sultan, decorated the heir to the throne, Prince Yussuf Izzedin, with the Iron Cross, in the name of the German Emperor.



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